



The American Historical Society

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Walter H. Page

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AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

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BIOGRAPHICAL



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams, N. Y.

S. P. Mount.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

MOUNT, Seeley Powers,

Head of Extensive Enterprise.

Fifty-six years before his passing Seeley P. Mount started in the printing business in Cleveland, Ohio, with Mount & Carroll, he then a young man of twenty and a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted at eighteen. It was in 1866 that he began the printing business in Cleveland, and at no time during the more than half a century of business life was he inactive, on the contrary, in 1919, he incorporated the S. P. Mount Printing Company, of which he was president until his passing. About 1886 he began printing stock and bond certificates at the Mount Printing Shop, these the first ever printed in the State of Ohio. Hundreds of printers learned their trade in the Mount establishment including some of the best known printers in the city. The greatest outside interest of his life was the Grand Army of the Republic. He never missed an encampment or any Grand Army of the Republic event, not even during the last five years of his life when he was practically an invalid. He frequently spoke at patriotic functions, and often presented flags to schools, and when he was laid at final rest he was clad in the uniform of blue he loved so well.

Seeley P. Mount was born in Painesville, Ohio, September 26, 1846, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Pearl G. Carran, No. 2050 East 79th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, April 17, 1923. He was the son of James and Sarah (Ashley) Mount, who with their children came to Cleveland in 1849. Owing to the death of his father when Seeley P. Mount was a boy of about

fourteen, the burden of support of his widowed mother and his two little sisters fell upon his young shoulders, and he did his share by selling afternoon papers. The family home of the Mounts during the boyhood of Seeley P. Mount was on Howe Street, where they owned a fifty-four foot strip of land. Later this was sold, but only fifty feet were deeded and that four-foot strip is still in the Mount name and a part of the estate of Seeley P. Mount. The new Cleveland Union Station will cover that four-foot strip, and such has been the increase of property value in that section that the forgotten strip has become very valuable.

Seeley P. Mount attended the public schools, sold newspapers, and finally began learning the printing trade. At the age of eighteen, on March 9, 1865, he enlisted for one year, or during the war, in Company K, 195th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on December 18, 1865, he was honorably discharged and mustered out, his discharge papers being signed by Captain Edward Vaillant, at Alexandria, Virginia. After his return from the army he engaged in the printing business, organizing the firm of Mount & Carroll. Four years later he bought out his partner, and until the incorporation of the Mount Printing Company, half a century later, Mr. Mount conducted a very successful printing establishment without a partner. In 1919 he incorporated his business as the S. P. Mount Printing Company, S. P. Mount, president. That business was located in the building owned by the company at No. 1627 East 25th Street, and is now conducted under the able management of Allen C. Carran, Mr. Mount's grandson.

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Mr. Mount married, at Brunswick, Ohio, Gertrude Preston, daughter of Dr. John and Catherine (Frazer) Preston, her father a distinguished surgeon of the Civil War. Mrs. Gertrude (Preston) Mount died at the Mount residence, No. 8113 Carnegie Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Mount were the parents of two children: 1. William, now deceased; married Bertha Patterson, and had a family of five children, two of whom, Seeley P. (2nd) and Gertrude (Mount) Halbison survive him. 2. Pearl G., married Robert L. Carran, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and there died on October 31, 1910. Robert L. Carran was educated in Cleveland public schools and Oberlin College, and began his business career in association with his father, an oil merchant. Later he engaged in the oil business as head of the Osborn Oil Company, continuing until his passing. Robert L. Carran was a son of Lewis C. Carran, head of the L. C. Carran Oil Company, and a grandson of Robert L. Carran, who attained the wonderful age of one hundred and three years. The old veteran was in charge of the raising and lowering of the city's official flag on all State occasions for many years, and after his death that honor descended to his son. Eight children were born to Robert L. and Pearl G. (Mount) Carran: i. Lewis C., died at the age of eighteen. ii. Preston Mount, died in infancy. iii. Allen C., married Gertrude Turnbull, and they are the parents of Allen Jr. and Jane Gertrude, the family residence, Lakewood, Ohio. iv. Mary R., married Paul T. Webster, and has a daughter Eleanor Jane Webster, her home on Cleveland Heights. v. Robert L. Jr., of Cleveland, engaged in the printing business. vi. William M., engaged in the printing business. vii. Gertrude, residing with her mother.

viii. Theodore, residing with his mother.

Some time prior to Mr. Mount's passing, a banquet was given in honor of the three surviving charter members of the Cleveland Humane Society, but unfortunately neither Mr. Mount or either of his two living contemporaries from among all of those who signed the charter of the society were able to attend. Mr. Mount was a member of the Masonic order, holding the thirty-second degree. He was a charter member of Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, but later transferred his membership to Calvary Presbyterian Church, serving the Woodland Avenue congregation as elder and member of the session. In politics he was a Republican. He was very active in the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1916 was elected commander of the Department of Ohio. He was a past commander of Army and Navy Post, Cleveland, and no patriotic occasion or Grand Army meeting lacked his presence. He was an interesting speaker and was often heard at gatherings of patriotic men and women. He was a good citizen, loving his country and his flag, reverencing his church and religion; a kind and loving husband and father, utterly unselfish and very good to the poor. There are now less than a dozen remaining members of his Grand Army Post, "taps" having been sounded over ten of the brave boys during the past year and, of these, Seeley P. Mount, the tenth, perhaps the best known. He lived to see grandchildren and great-grandchildren grow up around him and he loved them dearly. For several years prior to his death Mr. Carran made his home at the residence of his daughter and her children, Mrs. Pearl G. (Mount) Carran, her place of residence being located at No. 2050 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

HARVEY, George Brinton McClellan,
Diplomat, Ambassador to Great Britain.

The broad training and career of Mr. Harvey was a fitting prelude to the high and honored position he attained when he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James from the United States of America. Newspaper reporter, editor, constructor and president of electric railways, owner, manager and editor of newspapers and magazines, he reached his high goal through a broad and varied service that gave to him a knowledge and a wisdom that fitted him well to represent the American people at the most powerful court of the nations.

He was born at Peacham, Vermont, February 16, 1864, son of Duncan and Margaret S. (Varnum) Harvey, and was educated at the Peacham Academy, later receiving his degree of LL.D. from the University of Nevada, the University of Vermont, Middlebury College, and Erskine College. He early became a reporter for the newspapers, serving in that capacity consecutively from 1882 until 1886, the Springfield "Republican," the Chicago "News" and the New York "World." He became insurance commissioner of New Jersey, serving from 1890 to 1891, and managing editor of the New York "World" from 1891 to 1893. He was constructor and president of various electric railroads during the period from 1894 to 1898, and in 1899 he purchased and became editor and president of the "North American Review"; he was also president of Harper & Brothers from 1900 to 1915, and formerly was editor and publisher of "Harvey's Weekly." He was Colonel and aide-de-camp on the staffs of Governors Green and Abbott, of New Jersey, from 1885 to 1892; and Honorary Colonel and aide-

de-camp on the staffs of Governors Heyward and Ansel, of South Carolina. Mr. Harvey wrote many articles for various publications and also many addresses that he delivered, mostly along civic and patriotic lines, among them being: "America First," published in the "North American Review;" "Duty of America;" "Fair Play for the Government and Whole Truth for the People;" "For Freedom and Democracy;" and the "Paramount Issue: Character."

In April, 1921, Mr. Harvey was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and also became the American representative on the Supreme Council of the Allies, known later as the Allied and Associated Powers. His declared policy at his assumption of office was a total repudiation of the League of Nations. In his speech, he said in part:

Finally the question of American participation in the League came before the people, who decided by a majority of seven millions. Prior to that election there had been much discussion of the real meaning of the word mandate. There has been little since. A single example provided a definition. A majority of seven millions clearly conveyed a mandate that could neither be misunderstood nor disregarded.

Mr. Harvey served in this office until the latter part of the year 1923, when he returned to Washington, and handed the President his resignation from that high position. Mr. Harvey is a director of the Audit Company of New York. He is a trustee of the Stevens Institute of Technology; honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa of William and Mary College; and of Cottage Club, Princeton. His clubs are the Metropolitan, Lotus, Racquet, Lawyers', Turf and Field, all of New York; the Devonshire and Savage, of London; and the Travelers', of Paris.

A man of deep culture and wide ex-

perience in many walks of life, Mr. Harvey has given an invaluable service to his Government and to the American people-at-large. His patriotism, his Americanism, are outstanding qualities in his life and in his career, and he has given freely of the utmost that he had to offer.

Mr. Harvey married, October 13, 1887, Alma A. Parker, of Peacham, Vermont. Their home is at Deal, New Jersey, and Mrs. Harvey is well known as a poetess, writing under the name of Dorothy Dudley. Her works have appeared in a number of the periodicals, some of her more recent ones being "Fandangle," "Interlude," and "Under Current," which were published in "The Poetry Magazine."

CUMMINGS, Edmund A.,

Realtor.

Arms—Azure, a buckle between three garbs or.

Crest—A sword and dagger saltireways proper.

Motto—Courage.

The career of Edmund A. Cummings, for one-half century one of the foremost figures in Chicago (Illinois) real estate circles, was one in which the labors were planned and pursued with energetic industry, were completed as he had outlined them, his death, at the age of eighty years, following within four days after his retirement. When taken into consideration the vast benefits resulting from his leading part in the opening of more than two hundred sub-divisions in the Chicago district, his valued coöperation in numerous financial and business enterprises, and his public-spirited activity in civic improvement and progress, it is not difficult to believe that he was destined for those ends which he accomplished, and that length of years and vigor of mind and body were his equipment therefor. In the business circles

of Chicago his name is associated only with that which is excellent and enduring in worth, while the influence of his personality and upright character is felt and will long survive in the many other relations of his useful, well-rounded life.

Tradition says that Isaac Cummings, the American founder, came to America from Scotland and was of Scottish descent. The name, spelled variously, is of common occurrence in Great Britain, and appears also in early France. Robert Cumine was made Earl of Northumberland in the time of William the Conqueror. William Cumin was Lord Chancellor of Scotland in 1124, and many influential houses of Scotland bore this name. Isaac Cummings claimed descent from the "Red Cummin" of Badenoch (where the clan flourished from 1080 to 1330). William Cumin married the granddaughter of Donald, King of Scotland. According to the Chronicle of Melrose, the first of the name who figures prominently was Richard, son of William, slain by Malcolm III in 1093, leaving sons John and William. From John, all of the Scottish Cummings are said to have descended. He was first Lord of Badenoch, and in 1240 was ambassador to Louis IX of France. His son John, the black lord of Badenoch, was one who vowed to support Queen Margaret, daughter of Alexander III, in her title to the crown. At her death he became a competitor for the crown of Scotland as "son and heir of John, who was son of Richard, son of Hextilda, daughter of Gothrick, son of Donald, King of Scotland." In 1335 a number of the Cumin clan were slain in the feudal battle of Culbleau in Glenawick.

(1) Isaac Cummings was born about 1601, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, between May 8 and 22, 1677. He came to America prior to 1638, for on



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Ed Cummings

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July 25, 1638, he is mentioned on the town records as owning a tract of land near Reedy Marsh, Ipswich, Massachusetts, and he was a freeman in 1642. He was a proprietor of Watertown, Massachusetts, 1642, and later he removed to Topsfield, Massachusetts, purchasing several lots of land in Ipswich and Topsfield, Massachusetts. He was grand jurymen in 1675, moderator of the town meeting in 1676, and deacon of the church for many years. His wife died before 1677. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Isaac, born in 1633. 3. Elizabeth, married John Jewett. 4. Ann, married John Pease.

(II) John Cummings, son of Isaac Cummings, was born in Scotland in 1630, and died in Dunstable, Massachusetts, December 1, 1700. He received from his father the homestead, which he sold in 1680, and about 1658 he removed to Boxford, Massachusetts, and about 1680 to Dunstable, Massachusetts. He was selectman in 1682, and a member of the church at Dunstable. He married Sarah Howlett, daughter of Ensign Thomas and Alice (French) Howlett, of Ipswich. She died December 7, 1700. Children: 1. John, born in 1657. 2. Thomas, born October 6, 1658. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Sarah, born January 28, 1661-62. 5. Abraham. 6. Isaac, killed by Indians in 1688. 7. Ebenezer, killed by Indians in 1688. 8. William, born August 5, 1671, died 1672. 9. Eliezer, twin with William. 10. Benjamin, born February 23, 1672-73. 11. Samuel, born December 28, 1677.

(III) Nathaniel Cummings, son of John and Sarah (Howlett) Cummings, was born in Boxford, Massachusetts, September 10, 1659, and died in Dunstable, Massachusetts, after 1725. He lived in Dunstable, Massachusetts, and in 1718 was one of ten proprietors of Brattle Farm (108 acres). He married,

April 14, 1697, Abigail Parkhurst, who died after 1729. Children: 1. John, born January 14, 1698, died in 1770. 2. Nathaniel, of whom further. 3. Eliezer, born October 19, 1701. 4. Joseph, born May 26, 1704.

(IV) Nathaniel Cummings, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Parkhurst) Cummings, was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, September 8, 1699, and died there before 1760. He married Elizabeth Whitney, of Stowe, Massachusetts, who died after 1760. Children: 1. Nathaniel, born July 7, 1724. 2. Jeremiah, of whom further. 3. Oliver, born April 10, 1728. 4. Elizabeth, born December 30, 1730. 5. Abigail, born February 12, 1732. 6. Eleazer, born October 2, 1737. 7. Rachel, born in 1741. 8. Simeon, born in 1743. 9. Lydia, born in 1744, married Samuel Pollard.

(V) Jeremiah Cummings, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Whitney) Cummings, was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, December 27, 1726, and died there October 10, 1773. He was selectman of Dunstable, Massachusetts, in 1766. He married Mary —, who married (second) in 1776, Benjamin French. Children: 1. Mary, born November 16, 1760. 2. Jeremiah, of whom further.

(VI) Jeremiah Cummings, son of Jeremiah and Mary Cummings, was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, October 17, 1769, and died in 1845. He married, in Dunstable, September 25, 1789, Rebecca Swallow, daughter of Amaziah and Elizabeth (Kendall) Swallow. She was born April 24, 1768. Children: 1. Eben, born August 16, 1790. 2. Jeremiah, born June 16, 1792. 3. Rebekah, born June 3, 1794. 4. Zenas, born February 9, 1798. 5. Clarissa, born April 7, 1800. 6. Jason, born June 9, 1802. 7. Walter, born July 27, 1804. 8. Edmund, of whom further.

(VII) Edmund Cummings, son of

Jeremiah and Rebecca (Swallow) Cummings, was born May 27, 1809, and died December 14, 1881. He married Clarissa Russ, and they were the parents of: 1. Edmund A., of whom further. 2. Charles Henry.

(VIII) Edmund A. Cummings, son of Edmund and Clarissa (Russ) Cummings, was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, November 29, 1842. He received his early education in the public schools of Lowell, and at the age of twelve he went with his parents to Elgin, Illinois, where he completed his schooling. As a youth, he served in the Civil War in the 127th Regiment, Illinois Infantry, being one of Sheridan's Army in the famous "March to the Sea." In 1864 he went to Chicago, and after working for a short time in an insurance office on La Salle Street, he organized the real estate firm of E. A. Cummings & Company, which specialized in Chicago sub-divisions. Of that firm he was the head from that time until his death. He witnessed the tremendous growth of Chicago, from modest beginnings to its present status, as one of the leading cities of the world. When he began business there, Lake Street was the principal commercial section, and prairie lands, or small towns, occupied the sites of what are today the extensive suburbs of this city. In the development of Chicago, generally, and in the expansion of the real estate business, particularly, Mr. Cummings played a conspicuous role. A man of broad vision and inexhaustible energy, he threw himself whole-heartedly into the work of his chosen profession. He was the type man who attracted to himself others possessing his own unusual characteristics. The natural result was that he and his firm became widely known for high-class, energetic dealings in the realty field. The record achieved,

of having marketed more than two hundred sub-divisions, was indeed an enviable one.

Upon determining to withdraw from active affairs, Mr. Cummings made his usual thorough preparations for an important business move, and although his death came suddenly, he had left matters so arranged as to facilitate to the highest degree the task of those who should succeed him. The business is continued under the name of Goss, Judd & Sherman, successors to E. A. Cummings & Company. The wide range of Mr. Cummings' activities is partially indicated by his association with many prominent institutions. He was a director of the Avenue State Bank (Oak Park); Chicago Title and Trust Company; Harlem State Savings Bank; River Forest State Bank; West Chicago (Illinois) State Bank; member of the Chicago Real Estate Board, of which he was president in 1886; and member of the Chicago Association of Commerce. His social memberships were in the Union League Club, of which he was a charter member, the Mid-Day Club, the Oak Park Country Club, and the Oak Park Club. He was also one of the founders and the third president of the Chicago Real Estate Board and was chairman of the Soldiers' Memorial Hall Association.

Mr. Cummings married, on September 11, 1867, Ellen M. Merrill, a member of the old Merrill family of Connecticut. (See Merrill VIII). The family home is in Oak Park, where Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were among the early residents, and here they have long been prominent socially, as Mr. Cummings also was in business and financial connections. They were the parents of six children, all deceased, as follows: 1. Charles Edmund, born in Chicago, July 9, 1868, died May 6, 1914. 2. Walter

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Nelson, born in Chicago, July 28, 1869, died October 28, 1869. 3. Mabel Claire, born in Chicago, died May 31, 1910; married Frank R. Lindop. They had four children, one of whom died in infancy; the others, Mabel Edith, John Cummings, and Edmund Frank, lived with Mr. and Mrs. Cummings after the death of their mother, and still make their home with their grandmother, except John Cummings Lindop, who married Mildred Fallow, of Beloit, Wisconsin, and resides in Maywood, Illinois. 4. John Vincent, born in Chicago, January 19, 1873, died July 18, 1875. 5. Nellie Merrill, born in Oak Park, October 3, 1875, died August 3, 1914; married Robert H. McCullough, who survives. 6. George Moore, born in Oak Park, March 1, 1877, died February 1, 1878.

Edmund A. Cummings died August 23, 1922. In a city improved and beautified, in institutions strengthened and stabilized, in righteous causes furthered, and in enduring social attachments formed, there are found the clear traces of his life course, ended in honor and distinction.

(The Merrill Line).

Arms—Argent, a bar azure between three peacocks' heads erased proper.

Crest—A peacock's head erased proper.

The Merrills are of French origin, the name originally being de Merle, and they were of the French nobility. The ancestral home of the family in 1550 was Place de Dombes, Auvergne, France. Being Huguenots, the family fled to England at the time of the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1552 and settled in Salisbury, county of Wiltshire. In England they were an honored family. St. Peter Merrill (de Merle), of the English Army, was knighted in 1634.

(1) Research has led to the conclusion that all the Merrills in this country are

descended from Nathaniel and Susanna Merrill, who were among the first settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, in the early spring of 1635. Some other families of the name are mentioned in early town and parish records, but these families seem to have died out and there is to be found no one of the name whose ancestry can be traced back to any other than Nathaniel Merrill, of Newbury. John, the elder brother of Nathaniel, a very prominent man in the settlement, had daughters but no son and consequently contributed nothing to the family history, except his own individual and very honorable record. Nothing is known of the parents of John and Nathaniel Merrill or from what county in England they came, but probably from Wiltshire and the vicinity of Salisbury.

Nathaniel Merrill took the freeman's oath in 1638 or 1640 in Newbury, and there died, March 16, 1654-55. He left an estate valued at £84. 6s. By his will his estate was to go to his son, Nathaniel, executor, subject to life-interest of widow, Susanna, he to pay as directed to the other children. After his death his widow married Stephen Jordan, August 16, 1661, and her death occurred January 25, 1672. Children (as given in Coffin's "History of Newbury, Massachusetts"): 1. John, born 1635; died July 18, 1712; freeman in 1658; deacon; went to Hartford, Connecticut, and married Sarah Watson. They were the parents of ten children. 2. Abraham, born 1637; died November 28, 1772; was a weaver by occupation; resided in Newbury; was a freeman in 1638; selectman and deacon; married (first) January 11, 1660, Abigail Watson. They were the parents of eleven children. He married (second) September 2, 1713, Sarah Bradley Bond. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Susanna, born in 1640; died in 1690; mar-

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ried, October 15, 1663. John Burbank. 5. Daniel, born August 20, 1642; died June 27, 1718; freeman in 1668; married (first) May 14, 1667, Sarah Clough, and they were the parents of eight children. He married (second) May 29, 1708, Sarah (Morrill) Bond. There were three children of this second marriage. 6. Abel, born February 20, 1644-45; died October 28, 1689.

(II) Nathaniel Merrill, son of Nathaniel and Susanna Merrill, was probably born in Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1636-38, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 1, 1682-3. He was a freeman of Newbury in 1668, and married in 1661, Joanna Ninian. Children: 1. John, born February 16, 1662; died in 1705. 2. Nathaniel, of whom further. 3. Peter, born August 20, 1667. 4. Joanna, born August 5, 1669; died November, 1669. 5. Joanna, born October 14, 1670; died in 1670. 6. Hannah, born July 12, 1672. 7. Mary, born September 18, 1675.

(III) Nathaniel Merrill, son of Nathaniel and Joanna (Ninian) Merrill, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 8, 1664-5, and died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, July 4, 1738. In 1698 he removed from Newbury, Massachusetts, to Haverhill, Massachusetts. He married (first) Rebecca Brown, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Brown. She died December 9, 1689, and he married (second) Sarah Woodman, daughter of Edward and Mary (Goodridge) Woodman. Children of first marriage: 1. Nathaniel, born November 23, 1688. 2. Peter, born in 1689. Children of second marriage: 3. Hannah, born December 30, 1692. 4. Sarah, born October 26, 1694. 5. Mary, married John Ladd. 6. Rebecca, married Josiah Gage. 7. Samuel, born August 2, 1702. 8. Elizabeth, born November 2, 1704. 9. John, born February 12, 1706.

10. Stephen, of whom further. 11. Joseph, born July 3, 1709. 12. Benjamin, born July 4, 1710.

(IV) Stephen Merrill, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Woodman) Merrill, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1707, and died in Boxford, Massachusetts, August 19, 1785. He lived at Haverhill, Amesbury, Methuen, and finally at Boxford, Massachusetts. He married, May 27, 1731, Keziah Hardy, who died January 18, 1783, aged seventy-one years. Children: 1. Asa, born June 30, 1732; died November 3, 1815. 2. Timothy, born February 4, 1733. 3. Elizabeth, born October 24, 1736; died about 1822. 4. Jesse, of whom further. 5. Richard, born December 4, 1744; died in 1799. 6. Stephen, born January 25, 1749; died young. 7. Mehitabel, born June 14, 1753.

(V) Jesse Merrill, son of Stephen and Keziah (Hardy) Merrill, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 31, 1738-9, and died January 1, 1816. He removed from Boxford, Massachusetts, to Salem, New Hampshire, and in 1790 he was of the latter place. He had one son, over sixteen, living with him, and two daughters. He married, at Boxford, Massachusetts, May 5, 1763, Phoebe Pearl, born in 1741, daughter of Richard and Sarah Pearl. Children, born in Salem, New Hampshire: 1. Richard, of whom further. Stephen, born December 25, 1766; died in 1768. 3. Phoebe, born March 26, 1770; died in February, 1772. 4. Phoebe, born April 11, 1772; died in 1778. 5. Elizabeth, born January 7, 1774. 6. Jesse, born June 19, 1777; died in 1778. 7. Dorcas, born August 16, 1780. 8. Abigail, born May 2, 1782; died June 19, 1784.

(VI) Richard Merrill, son of Jesse and Phoebe (Pearl) Merrill, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, April 11, 1765. He married, February 9, 1791, Abigail



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Hall. Children: 1. Jesse, of whom further. 2. Asa, born February 18, 1793. 3. Polly, born January 22, 1796. 4. Phoebe, born March 8, 1800.

(VII) Jesse Merrill, son of Richard and Abigail (Hall) Merrill, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, November 10, 1791. He removed from Salem to Charlestown, New Hampshire, and married, July 14, 1816, Miranda Willard, who was born October 13, 1791, and died January 11, 1853. Among their children was Gilman H., of whom further.

(VIII) Gilman H. Merrill, son of Jesse and Miranda (Willard) Merrill, was born in Oxford, New Hampshire, June 6, 1817, and died February 22, 1874. He removed to Elgin, Illinois, and married, June 14, 1841, Eunice Champlain, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, September 30, 1816, and died August 9, 1865. Children: 1. Ellen M., born in Elgin, Illinois, June 14, 1842; married, September 11, 1867, Edmund A. Cummings (see Cummings, VIII). 2. Nelson H., born February 21, 1845, died March 18, 1918; married, October 3, 1867, Kate G. Richmond. 3. Walter J., born January 26, 1858, died October 11, 1888; married, February 15, 1883, Ann Eliza Anthony. The following references were consulted in preparing this article and their authors are cited as authorities:

Vital Records of Salisbury, Massachusetts. "History of Haverhill, Massachusetts." Merrill Genealogy (MS). Vital Records of Boxford, Massachusetts. Cummings Genealogy. "History of Salem, New Hampshire." Vital Records of Salem, New Hampshire. Family Data.

PAGE, Walter Hines,

Ambassador, Editor.

A man of ideals, high and honest, a personality, genial and winning, a character marked by frankness of manner and straightforward action, and a cour-

tesy that was the very expression of his nature of kindness, such is the picture of the man, Walter Hines Page, famous editor and one time Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States to England. A man of letters, when called upon to serve his Nation as a diplomat, he won not only disputed points, but in many cases the lasting friendships of men whom, in other days, other diplomats would have regarded and treated as enemies to be beaten in the international game. His diplomacy was the highest tribute to his courtesy, and his courtesy opened up a new regime in diplomacy.

He was born August 15, 1855, in Cary, North Carolina, son of Allison F. and Catherine (Raboteau) Page, and died in Pinelhurst, North Carolina, December 22, 1918. He was a student at Randolph-Macon College of Virginia from 1872 until 1876; a fellow of Johns Hopkins from 1876 to 1878, and received his degree of LL.D. from Randolph-Macon College, Universities of Cambridge and of Aberdeen, and the degree of B.C.L. from Oxon and Edinburgh. He taught school and served on various newspapers, being editor of the St. Joseph "Daily Gazette," of Missouri, during 1880 and 1881; and on the staff of the New York "World" in 1882; founder and editor of the "State Chronicle," of Raleigh, North Carolina, 1882-83; on the staff of the New York "Evening Post," 1883-87; manager of the "Forum" from 1887 until 1890, in which latter year he became editor of that magazine, which, under his enthusiastic and able management, became one of the leading reviews of the English speaking world. For eight years he gave this periodical his services, and in 1896 he became editor of the "Atlantic Monthly," which position he filled until 1899. From 1895 until

1889) he was also literary advisor of Houghton-Mifflin & Company, when he took over the editorship of "Harper's Weekly," and finally of the "World's Work," continuing from 1900 to 1913, becoming in the former years at the same time the chief associate of Mr. Doubleday in the new company that carried his name, Doubleday, Page & Company. In 1913 President Wilson appointed him Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and after fulfilling his duties in a fine fashion during that trying period before and during the war, he came home in October, 1918, to die, in the words of his biographer, Mr. Hendrick: "as much a casualty of the war as was his nephew, Allison Page, who lost his life with his face to the German machine guns in Belleau Wood."

Two volumes of letters written by Mr. Page have been edited by Mr. Hendrick in such a sympathetic manner that they are turned into an illuminating portrait of the man, showing forth his high character, with no desire for self-aggrandisement, but with a sincere desire to be honest to both sides during that period especially of his diplomatic career; with a fine sense of humor that won the approval of men even during those critical months of the service. His policy that courtesy goes further than any one thing in settling disputes was a creed with him, and his belief that especially the English and American people should know each other personally to prevent future friction became almost a code for a new diplomacy, bringing to England, among others, our chief executive. There was nothing of the game or contest in his plan, no one striving to beat his opponent, but two sides trying to find a way out together. Yet with all this, his staunch Americanism remained intact and unquestionable. His record was

one of straight dealing, and his grief and consternation, as expressed in his letters, over certain colossal errors made by the man whom he had long held in high and ideal regard, present a picture almost of grim and tragic humor. In his opinion the work of the diplomat was to advance the power and interests of his own land by furthering the interests of other lands and bringing them by courtesy and good will and frankness to see the benefits of all working together for the welfare of all, instead of at cross purposes. It was an expression of Democracy, working its ideal upwards through the barriers of monarchism that for centuries had held it down, and his message to the races was the modern fact that governments cannot stand alone. The onward march of Democracy is not towards war, yet it must be ready for war if imperialistic ambitions threaten it. Mr. Page was a member of the General Education Board and of the International Health Board. His clubs were the University, National Arts and Authors of New York. He was a writer of essays, and his letters are said to be of a caliber that places them with those of classic fame, and are a rebuke to the almost lost art. He was the author of "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," published in 1902.

Mr. Page married, in 1880, Alice Wilson, daughter of Dr. William Wilson, of Michigan.

Born and bred in the South, with an experience that took him into all walks of life during his career, Mr. Page's usefulness was one that perhaps cannot be measured by his own time. His name and character diffuse an aura of honor and integrity that penetrates into the very hearts of those who knew him for his kindness and his courtesy, and leaves a lasting impression on his age for the



Erl. Salambo Dessaut

service he rendered during a period of the world's great stress.

DESSAUX, Erle S.

Banker, Financier.

Into a career of only fifty-four years Erle S. Dessaux crowded an experience such as is known to few and filled a unique place in the public eye. For many years he was an international figure on the stage, to which he came as a youth of eighteen years, and at his death he filled the presidency of the Mortgage Security and Trust Company, of Chicago, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing. In a sense there was no time when he did not serve the public, for the head of a financial institution is as definitely dependent upon public esteem and approval as the actor or manager who provides entertainment for the community-at-large. The most broadly planned constructive work of his life centered in Chicago and here he had won a distinctive position in the field of banking and finance. The following narrative makes just and fitting recognition of his work as a showman and financier, outlining the avenue through which he attained notable reputation.

Erle S. Dessaux was a son of David Dessaux, and a descendant of early aristocratic families of France. His birthplace was the little town of Franklin, Illinois, the date May 1, 1869, and there he spent his early youth. He was unusually athletic and an adept in feats of strength and balance, and when eighteen years of age signed a contract with a company then touring the United States, subsequently organizing his own company and touring the United States, Canada and Mexico under the name of the Livingston Family. During his career in the show business, Mr. Dessaux

circled the globe five times, and his company appeared in all of the principal cities of Europe and in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, as well as the United States.

Mr. Dessaux's Australian experience was unusually interesting and significant in the development of the show business in the Antipodes. Upon his arrival in Melbourne, in the month of June, 1906, he, through his friend, Mr. John Murray, now the Premier of Victoria, then the Land Minister, secured the lease of a very valuable site in St. Kilda Foreshores and erected there his "Dreamland," a beautiful summer park and pleasure grounds covering seven acres of ground, with innumerable buildings, all containing shows and novelties. The scheme was a very extensive as well as costly one, and from the time the ground was secured until its opening day twelve weeks only were allowed to elapse, a record in building such an elaborate place. Some 2,000 men were employed in the erection of the place from Mr. Dessaux's own plans. It was then turned into a company called the Dreamland Amusements, Limited, with Mr. Dessaux as the managing director.

Mr. Dessaux was also the general manager of Wonderland City, Bondi, Sydney, until just before his departure for England. Wonderland City covered twenty-three acres, and had many shows in it. The principal of them Mr. Dessaux built for its proprietor, and totally converted it into a beautiful park from a rough gully with a few shows that had been built the year before. In both places there was much novelty introduced that was entirely new to the park business.

While in Australia, Mr. Dessaux took advantage of several excellent business opportunities that appeared and secured

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valuable leases of property which subsequently became valuable to the Government and were officially taken over. Among these was a sea front site at Sydney and the Sydney Ferries, Limited, which he held and operated under lease.

In 1911 Mr. Dessaux returned to the United States. After about a year and a half spent in rest and recreation, he entered the securities business in Chicago. After two years in this line in the middle western metropolis, he organized the Elkhart Commercial Finance Corporation of Elkhart, Indiana, and placed it upon a sound operating basis. The Carlson-Dessaux Company was likewise organized by him and achieved substantial success, and his last activity in the financial world was as organizer of the Mortgage Security and Trust Company of Chicago, of which he was the guiding genius at his death. During the World War period, Mr. Dessaux won prominence for his work in the sale of Liberty Bonds, placing vast amounts of these securities in the hands of patriotic investors at a time when it was vitally essential that his section meet its quota.

Mr. Dessaux was a Mason in fraternal affiliation, holding membership in St. Andrews' Lodge, No. 665, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. An article contributed to the "Masonic Chronicle" at the time of his death paid tribute to him as a business man, citizen and Mason, using in part the following words: "As a Mason we always found he measured up to almost the one hundred per cent. mark. . . . The writer does not assume that he was the best man on earth, but he will say that if every man was just as loyal as Brother Dessaux, this would be a great world to live in."

Mr. Dessaux married, November 1, 1919, Mrs. Olga (Herrmann) Musil,

daughter of Alexander and Caroline Herrmann, of Vienna, Austria, who survives him with a daughter of her first marriage, Esther Caroline. Mr. Dessaux is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Louise Blackburn, of Los Angeles, California, who was very active in Red Cross work during the World War, and Mrs. Amy Maly, also of Los Angeles.

Erle S. Dessaux died August 17, 1923. The great majority of men attain far more advanced age without making a fractional part of his contribution to the enjoyment and welfare of their fellows. A man of splendid mental attainments, he devoted his gifts in work which increased the sum total of human happiness, while in the contacts of his life, which were more intimate than those across the footlights or over an executive's desk, he was sincerely loved for kindness in word and deed, admired for a courageous, hopeful outlook upon life, and honored for his fidelity to worthy principles.

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, Jr.,

Assistant Secretary United States Navy.

A direct lineal descendant of Claas Martenszen Van Roosevelt, the first founder of the name in the New World, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the United States, embodies those qualities that have made most of his race prominent in the service of their land.

The American line of Roosevelt is one of the oldest in the country, and dates back to 1649, when Claas Martenszen Van Roosevelt came to this country. He was a shrewd, strong Hollander, of sterling worth, and he transferred to the land of his adoption the habits of thrift that had been developed in the old country. He married Jannetje Thomas, a young

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belle of the New Netherlands, whose personal charm was only eclipsed by her housewifely accomplishments, and their happy union was blessed with many children, all of whom seemed to inherit the virtues, moral, and physical, of their parents.

In the second generation the family began to add intellectual to their agricultural talents, and in the third generation Johannes took a strange delight in what seemed to his friends an extravagant expenditure for works of art. He is said to have been one of the first to import paintings, fine furniture and artistic metal ware from The Netherlands, and his home became a wonderland to his less enterprising fellow citizens. In this generation a niece of Johannes, Sarah Van Roosevelt, married Philip Schuyler, thus uniting two of the old and prominent families, and the fourth generation of the family was marked by so great a change in the Dutch characteristics that Jacobus, the most outstanding member of that generation, may be regarded as an American in the modern sense of the word. He believed in freedom and home rule, but in that troublous time he was diplomatic, and attended to his commercial interests so that he largely increased his inherited fortune. Small families seem to have been rare with the Roosevelts, and through the many marriages the race was represented in its fifth generation in its own name by at least fifty families, which as a whole were prosperous, capable and prominent. By now they had added to their education and culture qualities represented by patriotism, executive power and statesmanship, probably brought out by the War of the Revolution. In this period, among the most outstanding, were Jacobus, afterwards known as James; his brother Nicholas, who was

one of the first inventors of America, and who invented the steamboat at about the same time as Fulton; Captain John J., a brilliant and wildly reckless soldier; and Isaac, who afterwards became State Senator. Jacobus (or James) married Mary Van Schaik, and among their children were Cornelius Van Schaik and James. Cornelius Van S. Roosevelt married Margaret Barnhill, of Pennsylvania. He was a merchant, banker and capitalist, and one of the five richest men in New York, who took a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and was the founder of the famous Chemical Bank. His five sons were all important figures in the middle part of the last century, the fifth son being Theodore, merchant, war commissioner, and philanthropist. He married Martha Bullock, of Georgia, and their son was Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Rough Rider, statesman, citizen, American, whose words and deeds the whole world knows well, and whose life and memory are held in loving memoriam by the whole Nation. He married (first) Alice Lee, of Boston, and they had one child, Alice. He married (second) Edith Kermit Carow, of New York, and they had five children, among them Theodore, Jr.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was born September 13, 1887, at Oyster Bay, New York, son of Theodore, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, and Edith Kermit (Carow) Roosevelt. He was educated at Harvard, graduating with the class of 1908, and receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1919 he had conferred upon him by his *alma mater* the degree of Master of Arts. After completing his education he became director of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company, of the J. J. White Manufacturing Corporation, Broadway Improvement Company, and the White

Motor Company. In 1919 he was elected a member of the Assembly of New York for the term of one year, and upon assuming the responsibilities of this service to the people he resigned all his directorates. On March 4, 1921, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, having served as Commanding Major of the 26th Infantry of the United States of America, from April 20, 1917, and as Lieutenant-Colonel of the same from September 2, 1918. During the World War, he arrived in France in June, 1917, with the First Division of the first Army, of the American Expeditionary Forces, and took active part in the battles at Cantigny, Soissons, the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and the St. Mihiel offensive. He was wounded, and received from the United States for his gallant action the Distinguished Service Cross, and from France the decorations of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre.

On his return from the war he was one of the organizers of the American Legion, in 1919. He is on the National Executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America; is trustee of the American Museum of Natural History; the Neurological Institute and the Orthopedic Institute of New York City. In his politics he is a Republican, and he belongs to the Dutch Reformed church in his religious affiliation. He is a member of the Harvard and Knickerbocker clubs, and has written a book entitled "Average Americans," published in 1919. In his book he has a part devoted to his early reminiscences, and in it his father is lovingly portrayed. He tells how all through their lives his father treated all his children as companions, when they were not with him he wrote to them, and everything they did they discussed with him, all of them trying to live up to his

principles. From the time that they were very little boys they were always interested in military preparedness; and their father, who also believed very strongly in the necessity of each boy being able and willing not only to look out for himself but for those near and dear to him, preached this gospel to them while they were still very small. Later in his book he tells how our unpreparedness was the cause of the unnecessary loss of many lives in the World War; how our equipment for the same cause was less than that of our leading allies, that in fact we were equipped by them many times, in the early days of the war. As his father before him, he advocates preparedness—to avoid war. Since the passing of Mr. Harding, and the incumbency in the presidency of his vice-president, Mr. Coolidge, there has been no change made in the Cabinet, and Mr. Roosevelt still retains his post as assistant to Mr. Denby, the Secretary of the Navy of the United States. While still a young man, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has already laid a foundation of honored services that promises well for the fulness of life that still lies before him.

Mr. Roosevelt married, in New York City, June 20, 1910, Eleanor Butler Alexander, and their home is at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.

SHERMAN, Alson Smith,

Representative Citizen, Public Official.

In view of the present metropolitan prestige of Chicago, Illinois, and its position as probably the most typically American of the largest cities of the United States, it is especially interesting to review the record of a citizen of a generation past whose work was performed in connection with the very be-

ginnings of institutions now grown great. Alson Smith Sherman was not only an early resident of Chicago, but the records of those pioneer days show him to have been a leading spirit in works of progress, one of those city fathers who, though they could scarcely have glimpsed the Chicago of today, nevertheless saw clearly the opportunity that lay before the little hamlet. They wrote, in letters of flesh, blood, and service, the early chapters of a romance of city building, and there can be no just estimate placed upon the value of their labors. Mayor, fire chief, alderman, water commissioner, school director, and university trustee, Alson Smith Sherman lives in Chicago history as one of the group of men who laid deep and strong and sure the foundations upon which rests the splendid municipality of the present.

Alson Smith Sherman was a descendant of Puritan ancestry, son of Colonel Nathaniel and Deborah (Webster) Sherman, and was born at Barre, Vermont, April 21, 1811. The influences of his home and ancestry were such as to endow him with sturdy physical strength, steady habits and a serious outlook upon life which did not in any way detract from his enjoyment of natural and healthful pleasures. His boyhood was spent in Barre, and his marriage occurred when he was twenty-two years of age. Three years later he left the mountains of his native State to follow the call of opportunity in the West, arriving in Chicago November 1, 1836. One of the first needs of the infant city was for contractors and builders, and for several years he pursued this line with good result, about 1849 opening the first stone quarries at Lemont, Illinois, and becoming a stockholder and manager of the Illinois Stone Company. The

demands of city growth, which had made his former enterprise successful, were responsible for the prosperity of this company, which increased its capacity and facilities and expanded into an important organization.

To a man of Mr. Sherman's alert mentality and capacity for administration, public affairs naturally made their appeal, although in a long career in public life he never sought nor accepted positions from considerations of personal aggrandizement. As early as 1840 he was commissioned captain of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Militia, retaining this rank until 1842, when he resigned. For two years he was chief of the fire department, resigning when elected mayor of the city, and in 1846 he was foreman of Excelsior Engine Company No. 5, organized in 1841. All service in fire fighting at that time was volunteered, and the reputation and prestige of the several companies were maintained through good-natured rivalry in the protection of local property from fire.

In 1842 Mr. Sherman was elected alderman for the Third Ward of the city, serving again in 1846, and in 1844 at a second trial election, he was chosen mayor on the Democratic ticket over Augustus Garrett, also of the Democratic party. Upon the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Sherman changed his allegiance to that political belief and continued strong therein until his death. It is interesting to note some of the city statistics at that time. The population was 8,000; the property valuation on the assessor's books was \$2,763,281; the city indebtedness was \$9,795.35; revenue from taxation amounted to \$19,166.24, of which about \$3,000 was applied to the reduction of the debt, which never afterward showed such a small total as during Mr. Sherman's term. The city

administration up to the time of his term had been conducted with no particular plan and only a small amount of public improvements had been made. Water, under the control of a private corporation, was supplied by pipes leading from the lake to a reservoir, or by water carts that did a thriving business in serving a round of customers. No paving or planking had been laid in the streets, which in the spring were impassable for all but light vehicles; sewerage disposal was in a primitive condition; and there was no police department, order being preserved by a city marshal and a few constables. While in office, Mr. Sherman did as much as was possible for the betterment of these conditions, and upon the expiration of his term he devoted himself with public-spirited energy to the securing of a better supply for the city, being one of a committee of three who in 1850 procured an act of legislation providing that the water works be placed under the control of a board of commissioners appointed by the governor. The act became a law in 1851 and Mr. Sherman was appointed a water commissioner, serving three years, during which an efficient system was placed in operation, extending to the remote quarters of the city. Public school education was another question that lay close to his heart and he is named as attending the State convention in the interest of public schools in 1846, his great interest in this subject leading him to accept an appointment to the city school board and in this capacity to give diligent and able service along educational lines.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were charter members of the Canal Street Methodist Episcopal Church under the pastorate of Rev. Luke Hitchcock, and Mr. Sherman purchased the lot on Canal Street

that became the location of the church, the first property purchased for church purposes west of the river. As the work of the congregation developed along charitable and mission lines, Mr. Sherman gave them his devoted support, and he continued a loyal churchman until his death. He was elected vice-president of the board of trustees of Northwestern University, which was organized by the Methodists of the region, and afterward removed to a permanent location at Evanston, Illinois.

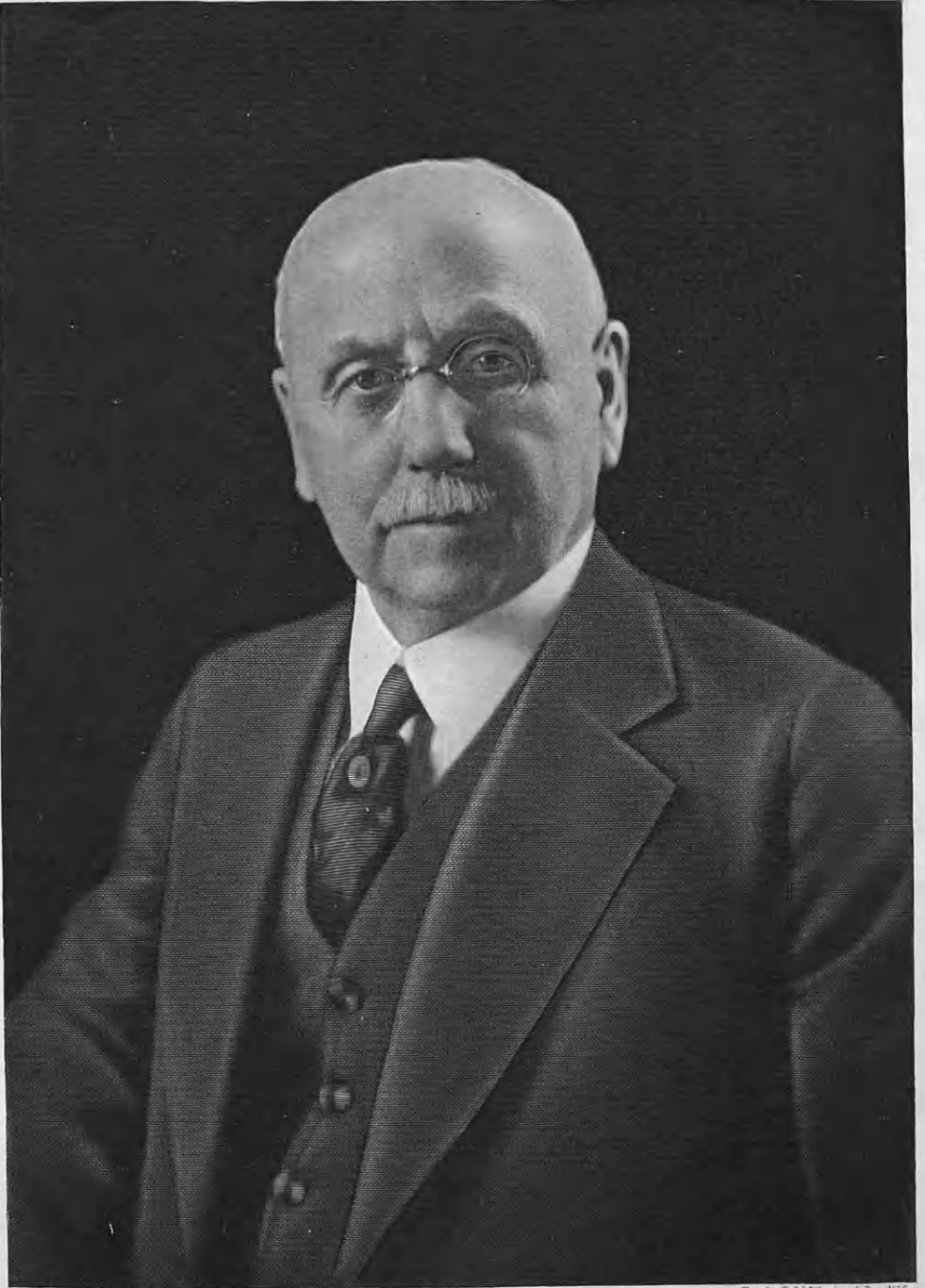
Alson Smith Sherman married, at Barre, Vermont, in 1833, Aurora Abbott, and they were the parents of fourteen children, those surviving them to the present (1923) being: Mary J., who married David N. Barker (see sketch following); Mrs. Byron Rawson; Frank Sherman; Mrs. Orrin P. Maxson and Mrs. Joseph M. Larimer.

Mrs. Sherman's death occurred in 1883, Mr. Sherman surviving her until September 22, 1903. The closing years of his life were spent at Waukegan, Illinois, and as the number of his years increased, it was his privilege and pleasure to watch the almost phenomenal continuance of the growth he had fostered in Chicago over half a century before. He passed his life in the honor and respect of his associates and the tender affection of his family and thus realized life's highest aims.

BARKER, David Nelson,

Business Executive.

In the capacity of manager in the Chicago district of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, David Nelson Barker occupied a place of importance in the business circles of the city, his interests, aside from the association that engaged him for nearly forty-five years, including



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Dr. Barker

many connections sponsoring the welfare and progress of the community. His citizenship was not of the type which won publicity in the world-of-affairs, although he was the dominant force in the local organization of the great company to which he gave the best of his abilities throughout a long active career. He was an executive whose work was performed quietly and efficiently. In the affairs of the day and in social and civic relations he won the loyal affection of a host of friends, their companionship made a source of unflinching uplift and enjoyment by his ready understanding, sympathy, and congeniality. This was the nature of the man whose death in 1923 took from Chicago, Illinois, an adopted son, a man who had won a distinctive and honored place in his city.

David Nelson Barker was a descendant of the Barker family of Rhode Island, which was numbered among the most ancient lines of the commonwealth, as well as among the first of their community. The Barker pedigree is traced for generations in England prior to the American ancestry, and is there connected through marriage with the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London. Descent for five generations is as follows:

(I) John Barker married Elizabeth Hill, daughter of Thomas Hill, and brother of Sir Rowland Hill, the first Protestant Lord Mayor of London in 1549.

(II) Edward Barker.

(III) Rowland Barker, of Wollerton, in the County of Salop, grantee of a coat-of-arms.

(IV) James Barker left Southampton in the spring of 1634, on the ship "Mary and John," of London, for New England, but died on passage. In the family manuscript he is called of Harwich, County

Essex, England. He had two children, Christianna; and James (2), of further mention.

(V) James (2) Barker, born about 1617, married, about 1644, Barbara Dungan, daughter of Thomas and Frances Dungan. Until he became of age, which was about 1638, he was in the care of his sister, who had married Thomas Beecher, and later Nicholas Easton. He came to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1638-39. He was an officer for Newport in 1644, was a member of the General Court of Elections, Newport, 1648; freeman, 1655; member of the Court of Commissioners, 1655-61-63; was deputy in 1669-76-77; assistant, 1678; deputy-governor, 1678-79, after the death of Governor Coddington; deputy, 1681-83-84-85-86, and he, or his son, James, in 1690 and 1696. He was one of the petitioners for the charter land from Charles II, July 8, 1663, and was one of the incorporators. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1702.

David Nelson Barker was a son of David Earle and Naomi (Hill) Barker, and was born in Homer, Cortland County, New York, March 3, 1844. Public schools and the Cortland County Academy offered him his general education, which was followed by a course in the Ames Commercial College of Syracuse. In 1872 he came to Chicago, and in January, 1875, entered the Chicago branch of Jones & Laughlin, becoming manager of the local organization in August, 1894. The company was then known as Jones & Laughlin, Ltd., but subsequently became the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, manufacturers of all forms of iron and steel products, its principal plant located at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Under Mr. Barker's leadership the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company increased in prestige and

standing in the Middle Western field, and the company's service and standards of quality gained wide reputation throughout the district. On July 1, 1916, at the age of seventy-two years, Mr. Barker resigned the managership and withdrew from official participation in the affairs of the company he had so zealously and effectively served for more than four decades.

Mr. Barker was a director of the State Bank of Chicago, although he devoted himself almost entirely to the steel business. In political sympathy he was a Republican. He was a member of the Union League Club, and a life-member of the Art Institute of Chicago. The out-of-doors always appealed to him, and there and in his home his hours of leisure were spent, his many friends joining him in his home to partake of sincere and delightful hospitality.

Mr. Barker married, in Waukegan, Illinois, September 7, 1870, Mary J. Sherman, daughter of Alson S. Sherman (see preceding sketch), and their children were as follows: 1. Earle Sherman Barker, who died September 3, 1918, married Olive Waite. Their two sons are Nelson Waite Barker, a graduate of Dartmouth College and a student in Rush Medical College of Chicago; and Oliver Lincoln Barker, a student in Dartmouth College. 2. Marion Barker, married Luman R. (2) Wing, whose sketch follows; they have one son, John Barker Wing.

David Nelson Barker died at his Evanston home, July 21, 1923. He had almost reached the four-score mark of years, the burden of which had been lightened by many of life's finest and most enduring rewards, and in the passing of Mr. Barker there came into being a memory guarded with reverent affection.

WING, Luman Reuben,

Head of Canning Industry.

In the business world of the Middle West, operating in a highly specialized and essential field of effort, Luman Reuben Wing achieved prominence and success. A study of the ancestry from which he came shows his place in the life of his time to have been the counterpart of those positions of honor and usefulness occupied by his forbears from the time of the founding of the colonies.

The family of Wing has long borne arms, as follows:

Arms—Per pale argent and vert, a maunch counter-changed.

Crest—A maunch per pale argent and vert, between two wings or.

(I) The American record of the line begins with John Wing, who came from England in the ship "William Francis," Mr. Thomas, master, in the company of his father-in-law, Rev. Stephen Batchelder. His arrival is noted by Governor John Winthrop in his journal, and he took up his residence at Saugus (now Lynn) with his wife, Deborah. In 1637 they, with others, were granted rights and land "to erect a plantation or town within the precincts of His Majesty's General Court at Plymouth," John Wing's name occurring forty-fifth on the list of the first associates of this settlement. The town was incorporated as early as 1639, and the Indian name of Shawme was changed to Sandwich. John Wing's name occurred on the records of the General Court as one qualified for public business, although his inclinations do not seem to have been in that direction. John and Deborah (Batchelder) Wing had several sons, among whom was Daniel, of whom further.

(II) Daniel Wing, eldest son of John and Deborah (Batchelder) Wing, came

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with his father from England and accompanied him until his settlement at Sandwich. On June 28, 1640, his name appears in a land transfer and he was enrolled, with his brother, among those who could bear arms, as even at this period there were "apprehensions of hostile movements on the part of the Narragansetts," and drills and musket practice were inaugurated. Daniel Wing helped subscribe for the money to build a mill for the general good, and his name, with a number of other prominent citizens of Sandwich, was first mentioned in connection with serious religious dissensions because they objected to the growing intolerance. The result of this attitude of tolerance later led to active defense, and it is recorded that he joined the Society of Friends, named as the first monthly meeting (Sandwich) established in America. As a consequence, the descendants of Daniel Wing have nearly all been connected with this Society of Friends. He married, ninth month 5, 1641, Hannah Swift, daughter of John Swift. They had eleven children, the line continuing through Daniel, Jr., the youngest.

(III) Daniel Wing, Jr., son of Daniel and Hannah (Swift) Wing, was born eleventh month 28, 1664. He was entered as a townsman of Sandwich in 1691, and became the owner of considerable property. He married, in 1686, Deborah Dillingham, daughter of Henry Dillingham, and they had seven children, descent being traced through Edward, of whom further.

(IV) Edward Wing, eldest son of Daniel, Jr., and Deborah (Dillingham) Wing, was born seventh month 10, 1687, and resided for some time in Sandwich, after a time removing to Dartmouth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, where his father had been the owner of lands

now deeded to him. He is named as a weaver and an inn holder, and as having filled the office of constable. He married (first) Desire Smith, of Dartmouth, in November, 1713; (second) June 1, 1714, Sarah Tucker, daughter of Abraham and Anna Tucker; (third) in October, 1728, Patience Ellis. By his second marriage he had four or five children, among whom was Joseph, of whom further.

(V) Joseph Wing, son of Edward and Sarah (Tucker) Wing, is the ancestor through whom descent is traced in this line, he and his wife, Catherine, numbering among their children Matthew, of whom further.

(VI) Matthew Wing, son of Joseph and Catherine Wing, married, September 4, 1794, Mrs. Elizabeth (West) Ricketson, and lived in Dartmouth. They had three children, among them Benjamin, of whom further.

(VII) Benjamin Wing, son of Matthew and Elizabeth (West-Ricketson) Wing, was born February 1, 1798-99, and married (first) Content; (second) Rhoda Rogers, said to be a descendant of the Puritan martyr of Smithfield, England. There were five children of each of his marriages, the line following through Thomas, of whom further, a son of the second marriage.

(VIII) Thomas Wing, son of Benjamin and Rhoda (Rogers) Wing, married Hannah White, and they moved to a place in Dutchess county, New York, called Oblong, near Wing's station. They had four sons, of whom George, the youngest, is ancestor in this line, and seven daughters. This son, George Wing, was the father of Martin Wing, whose son, Reuben W. Wing, married Catherine E. Sherman, their son being Luman Reuben Wing, of whom further.

(XII) Luman Reuben Wing, son of

Reuben W. and Catherine E. (Sherman) Wing, was born in New York City, April 10, 1855. After attending the public schools, he completed his studies in the College of the City of New York and entered active life in association with his father, in the firm of Wiley, Wickes & Wing, importers of foreign fruits, etc. Later he became associated with H. K. Thurber & Company, of New York, with whom he remained until 1891. Coming to Chicago, Illinois, his first business connection was with Delafield, McGovern & Company, 1891-1895, and in the latter year he began independent dealings in the canned goods trade, as Luman R. Wing & Company. His venture prospered, and he became one of the best known men in his field throughout the West, serving as president of the Canned and Dried Fruits' Association of Chicago, and being largely responsible for the introduction into the canning industry of principles and methods raising it to new standards of dependability and prestige. Mr. Wing was a Republican in politics, fraternized with the Masonic order, and held membership in the following clubs: Union League, Westmoreland Country, and University, of Evanston, Illinois. Golf was his favorite form of recreation. Until his death, which occurred January 12, 1923, he continued at the head of the business he founded, enjoying the respect and regard of his associates in commercial and social life.

Mr. Wing married, in New York, February 20, 1878, Coralie E. Wood, and their children are as follows: 1. Luman Reuben (2) Wing, born in New York City, was educated there and in Chicago, having been his father's business associate, he succeeded him as the head of Luman R. Wing & Company. He married, April 18, 1903, Marion Barker (see

preceding sketch of father), and they have one son, John Barker Wing. 2. Harold Wood Wing, who married January 1, 1915, Dorothea Sheppard. Their children are as follows: Dorothea Coralie; Jacklyn Virginia; Charlotte Griswold; and Robert Luman. 3. Walter Paterson Wing, who married October 21, 1922, Marion Chalmers Ware.

CADMAN, Samuel Parkes,

Noted Clergyman, Author.

Writer, but essentially preacher, the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, although not native to this land, has adopted it, and with it the ideals for which it stands, freedom, in its true and highest meaning, and in the expression of this ideal, from pulpit and in his writings, he has declared that the claims of the individual upon the State and of the State upon the individual are reciprocal.

He was born in Wellington, Shropshire, England, December 18, 1864, son of Samuel and Betsy (Parkes) Cadman. He received his education at Richmond College of London University, London, and came to this country as a young man. From 1895 until 1901 he was pastor of the Metropolitan Temple in New York City, since which time he has been pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He is also ex-chaplain of the Twenty-third Regiment of the New York National Guard. In 1898 he received his degree of D.D. from Wesleyan University, of Connecticut, and also from Syracuse University, New York; his degree of S.T.D. from Columbia; and his D.H.L. from the University of Vermont in 1913. He is a trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary, of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science, Adelphi College, and Union Missionary Training Institute, and is direc-

tor of the Congregational Home Mission Society, and the Brooklyn Clerical Union. He is the author of "Charles Darwin and other English Thinkers," published in 1911; "The Victory of Christmas," "The Religious Uses of Memory," "Life of William Owen," "The Three Religious Leaders of Oxford," and "Ambassadors of God." He has also written for some of the periodicals, and in a series of articles, each by a different writer, on "World Restoration," he was the one chosen to express the Protestant view-point, and in his "Protestantism and the World's Necessities," gave a broad summary of the influence of the early religions, and the mission of Protestantism today and in the future. He proclaimed that it has a mission to guard the ethical and religious truths which enrich every political heritage; that both sets of claims of the individual upon the State and the State upon the individual are conditioned by the fact that man's obligations as a spiritual being must be duly honored. He states that while the State is a body of persons recognized by each other as having rights, and having a constitution for the maintenance of those rights, and is thus more important than any citizen, it cannot be indifferent to the rights of any single citizen; and he further declares that the greatest immediate service which Protestantism can render the world is to redress the balance between church and State, calling the church the congregation of God's faithful people upon the earth, who unreservedly accept the spirit, the life, and the teachings of Jesus Christ as their standard of belief and practice, and if Theocracy, as taught by the Bible, is the one lasting foundation of Democracy, he continues, that State is blessed which applies Biblical precepts to belated and brutal conditions of old time interna-

tionalism. Dr. Cadman is a force for good, sending out thoughts and works of paramount importance in this period after the World War, for the restless aftermath of that cataclysm requires a counterbalancing influence to restore a poise in the spiritual, mental and moral fabric of the universe.

Mr. Cadman married, in October, 1888, Lillian Esther Wooding, of Buxton, England, their residence being at No. 2 Spencer Place, Brooklyn, New York.

BANGS, John Kendrick,

Author, Editor, Lecturer.

John Kendrick Bangs was born at Yonkers, New York, May 27, 1862, son of Francis N. and Amelia Frances (Bull) Bangs. His father was a lawyer, practicing in New York City, and was one of the original members of the Bar Association of New York and its president in 1882 and 1883. Nathan Bangs, grandfather of John K. Bangs, was a descendant of Edward Bangs, who emigrated to Massachusetts in the ship "Anne" in 1622. Nathan Bangs was an eminent divine of the Methodist church, was one-time president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, was a prolific writer on religious and historical subjects, and was editor of "The Christian Advocate."

John Kendrick Bangs received his classical education at Columbia College. While at Columbia he made frequent contributions to the under-graduate publication, "Acta Columbiana," and became its editor. Upon graduating in 1883 from the School of Political Science with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, he spent a year in the Columbia Law School. He did not care enough for the law to pursue it further, and in 1884 became associated with the year-old hum-

orous weekly "Life" as its literary editor. Because of his early association with this periodical, he has often been considered one of the pillars upon which it achieved immediate and solid success. By his work on "Life," and through the production of two brilliant travesties in 1887 and 1888, respectively, on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House, he achieved a wide reputation in certain quarters for his humor, and he was invited by Henry M. Alden to join the staff of "Harper's Magazine" as editor of "The Drawer." From 1888 to 1889 he served in this capacity, and was as well closely connected with The House of Harper in several other capacities. In 1898 he succeeded Laurence Hutton as a writer of "Literary Notes" in "Harper's Magazine," and was also editor of the Harper publication literature. From 1898 to 1900 he was the editor of "Harper's Weekly." He was also, at one time, editor of "The Metropolitan Magazine" and of "Puck."

All of Mr. Bangs' energies did not go into editing or writing. In 1894 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Yonkers. He was defeated, but that the defeat left no sting is evident to any reader of his book, "Three Weeks in Politics," which was successful enough to pay all campaign expenses, and back of the humor of which one can get a shrewd insight into American politics. Mr. Bangs was in 1896-97 vice-president of the Yonkers Board of Education; from 1896 to 1904 president of the Halstead School. He was also president of the Amackassin Club, a vestryman of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a trustee of the Yonkers Public Library. Among his clubs were the Lotos, the University, and the Century Association, of New York City, and the St. Botolph of Boston; also the Ardsley and

St. Andrew's Golf clubs; and the Psi Upsilon fraternity.

From his first book, "Roger Camerden," 1886, up until 1906 Mr. Bangs had outside of his other activities succeeded in publishing over forty volumes of prose and verse, largely of a humorous nature, and among these books several had gained him a more than ordinary reputation in America and England. "A House Boat on the Styx," for which he is best known, had a tremendous vogue in this country and in England, and it is on this book that his reputation as one of our foremost humorists was made. Other books that gained him extraordinary reputation are the "Coffee and Repartee," and "The Idiot," and the sequel to "A House Boat on the Styx," "The Pursuit of the House Boat."

In the meantime Mr. Bangs' reputation as a brilliant and witty speaker had led him into doing some lecturing on the side, and lectures and after-dinner speeches became so frequent that he soon was doing more talking than writing, and no editing at all. He gave up active editorial work in 1905, and took to the lecture platform, achieving great distinction during the last decade of his life as one of America's foremost lecturers. At about this time he moved his residence from New York to Maine and settled on the rocky coast of Ogunquit. Here he spent his summers, recuperating from the strenuous lecture travels which he made almost yearly from one end of the country to the other. He was so popular a lecturer that he always had many more lecture engagements than he could fill. His lectures were humorous in nature, but of a humor of deep and fine quality. The most celebrated of these lectures were: "From Adam to Ade"; "Salubrities I Have Met"; "My America"; "The Incurable Optimist."

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Mr. Bangs' experiences as a lecturer are delightfully related in his book "From Pillar to Post," 1916. Upon Mr. Bangs' death the "Boston Transcript" referred to him as "the most delightful person on the American lecture platform."

Mr. Bangs was one of the most active supporters of the Allied cause before the entrance of America into the War, and when America joined the Allies in 1917 he did not remain idle. During the War he was an active worker with the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, and twice visited the American Expeditionary Forces, observing its work at close hand, and reporting on it to the people at home in his two war lectures: "Light and Shade in the Land of Valor," and "America Abroad." Most of his energy, however, he gave to the American Committee for Devastated France. Two summers he devoted to speaking for that cause in the United States, and the last summer of his life he spent in France out in the devastated regions, helping that cause along. The French Government conferred upon him in December, 1921, the medal of Chevalier Legion d'Honneur. He died January 21, 1922, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in his sixtieth year.

Mr. Bangs is the author of the following works, over sixty in number: "Roger Camerden," 1886; "Katherine, A Travesty," 1887; "The Lorgnette," 1887; "Mephistopheles, A Profanation," 1888; "New Waggings of Old Tales," 1888; "Tiddledywinks Tales," 1890; "The Tiddledywinks Poetry Book," 1890; "In Camp With a Tin Soldier," 1891; "Toppleton's Client," 1891; "Half Hours With Jimmie Boy," 1892; "Coffee and Repartee," 1893; "The Water Ghost," 1893; "Three Weeks in Politics," 1894; "The Idiot," 1895; "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," 1895; "A House Boat on the Styx," 1895;

"The Bicyclers and Other Farces," 1896; "A Rebellious Heroine," 1896; "The Pursuit of the House Boat," 1897; "Paste Jewels," 1897; "A Prophecy and a Plea," 1897; "The Mantel Piece Minstrels," 1897; "Ghosts I Have Met," 1898; "Peeps at People," 1898; "The Dreamers," 1898; "The Enchanted Typewriter," 1899; "Cobwebs From a Library Corner," 1899; "The Booming of Acre Hill," 1900; "The Idiot at Home," 1900; "Mr. Munchausen," 1901; "Olympian Nights," 1902; "Uncle Sam, Trustee," 1902; "Bicycle, The Skicycle," 1902; "Over the Plum Pudding," 1902; "Emblemland," 1902; "Mollie and the Unwiseman," 1902; "Proposal Under Difficulties," (farce) 1905; "Worsted Man," 1905; "Mrs. Raffles," 1905; "R. Holmes & Company," 1906; "Alice in Municipal Land," 1907; "The Inventions of the Idiot," 1907; "Potted Fiction," 1908; "Andiron Tales," 1908; "The Genial Idiot," 1908; "Autobiography of Methuselah," 1909; "The Real Thing," 1909; "Mollie and the Unwiseman Abroad," 1910; "Songs of Cheer," 1910; "Jack and the Check Book," 1911; "Echoes of Cheer," 1912; "Little Book of Christmas," 1912; "Line o' Cheer for Each Day o' the Year," 1913; "The Foothills of Parnassus," 1914; "A Quest for Song," 1915; "From Pillar to Post," 1916; "Half Hours With the Idiot," 1917; "The Cheery Way," 1919. Also "Lady Teazle," a musical comedy version of "The School for Scandal," and "Tomorrowland," a musical fantasy. Also prolific contributions to current periodicals.

Mr. Bangs was twice married. On March 3, 1886, in New York, he married Agnes Lawson Hyde, daughter of Jabez B. and Sarah Elizabeth (Bull) Hyde. Mr. Bangs' second wife, whom he married April 27, 1904, was Mary Blakeney Gray, of New York, daughter of Thomas and

Caroline A. Gray. Mr. Baugs is survived by his second wife, and by three sons, all born of his first marriage; John Kendrick, Jr.; Howard Russell; and Francis Hyde.

See: "Little Pilgrimages Among the Men Who Have Written Famous Books," by E. F. Harkins, published by L. C. Page & Company, 1902. "American Authors and Their Homes," by F. W. Halsey.

VICKERS, Charles,

Business Man.

Lord who shall abide in thy Tabernacle
Who shall dwell in thy holy hill?
He that walketh uprightly, and worketh righteousness
and speaketh truth in his heart.
He that slandereth not with his tongue,
Nor doeth evil to his friend
Nor taketh up a reproach against his neighbor.
In whose eyes a vile person is contemned; but he
honoureth them that fear the Lord.
He that sweareth to his friend and changeth not.
He that putteth not out his money to usury,
Nor taketh reward against the innocent.
He that doeth these things shall never be moved.

The portrait of a gentleman, this is the title sometimes given to the fifteenth psalm quoted above, and when we find a man to whom these verses in the words of the psalmist all apply then truly we have found a gentleman. Such a man was Charles Vickers. A Christian in business, for the outstanding features of his career were his ability and zeal in business and his unfaltering devotion to religious work. The ideals and faith of his Christianity were translated into a code of life that served him daily and that made intercourse with him in the many spheres his influence penetrated an inspiration and revelation in right living; the final balance of his endeavor and example will not be struck until that day when the forces for good which he set

in motion shall have come to rest upon the shores of time.

The family of which Charles Vickers was a member is of early English origin, its American history tracing to the Colonial founding of Massachusetts, and its Maryland residence beginning about the middle of the seventeenth century. The family has borne arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, a fret gules.

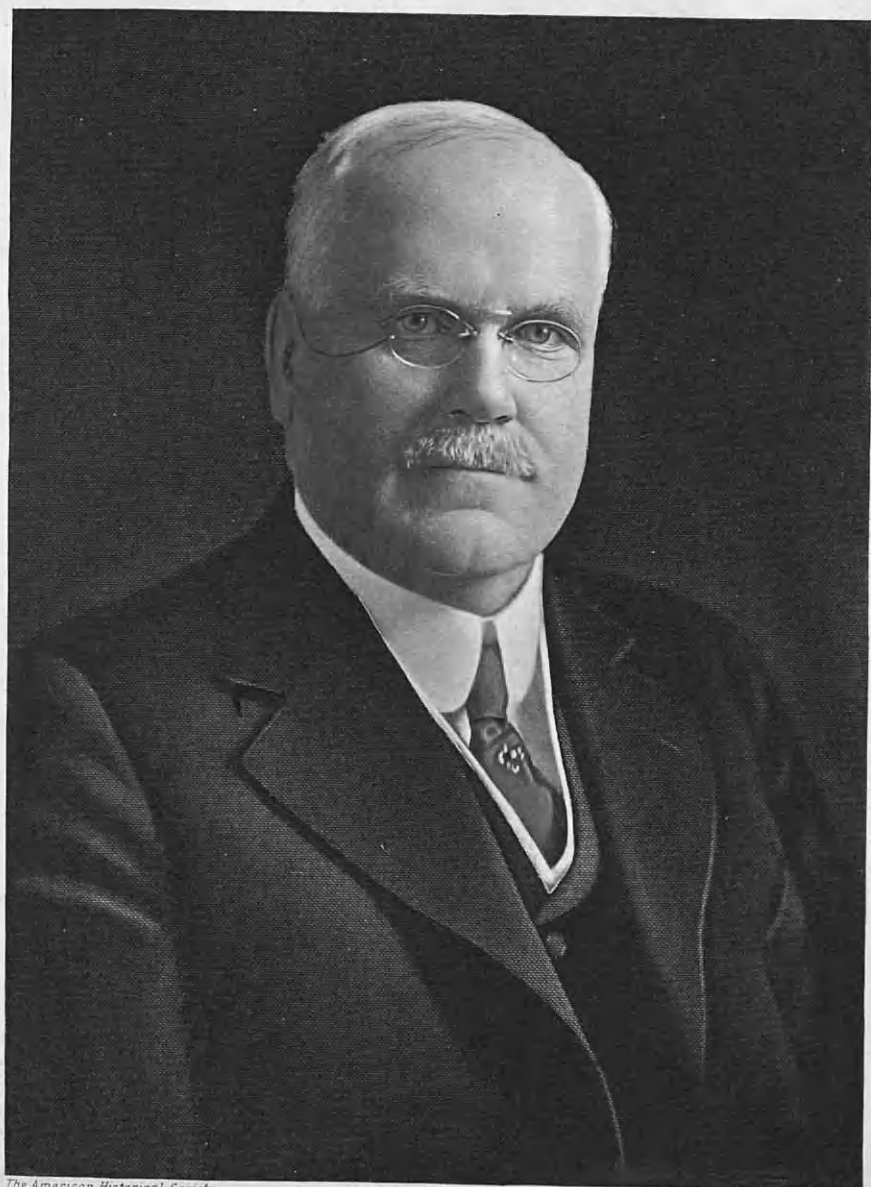
Crest—Cubit arm proper, vest gules, holding a millrind azure.

Motto—*Figore.*

Charles Vickers was a grandson of Captain Joel Vickers, widely known as a large owner of vessels, and son of Benjamin Albert Vickers, president of the National Marine Bank of Baltimore, Maryland, and for forty years a leader in financial affairs of that city. Baltimore, Maryland, was Mr. Vickers' birthplace, but the old Vickers estate is on the Eastern Shore, and is still in the possession of a member of the family. Mr. Vickers was educated in private schools in Baltimore; and the wholesale grocery business became his field of practical activity. He remained in Baltimore until 1889, when he went to the Northwest, following brokerage operations in Seattle, Washington, for a year. In 1890 he came to Chicago, Illinois, and formed the association with Sprague, Warner & Company that ended only with his death. At this point a memorial minute adopted by this organization takes up the story:

Mr. Vickers became associated with the company, December 22, 1890, as manager of the claim department. On January 1, 1904, he was accorded further recognition by being elected a member of our board of directors. Both these positions he occupied until his death.

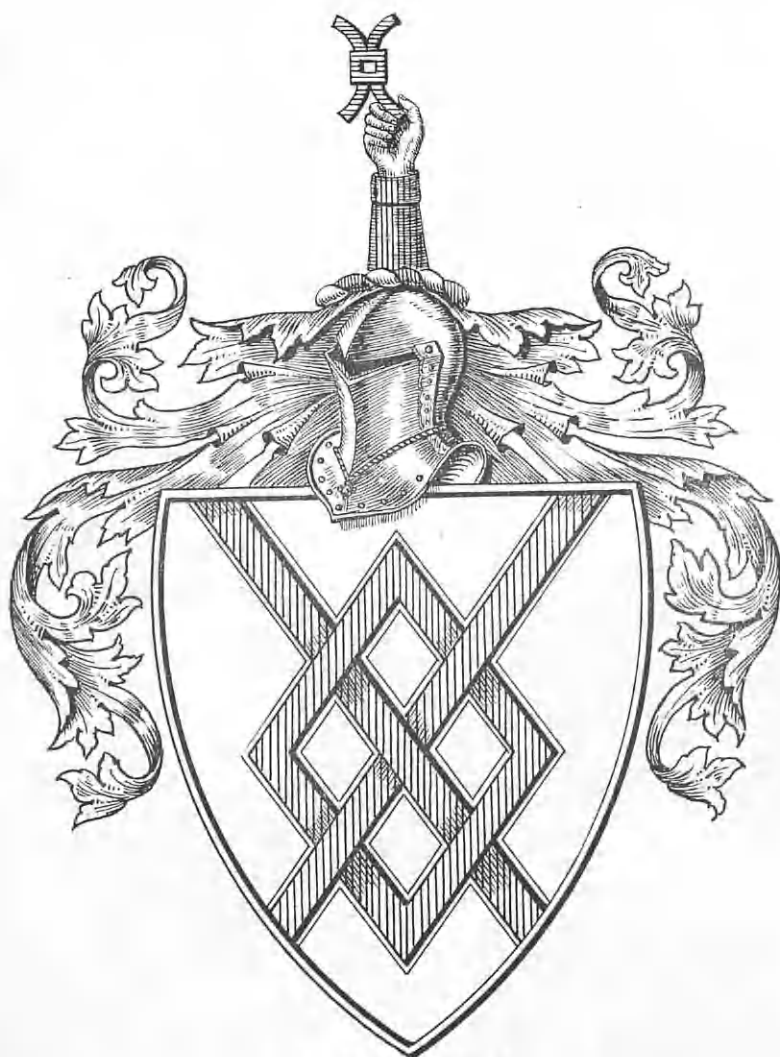
Because of his impeccable character and keen interest in the advancement of the welfare of the business he was peculiarly fitted for the important responsibilities reposed in him.



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

Chas. Tickers



VIGORE

Vickers

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Always courteous and considerate, yet possessing a keen determination, he succeeded, under circumstances often difficult and trying, where many might have failed.

His greatest contribution, which stands as a monument to his character and ability, is to be found in the splendid corps of women who represent the Sprague, Warner & Company's lines to consumers. Built up from a small beginning, this organization stands today strong in number and effectiveness, whose tone is in complete harmony with the highest ideals in the business.

Mr. Vickers evinced an active and helpful interest in our various social and beneficial organizations, and contributed much time and energy to their upbuilding.

Mr. Vickers was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park, a member of its Session as an elder for the last six years of his life, and for many years conducted a large Bible class of young men. The church paper paid tribute to him in the following words:

It would be impossible to measure the great debt this church owes to the life and character and service of Mr. Vickers. His kindly greeting, his smile of welcome and hearty handclasp, at the east doorway, won the hearts of all. His six years of service as an elder were an inspiration to the Session, just as were his life and character to all who knew him, young and old alike.

All of the interests of boys and young men were close to his heart, and he exerted, without effort and without conscious plan, an influence of fairness and uprightness that inevitably deepened into strong Christian manhood. At the time of his death the young men who had been members of his Bible class rallied about him as if they had been his sons, and only extracts from letters written by them to Mrs. Vickers can give any idea as to just what his influence was. This was a group of regular boys, who now have finished their course in college and are business men, brought together in the regular way at Sunday school, and yet at the time of

Mr. Vickers' death they wrote as follows:

I really feel that Mr. Vickers was the one person outside of my parents who inspired me and helped me in life more than any one else. I know that every boy that attended our Sunday school class will remember, lifelong, the lessons and rules of life Mr. Vickers gave us, for while we were young at the time that we were all together, and his efforts seemed in vain to him at times, it was particularly fortunate that he took hold of us when he did. As we grew older his lessons and warnings guided us at the right time in our lives. The reason that his teachings had such an effect on us was, of course, his knowledge of, and love for boys, and the wonderful example he set for us in his own life.

There was one thing in particular that Mr. Vickers used to do that has impressed me and has helped me—that was his prayers before the class; his sincere and thoughtful expression of his desire to lead us right and to see us lead the right kind of life, was always apparent in his prayers for us. How can such sincerity fail to affect a boy?

I have always thought of Mr. Vickers as my ideal in manhood and hoped to be like him. It seems that the Lord might have spared him longer.

You perhaps do not know what a great influence Mr. Vickers has been in my life. I remember how proud we boys of his class were of him, and how, with his great understanding of boy nature, he taught us and held us together as no other teacher had succeeded in doing. Those last few years I was home are the brightest spots in my life. I feel that although God has seen fit to take this great and good man from us He has left us that memory of a true Christian that will always help us to do right, and to endeavor to make the world a better place to live in.

Though I have been away from Oak Park for six years I have always felt as if Mr. Vickers was very near to me. He took me along with others at a hard age and with infinite patience molded our lives for the future. Surely his influence will go on in the life and deeds of ten or more boys who thought the world of him.

While your loss is greatest, Mr. Vickers has many mourners who will for the rest of their days ponder his sterling worth, his manly character and his high ideals. After all, what greater legacy than so virtuous an example can a man bequeath?

His pastor, Dr. R. E. Vale, paid the

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following tribute at the memorial service held in the First Presbyterian Church in Oak Park:

I am here today to mourn with you. Mr. Vickers was my dear friend. He was among the first to open his heart and home to us upon our coming to Oak Park. I loved him as one of the most noble Christian men I have ever known, and shall cherish his memory as an inspiration.

Knowing that I would stand here to try and express some of the things that are in all our hearts, these words seem to glow up at me from the pages of Scripture as the most suitable phrase to be used concerning him. "Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" (Second Samuel, 3:30.)

There are four realms in which his princely manhood was continually evident.

1. First of all, in his home. Some men are courteous abroad and curt at home. I had the pleasure of being oftentimes in his home. Frequently I came unexpected. Always the atmosphere was serene and kindly. He was the soul of courtliness and kindness in his home always, both towards his guests and members of his family. As I saw his home life it seemed to me that he was always thinking of others, and above all things else he sought to make the Lord Jesus Christ the continually abiding and honored guest. When he was twenty-one years of age his father said to him one day, "Charles, you have never given me a moment's anxiety and you have always been a joy to me." What a testimony for a boy to have from his father to carry throughout the years. I am sure that all the other loved ones who knew him in the close affection of the family circle would say Amen to his father's statement.

2. He was a prince and a great man in his business. Most of a man's busy waking hours are of necessity spent in his business. For something like thirty years he was connected with the Sprague-Warner firm, known as one of the largest wholesale grocery companies in America. He was the eastern representative of this firm, likewise a director. The president of the firm said of him that there was absolutely never any question concerning any of his dealings in all these delicate and important connections. He maintained his personal and business character spotless. I never knew a man with whom it was easier to get along. His word was like the United States dollar mark. His loyalty to the interests of the firm was superb. Thomas Jef-

erson once said of Alexander Hamilton that you could turn his character inside out and could not find a spot on it. His associates in business unite in declaring that "a Prince and a great man has fallen this day in Israel."

3. Let me speak of him in the realm of recreation. His diversion was playing golf, a game which he greatly enjoyed in many ways. Now it may seem a bit unusual to speak of a golf course in a memorial service. However, all men who engage in any form of sport know that you can find out pretty much what a man really is on the playing field, be it football, baseball, tennis, golf or what not, the true sportsmanship and real honor of the man are revealed. In this game in which he was keenly interested to win, our friend would have scorned any unfair advantage. A friend who had played with him every Saturday afternoon during the golf season for many years, in speaking of it said: "He was like a silver bell, he rang true every time you touched him." "A Prince and a great man, by every test of sportsmanship, has fallen in Israel."

4. We think of him in the realm of church. He was born in Baltimore, and brought up in a Presbyterian home. In 1890 he came to the Hyde Park section of Chicago, and affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Later on, he worshipped for a few years in the fine fellowship of the Friends' church. Coming to Oak Park in 1905, he became a member of this church, in which he has been a loyal and devoted worshipper ever since. During the last six years he was an elder, his term expiring this last April by limitation of office under our rotary system. It is only right to say that he was one of the most splendid elders I have ever known in any church. If memory serves me correctly, and I think it does, he never declined any duty placed upon him. Indeed, I hesitated oftentimes to lay committee work upon him, I for fear of overtaxing him. And when he accepted a commission, whether it was a personal call or a business matter to be investigated, the Session all knew that it was as good as done and would be performed at the earliest possible moment. Our congregation mourns today because "a Prince and a great man has fallen in Israel," but he has already entered into the possession of a fadeless crown.

The following are a few of the many tributes paid Mr. Vickers by the clergy and business associates:

From a noted clergyman:

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Dear Mrs. Vickers:

Yours is a proud sorrow, and one that has in it sources of inexpressible comfort. I send you my sincere sympathy and share with your many friends the high appreciation and honor which your dear husband so richly earned and you have so worthily shared.

Another tribute from a well known minister:

Dear Mrs. Vickers:

On my return home from vacation I learned that your dear husband had departed this life. Graciously accept my most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in your very great bereavement. Mr. Vickers was a courtly Christian gentleman. How glad God must be to have him in His immediate presence. May the God of all grace sustain and comfort you.

The following telegram is from a business associate to Sprague, Warner & Company:

Words fail to express my shock and grief to learn of Mr. Vickers' passing. I regret exceedingly the irreparable loss to your company. Personally I am mourning the loss of a very dear and interested friend, a man whose counsel I sought, knowing his judgment to be based upon the highest ideals and business principles. I realize his passing is a great personal loss to yourself and I am offering my heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. Vickers was a very athletic boy. He was a championship oarsman, and served as captain of his crew. As he grew older he retained his love of the out-of-doors, and was a charter member of the Oak Park Country Club, while general community affairs in Chicago and Oak Park, his home for eighteen years, claimed his public-spirited attention and coöperation. Aside from the work mentioned above, he gave the time that was his own to his home, and there his cordial hospitality drew about him a host of friends.

Mr. Vickers married, November 5, 1919, Charlotte E. (Armstrong) Vickers, widow of his brother, Frank Vickers.

Mrs. Vickers has one son by her first marriage, Frank Armstrong Vickers, of Evanston, who married Laura M. Rockwell, and they have one daughter, Jean. Mrs. Vickers, who is active in church and charitable work, is a daughter of the late John B. and Charlotte S. (Boone) Armstrong. Among her Armstrong ancestors, early resident in Maryland and Delaware, was one Lieutenant Edward Armstrong, an officer in the Virginia Continental Regiment, with a notable record of active service. Mrs. Vickers is a granddaughter of the late Colonel James Boone, who studied law under Caesar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Vickers died at his home in Oak Park, July 15, 1923. The funeral services were held in the First Presbyterian Church.

Passing out of the shadow into the perfect day
Why should we call it dying this beautiful going away.

In His presence is fulness of Joy;
At His right hand there are pleasures for evermore.

Psalm 16:11.

VOLSTEAD, Andrew J.,

Lawyer, Philosopher.

Sometimes life plays a fantastic trick upon an individual, and observing the nature, character and acts of Andrew J. Volstead, and the deluge of abuse that has been rained upon him, it would seem that she had chosen him for one of her experiments. Were he less of a philosopher, he might be disturbed, but he rests poised and serene throughout the storm. Essentially he is a lawyer, with full conviction that the laws shall be enforced, and in carrying out the duties that devolved upon him he fathered an act that has become a part of the Con-

stitution of the Nation. Sober-minded and balanced, he is not bigoted nor is he a fanatic, but he looks steadily forward to the fulfillment of the laws, and no tempest of transient opinion moves or shakes him. Without trepidation and without deviation, he is behind the legislation for enforcing what has become the law of the land.

He was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, in 1860, his father a Norwegian, and his mother reared in the country just outside of Christiana. They came to this country and settled in the south-eastern part of Minnesota, the father building there a house of logs, and there Andrew J. Volstead was born. His parents brought him up with the idea of making a Lutheran minister of him, but he chose the law, and after attending St. Olaf's College and Decorah Institute, he was admitted to the bar in 1884, at the age of twenty-four years. He immediately began the practice of his profession at Granite Falls, and soon became prosecuting attorney for Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota, which at that time was populated by Germans, Scandinavians, Canadians, and a handful of Americans. He held this office for fourteen years, and under the law some of the townships were wet, some dry, the latter being secretly wet in spots. Of this fact Mr. Volstead was informed, being told also, in regard to the foreign element having their light beverages, "you can't stop them." He is said to have no unalterable convictions about prohibition except that the law should be enforced, and in spite of his doing his utmost to enforce it, he held his term of office throughout that long period through election by those people at the polls. Curiously enough, one of the "wettest spots in the thirstiest German colony" of Yellow Medicine County,

Minnesota, ultimately went dry by petition.

Mr. Volstead, always active in his city's welfare, became in time president of the Board of Education, then city attorney, and later mayor of the city, and in 1903 he was sent as representative to the Fifty-eighth Congress from the Seventh Minnesota District, representing the Republican element. This office he retains at the present time (1923), having served in it continuously from the Fifty-eighth to the Sixty-seventh Congress, and at the opening of the Sixty-sixth Congress, through the rule of seniority, he became chairman of the judiciary committee. This committee is composed of lawyers whose duty, when the constitutionality of a bill is in question, is to decide whether it will stand the test of the courts. All the States, practically, with the exception of less than half a dozen, having already ratified the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, Congressional action was in order. Previous to this time the opponents of prohibition, requiring someone "to whom they could address communications, anonymous and signed, on whom the distilleries and saloons could vent the anger, scorn and displeasure of their patrons," had chosen Mr. Volstead as the one, perhaps because of his record in his home district for his efforts to enforce the law, for it is said that he "never in his life wrote his name at the bottom of a temperance pledge, never in his life has been a member of a teetotaler's society, nor ever made a speech on prohibition." He decided then, as chairman of the judiciary committee, to write the bill himself. He had looked to the enforcement of the law in Yellow Medicine County; to him the United States with respect to the liquor question was only that county multiplied several thousands of times.

"Bootleggers," druggists and doctors that were not straight, and others of that class, had been brought to book. They would be brought to book on a National scale. And so he in time produced the measure that Congress passed with an overwhelming vote: "to prohibit intoxicating beverages, and to regulate the manufacture, production, use and sale of high proof spirits for other than beverage purposes and to insure an ample supply of alcohol and promote its use in scientific research and in the development of fuel, dye and other lawful industries."

Mr. Volstead believes that the 18th Amendment is the best thing that ever happened to America, but he is a philosopher, and knows, as do those other men who helped pass the amendment, that the battle for prohibition is not yet won, but that the fight is still on. The prohibition commission gives no encouragement to the idea of searching homes or prying into household affairs in an endeavor to find evidence, believing that any such procedure is a direct and fundamental violation of the Constitution. As to the use of light wines and beers, advocated by some, or even to the repeal of the amendment, Mr. Volstead expressed himself at the recent election as follows:

It is a part of the history of this country that for many years a bitter and persistent struggle has been carried on against the liquor traffic. The Prohibition Amendment was the culmination of that struggle. Before its adoption many States had adopted amendments to their constitutions prohibiting the traffic. These amendments are substantially in the same language as the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The legislatures of these States, more than thirty in number, passed statutes to carry these amendments into effect. Not one of these States permitted the sale of beer or wine that contained more than one per cent. of alcohol by volume. Congress, even by repealing the National Prohibition Act, could

not legalize the sale of one per cent. beer in thirty-nine States, which prohibit it by State laws. License to sell beer and wine contained in a Prohibition law makes it impossible to enforce. It is as indefensible to vote for such a non-enforceable law as it is to vote directly to violate the Constitution.

Mr. Volstead, with his judicial mind, his poise and his unshakable convictions when grounded upon a just base, still accepts the abuse, but stands unmoved in the midst of it. The few may rebel, but the will of the people has been expressed, and in that expression he rests.

Mr. Volstead married, in 1894, Nellie Gilruth, and their home is in Granite Falls, Minnesota.

ADDAMS, Jane,

Social Settlement Worker.

The desire for right relationship between all people, the Tolstoyan attitude of mind in the midst of the complexities of American life, these seem to be the keynote and dominant feature of the activities in the life of Jane Addams, the head of the first social settlement in America. Living among the poor, visiting both poor and rich, she preaches to them continually the democracy of Tolstoy, that the rich should not hold down the poor. In 1889, when she first established Hull House in Chicago, it was a new idea to most people of America, but her work has been a leaven that has spread until today every community of any size is familiar with social settlement work, and has its clearing house for the woes and weals of the neighborhood.

Jane Addams was born in Cedarville, Illinois, September 6, 1860, daughter of the Hon. John H. and Sarah (Weber) Addams. She is an aunt of James Weber Linn, well known university professor and writer and novelist. She attended

Rockford College, and received her degree of A.B., class of 1881. It was only after her graduation and when she had left college that her plans became clearly formulated, and then in her desire to help the poor in a way that would be natural and not artificial, as most attempts seemed to her to be, she decided to study to become a physician. With this idea she took a full year's medical course in Philadelphia, in 1888, although at that time she was suffering from spinal trouble with which she has always been afflicted. At the end of a year she was compelled to rest, and went to Europe, alternating travel with study. In London she saw the work of Toynbee Hall among the poor of that city, and the possibilities of creating such a work in America inspired her. Up to this time her life had been a preparation for the position she created and holds today, and after two years spent abroad, during 1883 to 1885, she returned to America, and began her search for the place to start her settlement, a place where she could best bring together the rich and the poor. The cosmopolitan character of the three-quarters of a mile of Halsted Street that lies in the Nineteenth Ward appealed to her as the very spot she sought, for although the ward was only a mile and a quarter in its other dimension, fifty thousand people of all nationalities lived within its boundaries, and in its small area may be studied the manners and customs of half of Europe, for the children of all nationalities play here together on the sidewalks. In the very heart of this locality she found a former residence, and Miss Helen Culver, the owner, became so interested in the project that she allowed Miss Addams the house and adjoining ground, rent free. Here, with Miss Ellen Gates Starr, she opened the Social Settlement

of Hull House, in Chicago, in 1889, of which she has been ever since head resident. The rare old stairway, as one enters, suggests the substantial character of the house, which has since been furnished by Miss Addams in fine and simple taste, and here all the activities, the administration, the preparation of lectures, of articles for publication, and the personal work with the people of the neighborhood are carried on. From here they call Miss Addams if a sick horse is to be killed, that there may be no trouble; when babies succumb to the heat and poverty in summer and to exposure in winter; when orphans are sent to homes, or the sick put in hospitals; when women are placed in sanitary homes and men are found positions through her help. Here too the class work is carried on, lectures, political campaigns, and labor organizations are brought before her. Everything speaks the executive ability and character of Miss Addams, whose judgment and discrimination in the choice of helpers has made this effort in behalf of a great social democracy what it is. A record of the years lies in the buildings themselves; there is a children's building in which there is crèche and kindergarten; in the Butler Building is a room for exhibits; the coffee house is in the style of the English Inn, and is crowded daily; gymnasium and auditorium are lighted up every evening either for clubs, dramatic performances, trade union meetings or public speaking in various tongues. The Jane Club is a coöperative establishment kept up by thirty young women who live there. Newer buildings are devoted to club work and apartments, and the people who come to live at the settlement are doing some work to gain a livelihood, and choose Hull House for the sake of what they may learn, while giving what



Eng by Campbell, N.Y.

W. B. Conkey

they have and can in service or substantial gifts. One of the unique and splendid works, that of the Labor Museum, grew out of Miss Addams' visit to the women of the different nationalities. The skill in weaving interested her, the Syrian women, the Russians, Italians and Irish, all worked from time to time at the occupation that had meant so much at home, so little in this country of factories. Miss Addams thought that the whole history of spinning and weaving might be exemplified if the women could be persuaded to take their apparatus to one place when not working, and leave it there on exhibition. Today in what is known as the Labor Museum, cooking, basket-making, metal work, wood-carving and sewing are all done under one roof. Miss Addams' support of radical educational methods has won for her the title of "social educator."

She works to democratize social life by living among the people who have the least and bringing those who have the most down to the threshold of poverty to see for themselves. When Hall Caine, the writer, visited Hull House many years ago, he pronounced it the most complete social settlement in the world; yet it is truly an extension of the personality of the grey-eyed woman whose kindly gaze looks out over the lives of the many people who come daily to the door of the home that she has made among the poor. Elia W. Peattie has said:

She has a patience which includes all men, all sins, all conditions, all prejudices, all superstitions . . . She is largely tolerant, possibly she is the most largely tolerant soul in this great community of souls who do not commune; this commonwealth which is not common; this industrial corporation called Chicago in which industry crushes and makes men.

Miss Addams, who received her A.B. on graduation from Rockford College,

had conferred upon her the degree of LL.D. by the University of Wisconsin, in 1904; Smith College, in 1910; and her A.M. degree by Yale in 1910. She was inspector of streets and alleys in the neighborhood of Hull House for three years; president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections in 1909; and has been a writer and lecturer on social and political reform. She is the author of "Democracy and Social Ethics," published in 1902; "Newer Ideals of Peace," 1907; "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets," "Twenty Years at Hull House," 1910; "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil," 1911; "The Long Road of Woman's Memory," 1916. She is past chairman of the Women's Peace party; chairman of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace; formerly member of the executive committee of the American Union against Militarism; president of the International Congress of Women, 1919. Miss Addams was at the Peace Convention at The Hague, Holland, in 1915; at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1919, and at Vienna, Austria, in 1921. Miss Addams resides at Hull House, No. 800 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CONKEY, Walter Blakesley,

Founder of Printing Establishment.

The history of typographic art in America is a document in which the name of Walter Blakesley Conkey figures as the founder of one of the outstanding institutions in the printing industry, the W. B. Conkey Company, of Hammond, Indiana. At the age of nineteen, a small binder of Chicago, Illinois, he developed the possibilities he saw in this field of endeavor until at his passing, in 1923, at the age of sixty-four years, he was the head of a printing and book-manufactur-

ing organization that ranks with the most noted in the country, covering acres of land, and operating, in all departments and all processes of manufacture, independent of outside influence and coöperation. This was the life-work of Walter Blakesley Conkey, and that it followed new and distinctive lines, attaining preëminent position in its field, was due to the clearness of his vision, the exact conception of his goal, and the industry and executive power he brought to bear upon the tasks of the day.

Son of Willard C. and Emma (Tobey) Conkey, Walter Blakesley Conkey was born at Sterling, Canada, July 13, 1858. The father, Willard C. Conkey, a manufacturer and hotel owner, died when Walter Blakesley Conkey was three years old. Thereupon his father's brother, John Conkey, a Presbyterian minister, took the boy into his home in Philadelphia. He received his education there in private schools. At the age of fourteen he ran away from his uncle's home, and went to Michigan to see his mother, and then went on to Chicago, Illinois, determined to make his own way in life. He soon managed to secure a position in a drygoods store, but was discharged, because he suffered from color-blindness. The young man set to work learning the printing trade, and, in addition, attended night school in order to round out his education. At the age of nineteen he established his own pamphlet binding business on a modest basis, in West Monroe Street, later moving his quarters to South Dearborn Street, where his business expanded until it occupied two eight-story buildings, and registered a payroll of more than fifteen hundred persons.

In 1898 Mr. Conkey moved his business to Hammond, Indiana, where he built a model plant, consisting of a group

of one-story buildings, on forty acres of land. A considerable part of the land was set apart as a park; club rooms, lunch rooms on a less-than cost basis, and other comforts and conveniences gave additional evidence of a consideration for employees that was to be found none too often at that period.

Over the company's imprint, the seal of quality printing and binding, there came to be manufactured in the Hammond plant books of all kinds—school text books, Bibles, encyclopedias, catalogues, pamphlets, and edition books, until in 1923 the daily capacity of the plant had reached 40,000 bound books in cloth, half-leather and leather. Composition, electrotyping, printing and binding,—all the departments required in converting manuscript copy into the bound book—have long been maintained, and for forty-five years operations have been continuously conducted under the same name and management. The Conkey book, "What a Business Man Should Know About Printing and Book-Making," is a volume distributed in thousands by the company, forming a valuable guide and reference in all matters related to printing and publishing, and serving as a standard reference work on the subject in many libraries, trade schools and offices. Mr. Conkey was the official printer of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1892-1893, and filled a similar office at the St. Louis Exposition. He was chairman of the committee entertaining Admiral Dewey after his Spanish-American War triumphs, the governor of the State an associate in this body.

Mr. Conkey was widely known, for years, as a most vigorous and persistent opponent of the unions, and as an enthusiastic advocate of the open shop in Chicago. For a long time he waged a relentless anti-union war, and spent a large

amount of money to advertise his concern as a non-union organization. He was a founder and the first president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and in that capacity enlisted the influence of this body against the unions. It is particularly interesting, in the light of these facts, to know that in 1908 Mr. Conkey unionized his extensive plant at Hammond, an action reflecting the change in industrial conditions throughout that period and the resultant change in his attitude toward organized labor.

During the six years of his presidency of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, he placed it upon a firm working basis, guided by a definite policy in the interests of the State's manufacturers that has been the basis of its work to the present. At the Silver Jubilee Anniversary—the twenty-fifth annual convention—of the association, held in December, 1922, Mr. Conkey was honored by the gift of a Paul Revere bowl in silver, the presentation speech as follows:

Twenty-eight years ago this baby was born, and it had a mother and father, godmother and godfather, and sponsor, and almost everything combined in just one person; and its father, mother, and godmother, and so on, watched over this child until it grew to be a youth, and finally got to be the biggest thing of its kind in the world, and the sponsor, father and mother and so on, was our dear friend, Mr. Walter B. Conkey.

Mr. Conkey was a man of sincerity, ambition, and intense application. To be told a thing could not be done was generally an incentive to him to prove the possibility of its accomplishment. A business man of rare ability, he was self-made in the best and highest sense of that word, building up an enterprise that reflects in its every department the spirit that was for so long its animating force, —an organization whose present opera-

tions follow the broad general policies established by him. Mr. Conkey was the center of a beautiful home life, a devoted husband and father. He was an active and conscientious member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in which he held the office of senior warden, and for eighteen years he was appointed, every three years, a delegate to the National Convention of that church. Kindly, jovial, generous, he made a host of friends who were bound to him in sincere appreciation of his kindly personality and upright character.

Mr. Conkey was a Republican in political faith. His social memberships were in the Sons of the American Revolution, the Mayflower Society, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Union League Club, the South Shore Country Club, the St. Petersburg (Florida) Yacht Club, and the Hammond Country Club. He was also a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliating with the Knights Templar and the Shrine of Chicago.

Mr. Conkey married, March 8, 1884, at Chicago, Kate Phillips, daughter of Henry and Jane Maria (Smith) Phillips. Henry Phillips was prominent in Chicago as a cattle man and packer. Mr. and Mrs. Conkey had two children: 1. Henry Phillips, his father's successor as president of the W. B. Conkey Company, who lives at Hammond with his mother. 2. Jane Phillips, married Frank F. Winans, and resides in Chicago. They have two children: Walter Edward and Frances Jane. Walter Blakesley Conkey, a son by a former marriage, married Huldah Kline, and resides in New York City, New York.

Upon the death of Mr. Conkey the Illinois Manufacturers' Association passed the following resolutions:

In Memoriam
WALTER BLAKESLEY CONKEY

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God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from us Walter Blakesley Conkey, whose death occurred on Monday, March 5, at St. Petersburg, Florida.

In the death of Mr. Conkey, the industrial interests of Illinois and the States of the Middle West have sustained an irreparable loss.

The death of Mr. Conkey creates especial sadness in the ranks of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, of which he was the founder. On this account, the board of directors of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association takes this opportunity to pay respect to the memory of Mr. Conkey, to recognize his great services to the association and to express sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family.

Mr. Conkey was the first president as well as the organizer of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The association was incorporated at a critical period in Illinois industrial affairs when employers found their business and financial life imperiled by unjustifiable attacks by a radical and unthinking element, careless of the effect of their mistaken policy upon the general community.

Mr. Conkey realized that the small manufacturer as well as the larger and more powerful industrialists would be wiped out of existence unless some effective organization was accomplished to impress public sentiment and the State Legislature of the need of fairness and justice to productive enterprise. This was done through the association which for more than a quarter of a century has formed a bulwark of defense against those who would tear down the edifice of constructive industry which has made Illinois the third most important manufacturing State in the Union. For five years Mr. Conkey was president of the association. For many more years he served on its board of directors, and up to the time of his death his wisdom and counsel were at the disposal of the officers of the association and frequently were in requisition.

Mr. Conkey was a pioneer printer of Illinois, having come to Chicago in 1872, learning the printer's trade, and at the age of nineteen establishing in a modest way in West Monroe Street the publishing business which, when he removed his plant to Hammond, employed more than 1500 persons.

Deeply sensible of the loss sustained in the death of Mr. Conkey, the directors herewith express by means of this memorial, their appreciation of the services of the founder of the association. It is their further desire to convey to

his family, in behalf of the association, their sincere sympathy.

The Hammond City Council paid tribute to Hammond's distinguished citizen in the following resolution:

Whereas, the city of Hammond has suffered the loss of one of its leading citizens, Mr. W. B. Conkey, who passed away at St. Petersburg, Florida, March 5, 1923;

And whereas, Mr. Conkey came to this city at a time when it had lost its only industry and gave employment to hundreds of people;

And whereas, Mr. Conkey built a model plant with sunlight and sanitary conditions and set an example for other men in his industry which resulted in the betterment of working conditions in the publishing and printing business which had previously been conducted in fire traps in the big cities;

And whereas, Mr. Conkey took pride in the appearance of the grounds of his plant and made it equal to any park in the city, and a credit to Hammond and the Calumet region;

And whereas, Mr. Conkey promoted social life among his employees, providing them with club rooms and many accommodations for health and welfare;

And whereas, he was a man of great tenacity and courage and who fought hardest when other men would have quit, who kept his plant running when business conditions were bad, so that his employees might not be idle;

And whereas, he was a great believer in the city of Hammond and the Calumet region and advertised the city and the region through his publications as the home of the W. B. Conkey plant;

Be it herewith resolved, that the Common Council of the city of Hammond in session this 6th day of March, 1923, write into the records of the city that Walter Blakesley Conkey was a valuable and prominent citizen of this city and one whose name should be revered and his memory honored by the city and its people and their children;

And be it further resolved, that the courage and tenacity which Mr. Conkey displayed in times of discouragement and adversity is the spirit that will make Hammond a great city;

And be it further resolved that in memory of Mr. Conkey the American flag be displayed at half-mast tomorrow on all public buildings and industries in the city;

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And be it further resolved, that the Common Council of Hammond convey to the bereaved family of the decedent an expression of profound sympathy.

Walter B. Conkey's death occurred March 5, 1923. The following dated March 10, 1923, is the official expression of his close associates at his passing, sentiments finding their source in their willing and loyal support of his strong leadership and the close bond of sympathy thus engendered:

In the death of our president, Walter Blakesley Conkey, at St. Petersburg, Florida, on March 5, we, his employees, have lost a loyal and true friend and therefore desire to express, as a tribute, our affection and our appreciation of his sterling qualities—as a friend, a fair and just employer, and a man worthy of our emulation. Mr. Conkey was a man of lofty ideals, great tenacity of purpose and courage of convictions. He was broad-minded, open to suggestion, and always helpful, lovable, generous and just. He discharged with marked ability the duties of his office toward us, and was a continual source of encouragement and inspiration to all of us.

His demands for perfection in quality of workmanship, and for coöperation with one another, and between the various departments of the organization, are well exemplified in two quotations which he frequently used—"Trifles make perfection, but perfection is no trifle," and "A man's worth to us is measured by his ability to coöperate and work with others,"—but he exacted far more of himself than he did of us. His consideration and intimate personal regard for the welfare of everyone connected with the organization has earned for him our loyal attachment and lasting fidelity. He knew every employee by name, and his alertness to provide every convenience and device for the protection of our health and for the promotion of our welfare drew forth our profound, though oft unspoken, appreciation. No grievance was ever too small for him to hear, and his judgment was respected as just and final. He trusted us—and we honored him.

We are heirs to his life's achievement, the object of which he so oft expressed in these words: "The birth of a book into life should be under the most perfect and beautiful sur-

roundings, and this ideal was the basis of our action in building a plant surrounded by a park of nearly twenty acres, with trees and shrubbery, flower beds and miniature lake, making not only a delightful spot for our employees, but fitting surrounding for the dawn into life of the productions of the Arts preservative." In this great plant with its capacity to successfully produce books and catalogs in such enormous quantities, and in the loyalty of the organization which he has built, he has left his greatest monument.

We, the employees, of the W. B. Conkey Company, therefore, here and now, wish to express our keen sense of personal loss at the passing of this great man, great printer, great citizen; as individuals we know that we have lost a friend and co-worker whose memory will be cherished while life lasts. We offer to his beloved wife, daughter, sons and other relatives, our profound sympathy in their deep affliction.

As a perpetual memorial these statements are engrossed and presented to the family of our friend, and copies of the same are forwarded to the press.

Signed:—

M. F. CUNNINGHAM,
For the Manufacturing Plant.

C. D. NICHOLSON,
For the Chicago Sales Offices.

OTTO B. PETERSON,
For the General Offices.

E. W. BRENNEN,
For the New York Sales Offices.

In this connection it is fitting that the following greetings from the department heads of the Conkey organization to Henry P. Conkey, Walter B. Conkey's son, who followed his father in the presidency, be quoted, linking the great past of the organization to which Mr. Conkey gave his best in thought and labor with the promise of the future through the steadfast coöperation of a faithful staff:

The mantle of leadership so ably worn by your father has fallen upon you. Not one will doubt your worthiness of it, nor your ability to wear it through any experiences that may chance to arise.

Your associates in the business want you to know of their absolute confidence in you and your ability, and of their loyalty to you, under any and all circumstances. Be your

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problems great or small, be your pathway rough or smooth, we stand, one and all, ready and anxious to do our full share and to make your burden lighter. It is our desire always to help and never to hinder, always to promote, encourage and boost for the success of our organization which your father so ably planned, built and guided.

Our aim will be to continue to please, by faithful and loyal service, the officers and directors of this organization, with you at its head. It will be our endeavor to promote the interests of the business by keeping our workmanship at a high standard of accuracy, and to serve our patrons in such a way as to merit their goodwill and patronage.

We hereby pledge ourselves to strive even harder in the future than we have in the past, to attain and retain that place of position in the world that was designed and intended for us, by the founder of this institution—your great and honored father, W. B. Conkey.

COBB, Benjamin Franklin,

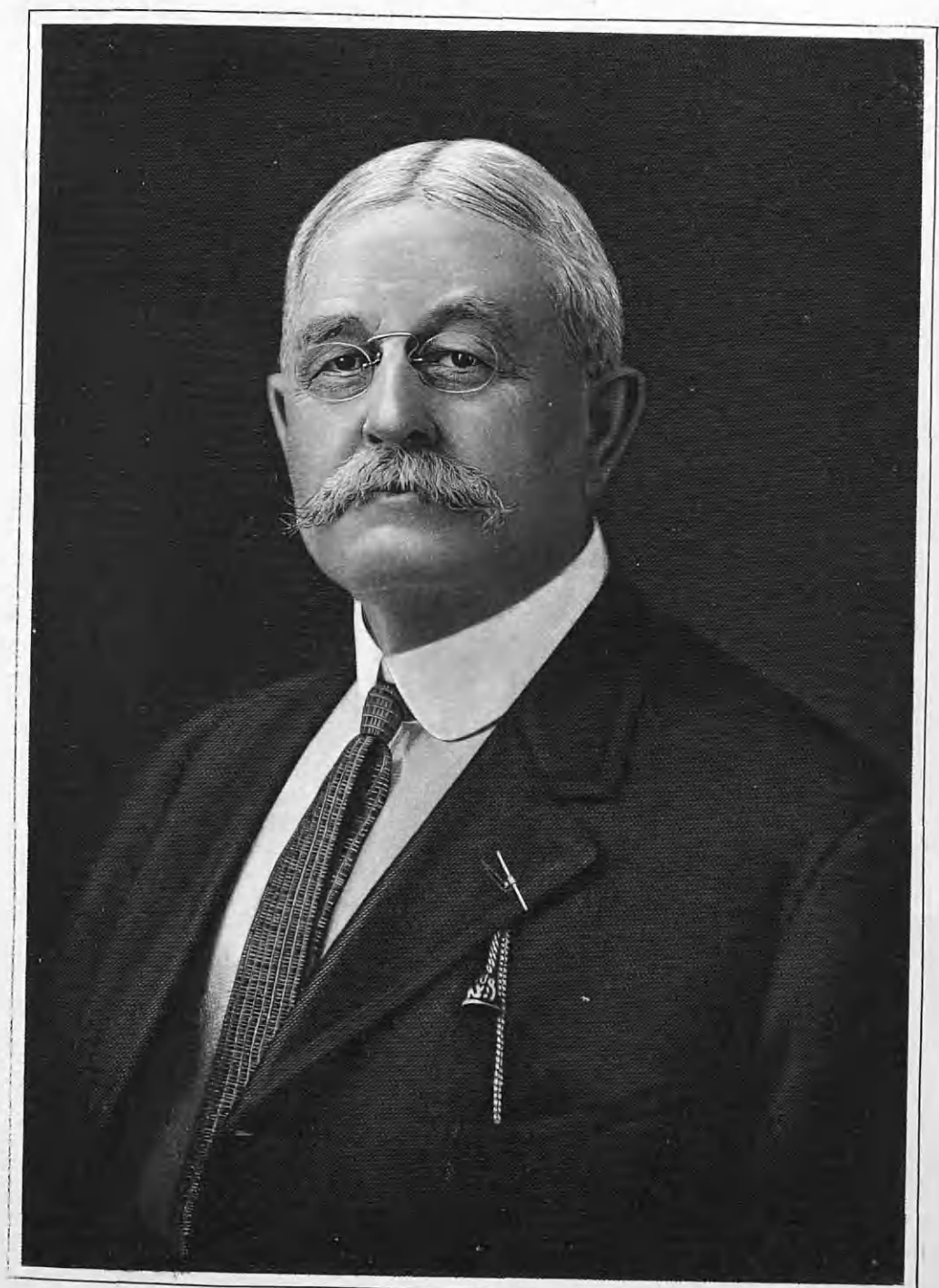
Head of Lumber Industry.

The life-story of Benjamin Franklin Cobb is a most interesting document, his active career having its beginning in his experience as a sailor in the American merchant marine, while at its end he was regarded as a leading authority on the lumber industry, and bore noteworthy literary reputation. The family background, into which death merged his life and service, constitutes a splendid chapter in American history, the Cobb line tracing to the early days of the Massachusetts Colony. Benjamin F. Cobb filled a long life of almost four score years with effort that won him responsible position among his contemporaries and that met definite need in his time. That he lived thus, that he made his choice for life's worthy aims, and that he was the source of a beneficent, kindly influence,—these are the facts inspiring this memorial record.

The family to which Benjamin Frank-

lin Cobb belonged traced in America to Elder Henry Cobb, of Plymouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts, whose name first appears in New England records on the tax list of Plymouth for 1632-33, and among the names of the freemen of that place in 1633. He had been a member of Rev. John Lothrop's congregation in England, and came to Plymouth about the time Rev. Lothrop was thrown in prison in England, it is thought. Henry Cobb joined him in petitioning the General Court for land in Scituate. After a short stay there they decided upon a change of location and secured a plantation called Mattakeese, later Barnstable. Henry Cobb was right hand man to his pastor, and served him as deacon for thirty-five years, and as ruling elder for the remainder of his life. He was selectman of the town for many years, and for nine years deputy to the General Court. In the old Barnstable Cemetery there is a shaft erected by Enoch T. Cobb in 1871 to "Elder Henry Cobb, the ancestor of the Cobb family in Barnstable. Died in 1679." Cobb's Hill in the town was named for him, and he was the donor of land to the town for community purposes.

The line of descent from Elder Henry Cobb, the founder, is through his son, Samuel, eldest child of his second wife, Sarah, sister of Governor Hinckley. The third generation in this line was Thomas Cobb, whose son, Samuel Cobb (of the fourth generation), was the first of this line to leave Barnstable. He settled in Tolland, Connecticut, in 1743, and the record of his life is found among the members of the class of 1737 in "Sibley's Harvard College Catalogue." His tombstone reads: "In Memory of Samuel Cobb, Esq., a gentleman of public education and distinguished abilities, who long served his generation as a physician and



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Brig. F. Coble

minister of justice to great acceptance, etc." His son, William Cobb, was also a physician, and Dr. William Cobb's youngest son was Calvin Percival Cobb, born at Tolland, Connecticut, September 26, 1810, died at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1858, father of Benjamin Franklin Cobb.

Benjamin Franklin Cobb was born at Canal Fulton, Stark County, Ohio, January 24, 1844, the only son in a family of several children born to Calvin Percival and Eliza (Gilchrist) Cobb. His mother died when he was a child, and he was about four years of age when he was taken to the home of his Aunt Eliza (Mrs. John McCray) in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he lived until 1856. In this year, a youth of twelve years, he went to sea and after mastering a sailor's duties, secured mate's papers and followed the sea until 1861. The outbreak of the Civil War caused him to enlist as a yeoman in the United States Navy and he continued in this branch of the service until 1864, his name, "Frank Cobb, being on the Wilbraham monument to the veterans of the Civil War. For a time thereafter he was a resident of Concord, New Hampshire, where he was married, then spending a short time in Springfield, Massachusetts, before moving to Boston about 1867, Mr. Cobb being on the survey list in Boston and later establishing a teaming business and a lumber yard.

At this time Mr. Cobb entered the lumber business in the Southern States, the Southwest, and in Mexico, and resided at San Francisco, California, San Antonio, Texas, Kansas City, Missouri, and Monterey, Mexico. Practical lumbering brought him into touch with lumber trade journals and this marked the beginning of editorial connections extending over twenty years, during which period he found leisure and opportunity

for works of authorship of outstanding merit. He was editor and president of the "Lumber Review," also was associated with the "Radford Review" and the "American Lumberman," and until his retirement about 1912 was regularly at his desk. He wrote of the lumber industry with the skilled knowledge of the expert as well as with the gifted pen of literary talent, and he was not only regarded as one of the best informed men in the United States on the lumber industry, but was credited with being the instrument of much needed and valuable reforms and improvements within the trade. Mr. Cobb was the author of "The Realm of Retail Lumbermen," while his contributions to the field of general literature include "Yankee Mother Goose," "Tom Clingstone's Letters," Richard Vaughn, "A Country Boy in the City," (1906), "Business Philosophy," and a collection of poems published in 1905, "You're Only One." His intercourse with men was marked by understanding and sympathy, and these qualities found their way into his writings, which also show a distinction and attractiveness of style that is far from ordinary. His personal and professional popularity among his colleagues was evidenced by his election to the presidency of the Press Club, of which he had long been an active member. His fraternal affiliations were with the Masonic order, and he had formerly been a member of the Hamilton Club, and Hoo Hoo, No. 32, of the lumberman's organization.

Benjamin F. Cobb married, in Manchester, New Hampshire, Mary Frances Hook, second daughter of Charles Green and Eliza (Locke) Hook. She is descended from Sir Humphry Hooke, Lord Mayor of Bristol, England, whose son, William, settled in York, Maine, about 1630, later moving to Salisbury, Massa-

chusetts. Hannah Dustin, Colonial heroine, and Samuel Watts, are in direct line of descent. Samuel Watts killed the first naval officer whose life was lost in the Revolutionary War at Machias, Maine. Hannah Weston, Revolutionary heroine, was an aunt of Mrs. Cobb's grandmother, Lucy Watts Hook. Children of Benjamin F. and Mary Frances (Hook) Cobb: 1. Gertrude Eliza, born in Concord, New Hampshire, October 20, 1867; died August 23, 1912. She was an extremely talented musician, and married, June 19, 1895, Edgar W. Cottle, president of The Pope & Cottle Lumber Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, and other lumber companies. 2. George Franklin, born at Boston, Massachusetts, June 14, 1876, now president of the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company, of Boston. He married, October 7, 1901, Gertrude Elizabeth Humphry, and they have three children: Edgar Humphry, born August 6, 1903; Mildred Frances, born December 6, 1910; and Richard, born February 28, 1914. Benjamin Franklin Cobb married, March 20, 1917, Rose Gorbett, daughter of Joseph and Sally W. (Daugherty) Gorbett, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

Mr. Cobb died August 26, 1923. In personal relationships and through his pen he had gained a wide sphere of influence. Those who knew him best know that, whether in the written or in the spoken word, he jealously gathered honor and truth, and that high ideals and purposes ever animated him.

FOSDICK, Harry Emerson,

Eminent Clergyman.

When we seek to recount a man's life, it is generally the outward, physical side that is told, his birth, parentage, activities and his death. But no truer account

can be rendered of a man than his works, his thoughts, his reactions to outward stimuli. So in the life of Harry Emerson Fosdick, eminent clergyman, the outward facts are of intrinsic value, but it is his gift of thought to the world, that gift of teaching men faith, in an age of doubt, that is of paramount importance; not the blind ignorant following, but reasonable faith founded upon the very plans that science itself uses in demonstrating or verifying facts. "Science is grounded in faith just as is religion, and scientific truth, like religious truth, consists of hypotheses, never wholly verified, that fit the facts more or less closely." So said the president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and with this as a basic axiom, Dr. Fosdick declares that without the exercise of faith, the world of knowledge would be reduced to factual elements, disparate and unorganized by law, a topsy-turvy jumble of units without sequence or relation.

Dr. Fosdick was born May 24, 1878, at Buffalo, New York, son of Frank S. and Annie I. (Weaver) Fosdick. He graduated from Colgate University in 1900, with the degree of A.B., and received his B.D. degree from Union Theological Seminary in 1904. In 1903 he was ordained a Baptist minister, and became the pastor of the First Church of Montclair, New Jersey, in 1904, which position he continued to hold until 1915. In 1908 he became instructor of homiletics, and in 1915 professor of practical theology at Union Theological Seminary, which position he continues to hold. In 1908 Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of A.M., and he received his D.D. degree from Colgate University in 1914, New York University in 1919, and Brown University in 1920. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Sons of



American Historical Society

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Ernest Horn

the American Revolution. He also belongs to the Century and the Authors clubs. He wrote, in 1909, "The Second Mile"; "The Manhood of the Master," 1913; "The Assurance of Immortality," 1913, which was reprinted in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917 and 1918; "The Meaning of Prayer," 1915; "The Challenge of the Present Crisis," 1917; "The Meaning of Faith," 1917; "The Meaning of Service," 1920. From his book, "The Assurance of Immortality," published by the Macmillan Company, a few quotations follow, this being perhaps his book of most general appeal, and he sums up his arguments for and against faith, showing first the scientific faith:

When, therefore, as Darwin says, the mind refuses to believe that the planets accidentally arranged themselves, and that the story of evolving human life comes from the type of a fortuitous creation, we are compelled to the alternative that the cosmic order has reasonableness inherent in it, discovered, not created, by the thought of man. The only way we have of asserting the reasonableness of the world involves the assertion that the world has been thought through, that there is mind behind it and in it, that it did not come by chance, and that the human mind studying it discerns thought already there. When Kepler, sweeping the heavens with his telescope, cried, "O God, I think Thy thoughts after Thee," he was affirming the logical result of believing that the universe is rational. Because science starts with this fundamental assumption of the cosmic order's rationality, it goes on to affirm all true propositions, whether they can be completely verified or not, that are necessary to make intelligible and reasonable the facts of experience. The scientist notes the fact first, and then makes a venture of faith, concealed under various names; doctrines, as in the doctrine of evolution; law, as in the law of gravitation; theory, as in the theory of electrons, all of which have this in common, they are science's attempts to frame a proposition that will make intelligible and reasonable the facts of experience . . . The Copernican Astronomy was at first a sublime guess, and the conservation of energy, still incapable of uni-

versal proof, was an enormous assumption, but since without them the data of the physical world are not understandable, they are confidently affirmed as true. "He who does not go beyond facts," says Huxley, "will seldom get as far as the facts," and Haeckel adds, "Scientific faith fills the gaps in our knowledge of natural laws with temporary hypotheses." So he deals with scientific faith, and summing up says in effect: "Let a man so test the affirmation of immortality. Let his best judgment decide that it is true, and this judgment be substantiated by the verdict of the seers, and then let him start to live now as though he were immortal . . . That man lives in a universe where the highest spiritual values are permanent, outlasting the growth and dissolution of the stars; . . . where character is the supreme concern of life; where no social service ever can be vain . . . The truth of immortality makes great living." He closes this book with the following affirmation of faith: "Others have analyzed the reasons for believing in life everlasting as one might analyze a score of Mozart, and discuss arguments to prove its beauty; but Jesus lived immortality, as one might play Mozart perfectly . . . Let a man begin to live as though he were not going to die, and his tone of spiritual quality rises by sure degrees towards Christlikeness . . . Death is the great adventure, but none need go unconvinced that there is an issue to it. The man of faith may face it as Columbus faced his first voyage from the shores of Spain. . . . Such confident faith, so founded upon reasonable grounds, shall be turned to sight, when, for all the dismay of the unbelieving, the hope of the seers is rewarded by the vision of the new continent."

Mr. Fosdick's life speaks for itself in his work, his service in church, university, and through his writings marking him as eminently among the great thinkers, teachers and true world workers of today.

Mr. Fosdick married, August 16, 1904, Florence Allen Whitney, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

HOUGH, Emerson,

Littérateur.

The literary work of Emerson Hough,

a work that is the result of gifted talent and a most practical industry and that ended only when mortal powers were taken from him, stands in a distinctive relation to American letters, as its author occupied a place that was wholly his own among his fellows. With his passing, the host of his followers, who knew him only through the printed page, turned to his writings with heightened appreciation of their message, while those who had been privileged to share his friendship in Chicago, Illinois, his home, or on the trail or in camp, felt, and feel with increasing weight, the loss of a man who translated manhood in terms of goodwill, kindness, tolerance, and wholesome joy in living. This memorial record would speak much of the man, less of his work, but there is no manner of division between them. Emerson Hough was first and last a worker, completely absorbed in the tasks to which he gave himself, and that which he was finds its best exposition in that which he did. He told in his writings the story of the West, its settlement, development, and its life under varied and changing conditions, a story that has engaged the fluent, facile pens of many writers, and despite the hundreds of volumes that follow similar vein, his pages are those sought for a picture of this West that is sympathetic without partiality, a complete and impressive interpretation of a region and its people that many authors have only caricatured.

Emerson Hough was a true son of the West, for, born in Newton, Iowa, June 28, 1857, son of Joseph Bond and Elizabeth Hough, he was from that time a westerner by residence, preference, and every human attachment. After attending public schools he entered the University of Iowa and was awarded his A.B. in 1880. During his young man-

hood he traversed the wild regions of the West on foot and in the saddle, imbibing the inspirations and receiving the impressions that were later to bring him fame.

His first book, "The Singing Mouse Stories," appeared in 1895, followed in 1897 by "The Story of the Cowboy." Philip Ashton Rollins, writing in "Emerson Hough: An Appreciation," writes that "Mr. Hough was the first person to state in print that a cowboy was anything more than an assemblage of a gun, or a lot of queerly shaped bits of felt and leather and of a desire to kill. He had the courage to violate all precedents, to discuss the cowboy on the basis of the latter's manhood and to deal with apparel as an incident . . . 'The Story of the Cowboy' will stay permanently upon library shelves." "The Girl at the Half-way House" was published in 1900, and in 1902 there appeared "The Mississippi Bubble." This last was his first outstanding success and attracted widespread favorable attention. On one occasion, in telling of his work, he said of this novel: "Half of the 'Mississippi Bubble' was dictated during office hours, the other half was written at home, between ten o'clock at night and four in the morning. It was the only time I had, for I was holding four jobs then. I had been thinking over the plot for twenty-five years."

From this time he produced an average of one novel a year, in addition to many short stories and special articles in magazines. The list of these is as follows: "The Way to the West," 1903; "The Law of the Land," 1904; "Heart's Desire," 1905; "The King of Gee Whiz," 1906; "The Story of the Outlaw," 1906; "The Way of a Man," 1907; "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," 1909; "The Sowing," 1909; "The Young Alaskans," 1910; "The

Purchase Price," 1911; "John Rawn — Prominent Citizen," 1912; "The Lady and the Pirate," 1913; "Young Alaskans in the Rockies," 1913; "Young Alaskans on the Trail," 1914; "The Magnificent Adventure," 1916; "The Man Next Door," 1917; "The Broken Gate," 1917; "Young Alaskans in the Far North," 1918; "The Way Out," 1918; "The Sage-brusher," 1919; and "The Web," 1919; "The Covered Wagon," 1922; and "North of 36" (appearing serially as this is written, 1923, and appeared in book form in June of the same year). In 1895 Mr. Hough had made a winter ski trip, exploring the Yellowstone Park and to this trip was due the act of Congress protecting the park buffalo. He was a lover of nature, passionately fond of life in the open, and on numberless occasions took up his pen against the encroachments of capital upon natural beauty spots that are the heritage and priceless possessions of the people. Alaska, too, was well known to him. When he had journeyed over a region and had come into touch with its people, he carried away with him not the superficial impression of the average person but the neighborly understanding of the true friend of man. "The Christian Science Monitor" of May 7, 1923, contained a tribute by Charles Wellington Furlong, in which Mr. Furlong wrote in part as follows:

Emerson Hough, author, lawyer, explorer, soldier, was a true son of the West, and a great American. Writing out of the fulness of wide experience, one feels the heart as well as the head in the work of one whose name is already indelibly inscribed on the escutcheon of American letters. Few authors have written into their works, their own experiences, thoughts, feelings, and beliefs more vividly than Hough, whose greatest achievement is in contributing to the record of the national epic as portrayed through the winning of the West.

Accuracy in details is a characteristic of many writers, but in Emerson Hough's work we find accuracy so presented as to portray vividly the great inherent truth, and it is this particular quality, coupled with his remarkable sympathy and understanding of his subject and the people of whom he writes, which will make his contributions to literature valued Americana one hundred years hence.

If his theme was the cowboy, he did not fail to show the raciness and faults of that picturesque man of the plains, qualities which have lent themselves too much to literary abuse, but he showed the big underlying qualities of that clan. He liked to reveal people and things at their best. He explored into the realms of character and drew forth and presented the sterling gems of virtue, honesty of purpose, and achievement. He showed the American cowboy in a true light, and how his virtues were essential to the great business which the men of the plains conducted and developed to the imposing proportions of the cattle industry.

Whether it was his fifteen years a-foot or a-saddle, roaming the open spaces of the West, or his explorations in the heart of winter through the Yellowstone Park on skis, he was always in thought and spirit in harmony with the beauties of nature, amongst which he loved to roam. It was this particular attunement to things which one feels as the outstanding charm and poignancy in his work.

The manner in which Emerson Hough gained the ascendancy over the many obstacles in the way to success as a novelist is an inspiring source of comfort to those to whom the work of the day holds out little promise. On an occasion, when he was being questioned concerning his career, he spoke of his earlier labors and how he won recognition as an author, saying in part:

Any man with leisure and money could do as much as this and more. But the only reason these things are in the least germane here is because I had neither leisure nor money and yet I did them, and I did them while I could enjoy them. Long ago I decided in my creed that the time to live and to grow is right now and not to wait until you have "retired" and have to live on milk and crackers and infant food.

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In 1917-18 Mr. Hough was president of the Society of Midland Authors.

Emerson Hough married, October 26, 1897, Charlotte A. Cheesebro, of Chicago, descendant of William Chesebrough, of Boston and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, the founder and first white settler of Stonington, Connecticut, who came to America in the "Arabella" in 1630.

In the article by Mr. Rollins, previously quoted, the following appeared:

In the summer of 1922 he was seriously ill in a hospital at Denver, Colorado. The writer of this tribute was standing beside a road in the Rocky Mountains. The stage came by, and the driver, following Western custom, slowed down to "pass the news." This driver did not know Mr. Hough, but he called: "There's a revolution in Germany and Emerson Hough is going to live." That indicates what the West thought of Emerson Hough.

In 1923 Emerson Hough sustained an attack before which his strength failed, and his death occurred April 30, 1923. To have known him, to have walked a little way on life's pathway with him, to have felt the uplift of his personality and character, was to have learned, when the treasured association was broken, to say with Browning:

Our low life was the level's
and the night's;
He's for the morning.

GARY, Elbert Henry,

Chief Executive United States Steel Corporation.

Lawyer, judge, former president and mayor of his native town and city, Elbert Henry Gary, is today, after many years of service, still head executive of the United States Steel Corporation, that great concern that he helped to organize many years ago. A man of an aggressive nature, he is quick and spontaneous, yet is known never to get

angry, and has been called the "great conciliator in the romance of iron and steel." His personality and magnetism are so tremendous that to his associates he is always a hero, and remains that even to his intimates. A man of great financial interests, he was one of those rare spirits that early learned the true relationship that must exist between capital and labor, between the employer and the employed, and he did so much for improved conditions of the working-man that his thoughts and deeds have been emulated in many parts of the country.

Elbert Henry Gary was born on his father's farm, near Wheaton, Illinois, in 1846, son of Erastus and Susan A. (Vallette) Gary. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and attended Wheaton College and the University of Chicago, receiving from the latter, in 1867, the degree of LL.B., and in 1906 the degree of LL.D. from McKendree College. This latter degree was also conferred upon him in 1915 by Lafayette College, by Lincoln Memorial University in 1919, and also by Trinity College in 1919, the University of Pittsburgh having conferred that of Sc.D., in 1915. At the completion of his college courses he was admitted to the Illinois bar, in October, 1867, and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1882. He was active in civic affairs in his native city, and was made president of the town of Wheaton, in which capacity he served for three terms. When the town was incorporated as a city, he became its first mayor, and served for two terms. He then became judge of Dupage County, Illinois, and served in this capacity also for two terms. He was engaged in the general practice of law in Chicago for twenty-five years, and became promi-

nently connected with the organization of the Federal Steel Company, and on being made its president retired from his practice of law. He later became identified prominently with the organization of the United States Steel Corporation, and became chairman of the board of directors and chairman of its finance committee. He holds these offices today, as chief executive head of the corporation.

After Mr. Gary was made president of the Steel Corporation, he inaugurated improved conditions in the mines, so that from that time serious accidents in the mines became very rare, and he never refused any plea from any of the subsidiary companies for improved conditions. In 1906 the United States Steel Corporation bought a great tract of land, comprising about 8,000 acres, in Lake County, Indiana, about twenty-five miles southeast of Chicago, and in June of that year began the actual building of a town on what was practically swamp land and sand dunes, to establish a great industrial community. The first step in this stupendous undertaking was the installation of an elaborate system of sewers and of mains and conduits for the distribution of water, gas and electricity. These public utilities are controlled by the Steel Corporation, and it built at the time about five hundred dwellings, two hotels and a bank, besides its own plant. A small tract of land has been from the beginning in the hands of private owners, but the remaining properties, except those already sold, were owned by the Steel Corporation and sold only under certain restrictions intended to prevent real estate speculation, and to guarantee bona fide improvement of the property and to restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks. The city was chartered in 1906, and named in honor of Elbert Henry

Gary, and its census of 1920 reveals a population 55,378.

This is but one instance of methods for the bettering of conditions of the workers, as Judge Gary introduced social work in other of the mining towns. In Connellsville, Pennsylvania, the corporation took the responsibility of the public schools, maintaining them in the evenings for night schools and technical schools. In this locality they brought in a Panama Canal engineer, and established an absolutely pure water system, street and alley cleaning, and a commissary so sanitary that a fly on a piece of beef or vegetable became a fatal flaw in the life job of a clerk. Besides this, Mr. Gary was among the early capitalists to recognize that capital and labor must work together, yet he did not in those early days believe in labor unions, because he said the laboring men themselves did not believe in them, but he is on record as saying: "We must make it certain that the men in our employ are treated as well if not a little better than those working for people who deal and contract with unions." In the panic of 1907, every manager and superintendent received word that they must see that no member of the family of any employee suffered. During some of the winters, those out of work were provided for and supplied with coal through his orders, and the slogan was born "once an employee, always an employee," that has made many of the workers loyal. The Gary methods employed along educational lines have had a widespread dissemination, and were introduced into the public school systems of New York City and many other large and small communities. Mr. Gary is still active (1923) and at times wins for himself opposition from the press, as recently in his expressed ideas on the immigration problem.

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Besides his office as chief executive head of the United States Steel Corporation, he is president of the American Iron and Steel Institute; was president of the Chicago Bar Association, from 1893 to 1894; trustee of the Northwestern University Memorial Society of Colonial Wars; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; and was a member of the United States section of the International High Commission in 1917, from which he resigned. As late as 1921 the Syracuse University conferred upon Judge Gary the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

A man of tremendous magnetism and vitality, he dominates most of the situations that arise, as he dominated most of the assemblies in whose company he may be; yet his manner does more to win than to antagonize, and he will often disarm an opponent by an enthusiastic discussion in which he never loses his temper. He is still the master of affairs, active, intent, interested, and the years that he has given in service sit lightly upon him, giving an added grace to a strong, yet winning personality.

Judge Gary married (first) June 23, 1869, Julia E. Graves, of Aurora, Illinois, who died June 21, 1902. He married (second) December 2, 1905, Emma Townsend.

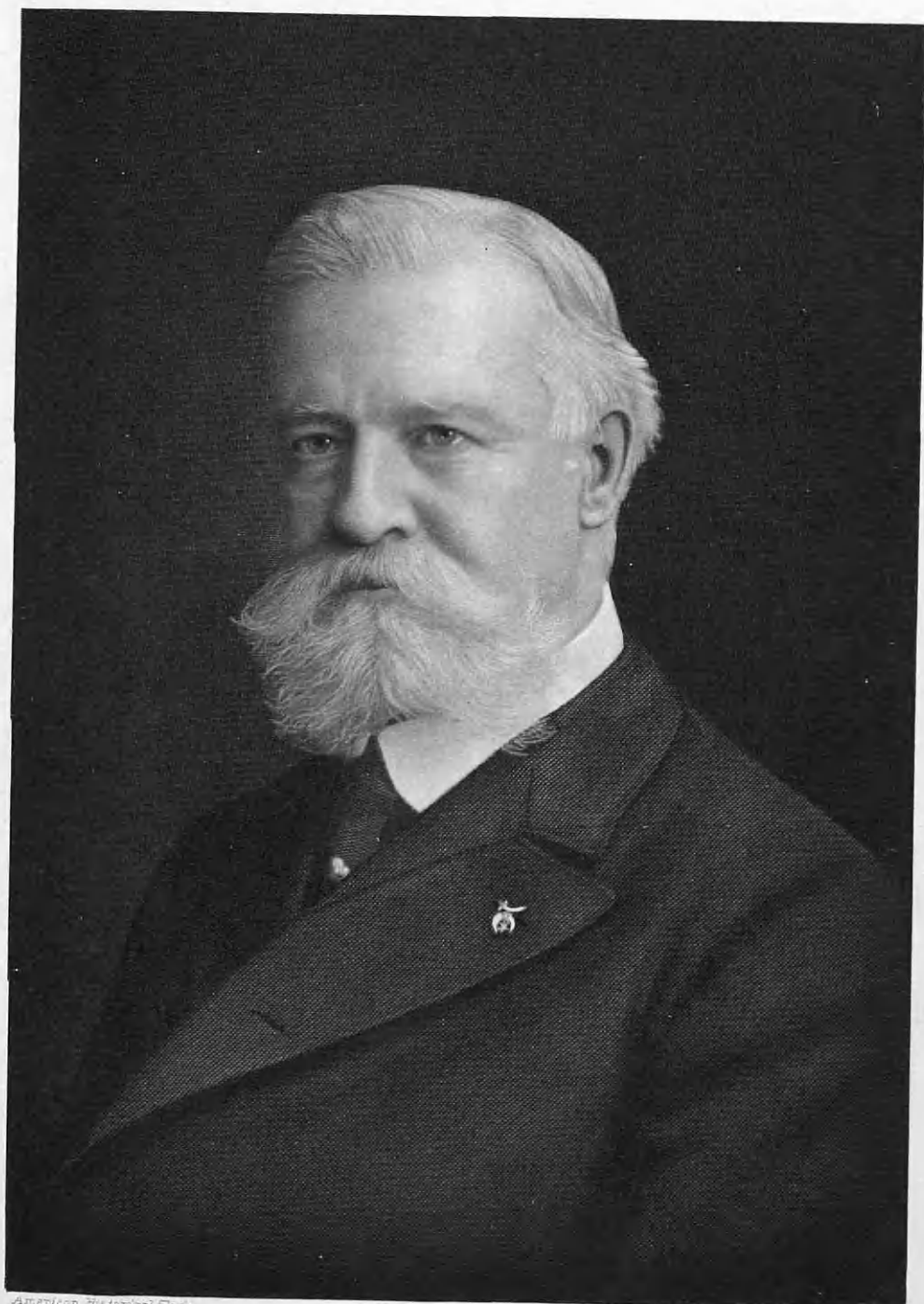
BISHOP, Seth Scott, M.D., LL.D.

Author, Inventor.

When Dr. Seth Scott Bishop yielded to death the victory that he had so many times enabled others to gain over it, he left a position of professional eminence that is the aim of thousands but the realized goal of the few. In medical circles he left a record of sustained effort, valuable beyond computation, that is destined to become a tradition, and in the

wide sphere of his influence, there is guarded the revered memory of a man of broad learning and cultured intellectuality, a servant of mankind who dignified the service he rendered, a lover of his fellows who expressed his love in works of high scientific and professional merit. Dr. Bishop gave himself to his calling, in private practice, in the classroom, in the laboratory, and in clinics, with a completeness that permitted no challenging interest. In a home life marked by the devotion and companionship of husband and wife and of parents and children, he found the inspiration and encouragement that must ever fire true genius, while in the bodies of the Masonic order he enjoyed associations that satisfied his need for fraternity and fellowship, guided by ideals that were in accordance with all the rest of his relations to his time. This record, naming the extent of his remarkable contribution to his profession in practice, research, and invention, emphasizes equally the quality of his mind and heart and the splendid vigor of his manhood.

Son of Lyman and Maria (Probart) Bishop, Seth Scott Bishop was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, February 7, 1852, paternally descended from English ancestry and maternally from Scotch-English forbears. At the age of eleven his father died, leaving his widowed mother and an older brother. Through his own assistance he attended the public schools of his birthplace and pursued classical courses at Pooler Institute, Fond du Lac, and at Beloit College, and during this period also studied music, and in addition mastered the printer's trade, while quite young, in the office of the Fond du Lac "Daily Commonwealth." He printed the first successful daily paper on the first power press used in that place, and later edited, "set up,"



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Seth Scott Bishop

and printed an academic paper, published under the title, "The Pen." At this time his professional studies began, and after he had pursued them as far as possible to advantage at home, he went to New York and attended two courses of lectures at the University of the City of New York in 1871-72, then studying regularly under the preceptorship of Dr. S. S. Bowers, of Fond du Lac. In 1876 he completed the prescribed courses at the Northwestern University Medical School of Chicago, Illinois, and received the degree of M.D. For a time he was a practitioner in Fond du Lac, afterward in Rochester, Minnesota, and in 1879, went to Chicago, Illinois, the city that was thereafter to be his home and the arena of his professional conquests.

His first official connection came in 1881 when he was elected to the medical staff of the South Side Free Dispensary, with which he was identified for many years, first in the children's department and afterward in the eye and ear section. Clinics in the West Side Free Dispensary and many similar forms of work consumed a large share of his time, and for fourteen years he was surgeon in the ear department of the Charity Eye and Ear Infirmary. Dr. Bishop became professor of ophthalmology and otology in the Illinois Medical College at the time of its organization, this institution being later taken over by the Bennett Medical College, now a part of Loyola University. He was professor of otology in the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, surgeon to the Post Graduate and Illinois Hospitals, and consulting surgeon to the Mary Thompson Hospital, the Chicago Hospital School for Nervous and Delicate Children (affiliated with the University of Chicago), and the Silver Cross Hospital of Joliet.

Dr. Bishop was ceaselessly and tire-

lessly a student and he brought to his study and research a trained, scholarly scientific mind, which concerned itself only with fundamentals and essentials and which brought from obscure depth many facts and principles applicable to the relief of human suffering. One of his biographers, writing in 1908, made the statement that "in the field of invention as applied to the medical and surgical treatment of the nose, throat and ear, there were few members of the profession in the country standing higher than he." Continuing, he said: "An untiring and original investigator, a deep scholar and one of the ablest and busiest practitioners in the West, these inventions have grown from the necessities of his own work; among them are a massage otoscope, an improved tonsillotome, a middle-ear curette, an ossicle vibrator, a compressed-air meter, a light concentrator, a cold wire snare, a nasal speculum, a nasal knife, a camphor-menthol inhaler, powder-blowers, an automatic tuning fork, double retractors, an ear aspirator, a combined periosteum elevator and curette, etc." Dr. Bishop is also the discoverer of camphor-menthol. He made many valuable contributions to the literature of his specialties, the majority of them originally read at the conventions of the various medical associations. He made an especially exhaustive study of hay fever, a malady that has long defied successful treatment, and two of his papers on that subject were awarded the first prizes given by the United States Hay Fever Association. His "Statistical Report of Twenty-one Thousand Cases of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat," covers in minute detail these branches of professional work and his other public papers cover almost all known subjects relative to these diseases. He was the author of two standard

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works, his work on "Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear," having been adopted as a text book in a large proportion of the medical colleges of the United States and Canada. His book on "The Ear and It's Diseases" was published in the fall of 1906 and was received with definite approval by practitioners and editors. Dr. Bishop was editor of "The Illinois Medical Bulletin," and an associate editor of the "Laryngoscope," and "The New York Medical Times."

Dr. Bishop's professional memberships were in the Chicago Pathological Society, the State Medical societies of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Pan-American Medical Congress, the International Medical Congress, and the American Medical Editorial Association. He fraternized with the Masonic order and held its thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, also affiliating with the Shrine. He was a craftsman of Landmark Lodge, No. 442, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, Royal Arch Masons; and a sir knight of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar; also a Noble of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Bishop married, March 23, 1885, Jessie Abigail Button, daughter of Peter Button, a well known contractor and builder of Chicago. There were two children of this marriage: Jessie Elizabeth, who died December 14, 1920; and Mabel.

Dr. Bishop died September 5, 1923. His legacy to the world, in which he was a strong, masterful figure, is in a revelation, brought forth throughout the years, of the heights zeal and talent may reach, and of the virtues and admirable attri-

butes contained within the character and personality of a man who was at once a great professional specialist, a loving, tender husband and father, a useful citizen, and a loyal, constant friend.

ARMINGTON, Hervey,

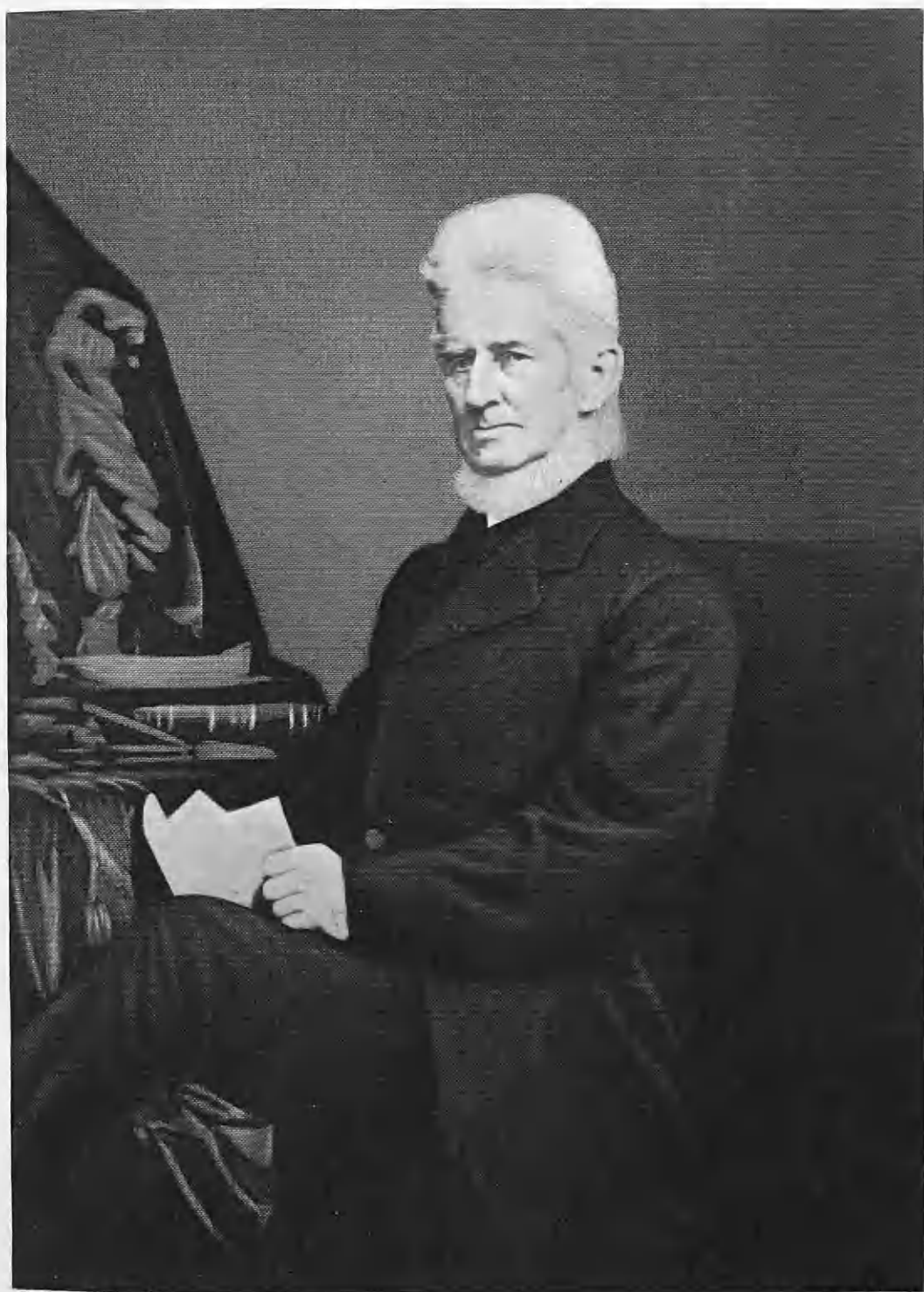
Physician.

For more than two hundred years the name of Armington has been one of the best known in New England. Descendants of the original settler have during that period played prominent parts in public and official life, in military affairs, in the professions, and in business and commercial enterprises. The family has flourished in those parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island which immediately adjoin each other, and its sons have left the imprint of their lives upon the communities wherein they have resided. The name is found frequently in Revolutionary rosters, in connection with both the army and navy, and is found in the high places during that period of up-building which followed the close of the Revolutionary War, and has continued since that early time to grow in prestige and honor. Loyalty, patriotism, able and signal service, have brought honor to the house and entitled it to high rank among the families which have done much for our country.

Arms—Per chevron or and azure, in chief two lions rampant combatant of the second, in base a lion rampant of the first.

It is with the line of descent from the founder of the late Hervey Armington, and his distinguished forbears, Asa Watson Armington, a well known figure in the financial world of Providence, Rhode Island, in the middle of the nineteenth century, and the late Hon. James Hervey Armington, that this article is to deal.

(I) Joseph Armington, immigrant an-



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H. Armington



ARMINGTON

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cestor and founder of the line in America, was born on the Island of Guernsey, Great Britain. He came from England to the American Colonies in 1714, settling in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for a short time. He returned to England on business, and died there in 1715. His wife, a woman of great culture and unusual education for the time, after the death of her husband established a school in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where she taught French.

(II) Joseph (2) Armington, son of Joseph (1) Armington, was born about 1707 on the Island of Guernsey, Great Britain, and accompanied his parents to America. Upon reaching his majority he removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he established himself, and where he died on August 15, 1746. He followed the trade of brickmaker. Joseph (2) Armington married in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 27, 1729, Hannah Chaffee, born October 3, 1707, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee. (See Chaffee IV). "Hannah, widow of Joseph," died at Rehoboth, February 22, 1799. Their children were: 1. Nicholas, born January 12, 1730. 2. Joseph, mentioned below. 3. Josiah, born July 28, 1733. 4. John, born June 12, 1735. 5. Deliverance, born October 24, 1737. 6. Susannah, born January 9, 1739. 7. Hannah, born April 20, 1742. 8. Josiah (2), born April 4, 1744. 9. William, born November 22, 1746.

(III) Joseph (3) Armington, son of Joseph (2) and Hannah (Chaffee) Armington, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 4, 1731. He was a prominent citizen of the town, and a farmer, as were most men of the period. He married, April 19, 1760, Esther Walker, of Rehoboth, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Barstow) Walker. (See Walker VI). Their children were: 1. Nathan,

born November 7, 1761. 2. Susanna, born September 29, 1762. 3. Nancy, born May 14, 1765. 4. Asa, mentioned below. 5. Walker, born March 6, 1769. 6. Benjamin, born August 27, 1771. 7. Joseph, born March 31, 1774. 8. Esther, born March 17, 1777. 9. George, born June 17, 1779. 10. Sylvester Ambrose, born August 19, 1782. 11. Gardner, born July 6, 1785. 12. Hannah B., born August 21, 1787. 13. James Gardiner, born September 9, 1789. 14. Daniel, born October 12, 1791.

(IV) Asa Armington, son of Joseph (3) and Esther (Walker) Armington, was born April 19, 1767. He married Bethia Remington, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Asa Watson, born August 18, 1791. 2. Dr. Hervey, mentioned below. 3. Ira, born April 28, 1795. 4. Polly W., born April 1, 1798. 5. Mary A., born December 31, 1800. 6. Ira (2), born May 1, 1803. 7. Horace W., born September 22, 1805, died and was buried in the Bay of Honduras. 8. Emma B., born January 31, 1808.

(V) Dr. Hervey Armington, son of Asa and Bethia (Remington) Armington, was born July 25, 1793. His death occurred in Providence, Rhode Island, on August 3, 1868. It would be impossible to give a better or more comprehensive account of his life, one which showed more clearly the regard in which he was held in Providence, the feeling of the public toward the man and the physician, whom it loved and revered, than the sketch of his life, published in the Providence "Daily Journal," under the date of August 8, 1868;

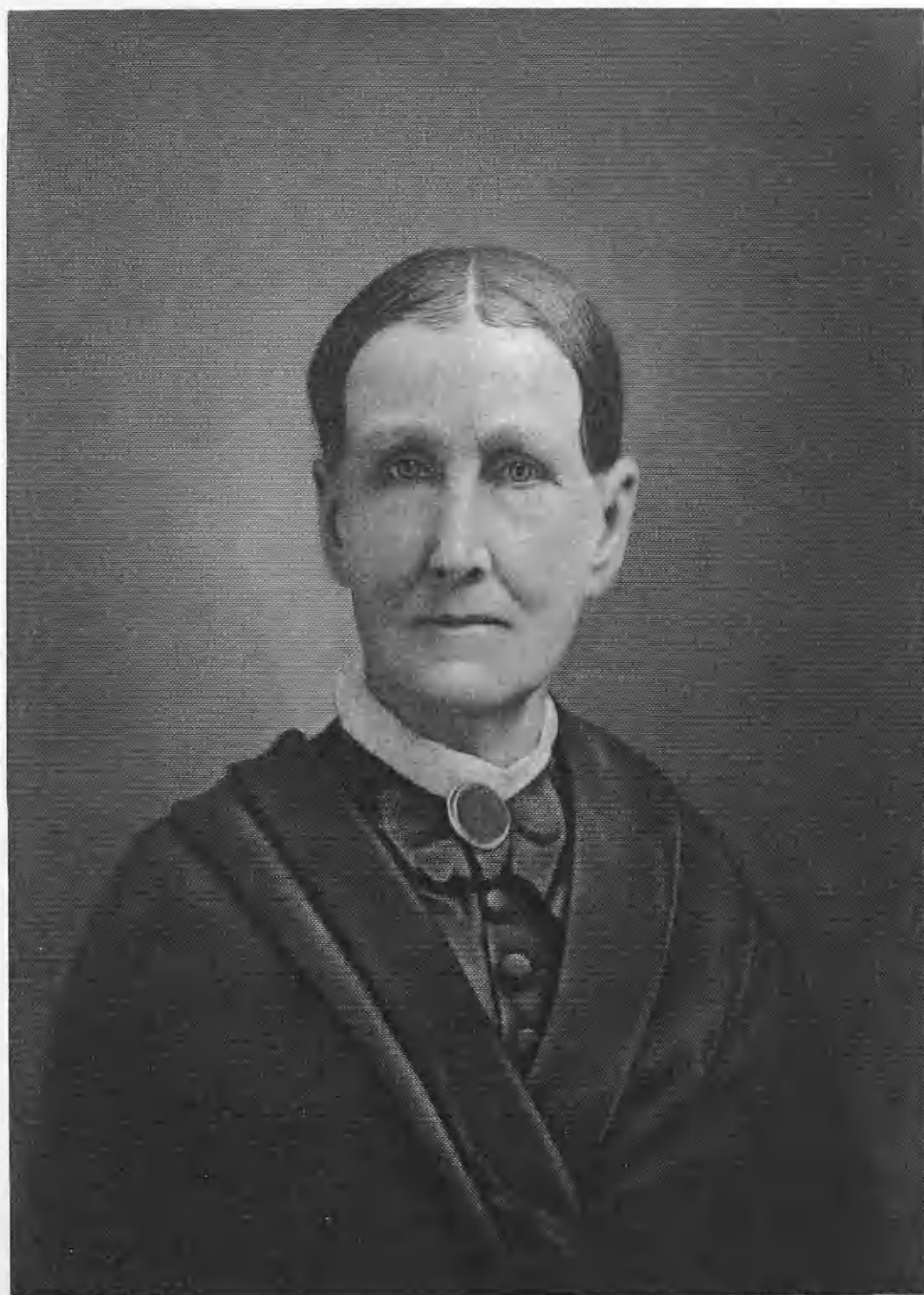
Dr. Hervey Armington, whose death we have already announced, was one of our oldest physicians, and his departure from us deserves something more than a simple record of the fact. Dr. Armington was descended from Joseph Armington, who, with his family, came

to Boston from England in the year 1714. He was born in Barrington, Rhode Island, and his elementary education was obtained in a common country school. He subsequently completed his course of instruction at an academy at Leicester, Massachusetts. During his minority he spent several years in a seafaring life, for which he had a fondness, and as second mate, and afterward as chief mate, sailed to Virginia, thence to Brazil, touching at some ports in Portugal. The War of 1812 broke up commercial marine, dissipated the golden dreams of this peaceful vocation, and led to the opening of a business in a country store. This proving unsuccessful it was abandoned, and the steps of enterprise were turned to the West. Previous to 1812 young Armington proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, taking passage to Philadelphia in a schooner just started as a pioneer in the regular freighting business, thence traveling on foot to Pittsburgh, and from that place descending the Ohio in a skiff built by himself and his traveling companion. In Cincinnati he engaged in the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Hough and Whitman, and after completing his preparatory studies became a student in the Ohio Medical College, at the head of which was the late Daniel Drake, M.D. While pursuing his medical studies, he set up soda water fountains (the first probably in the West, in Maysville, Chillicothe, St. Louis, Louisville), and thus contributed to the cause of temperance by substituting a wholesome and delightful beverage for intoxicating liquors. In 1822 he was graduated with the honors of the institution, and after receiving his degree he established himself in a settlement (if we mistake not called "Yankeeetown"), about thirty-seven miles from Cincinnati. Here he continued but a single season. Dr. Armington remained in the West nearly five years, when he returned to Providence and engaged in the drug business, practicing his profession occasionally. He likewise engaged in trade in connection with navigation but failing of anticipated success he returned to the practice of medicine, which became extensive, and in which he ever afterward continued. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society, and for nine years its treasurer. He was also at one time president of the Providence Association of Physicians, and enjoyed the fullest confidence and respect of his associates. His medical practice covered a period of about forty years.

Dr. Armington was very domestic in his habits, and found his chief enjoyment in the bosom of his family, and in the society of friends who always met a cordial welcome at his home. Though taking no active part in political affairs, he cherished firmly his early and deliberately formed opinions, which his ballot at the polls undisguisedly expressed. For many years Dr. Armington was a member of the school committee, and during his entire official connection with that body discharged with scrupulous fidelity the duties assigned to him. No one felt deeper interest in the education of the young, or appreciated more accurately the importance of our public school system. Changes bearing evidences of improvement, either in the construction of school houses, or in methods of teaching, received from him a hearty approval. He was especially interested in the prosperity of the high school, and viewed with unmingled satisfaction the blessings it annually conferred upon its pupils and through them upon the city. To his profession as a physician Dr. Armington was faithfully devoted and the numerous families in which he practiced welcomed him in the sick room as a safe adviser and friend. He was prompt to meet all calls for professional services, and the cases of his poorest patients, from many of whom no pecuniary compensation was expected or rendered, always received conscientious attention. Even after declining health warned him to be sparing of his strength, his ready sympathy for the suffering prompted him often to transcend prudence in ministering at the bedside of disease and pain. He died with calm and cheerful submission to Divine Will. His life was formed under the abiding influence of fundamental Christian principles to which he gave unqualified acceptance. To his family and to a wide circle of friends his death came as a deep grief. From the medical profession a respected and valued member was removed, while from a still wider circle of those by whom he was honored as a dispenser of healing had been taken one whose memory was ever fragrant of a kind and willing service. He was the last, but one, of a family of eight brothers and sisters. He passed away August 3, 1868, leaving behind a record full of usefulness and high worth.

Dr. Hervey Armington married, on December 25, 1825, Ardelia Allin, born April 21, 1803, daughter of Captain

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Ardelia Allin Amington



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Pearce Samuel and Hannah (Baker) Allin. (See Allin IV). Their children were: 1. Samuel Allin, married Sarah Sweet, both deceased. 2. Hannah Bethiah, died unmarried. 3. Horace Ward, died unmarried. 4. Rebecca Baker, died unmarried. 5. Emily Louise, died unmarried. 6. Juliana Trowbridge, deceased. 7. Jerauld Tibbitts, mentioned below. 8. Emma Foster, residing in Providence, at the old family residence, No. 108 Williams Street. 9. Hervey Blanchard, married Esther Paine, both deceased.

(VI) Jerauld Tibbitts Armington, son of Dr. Hervey and Ardelia (Allin) Armington, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 14, 1842. He received his education in the private academy of John Austin, a prominent educator in Providence at the time, leaving school at an early age. From earliest childhood he had had a fondness for horses, and found his first employment in the thing he loved so well—driving an express wagon for a large company in Providence. In 1862, at the age of about twenty years, young Armington heard the call of the West, and with a company of friends set out on the long and arduous journey across the plains. The journey was made by prairie schooner, and the ultimate destination of the party was Denver, Colorado. Here Mr. Armington worked for a period of about three months, at the end of which time he saved enough money to buy an "outfit," and team of horses, and with these he started in a small way in the business which he later developed to such large proportions. Starting as a contractor, he soon made his way into the field of railroad building. After a period, in which he met with much success in his business, Mr. Armington admitted to partnership with him Mr. Peter Seims, a man of considerable business talent and

practical experience. The name of the firm became Armington & Seims, under which style the business was conducted until the retirement of Mr. Armington from business life. The firm was given the contract for portions of the largest railroads in that section of the West, and became one of the most important of its kind in the immediate vicinity. Mr. Armington was also keenly interested in mining, and conducted large mining operations in the neighborhood of Denver and Great Falls, Montana, whither he removed later. He owned extensive property interests in the latter place, and conducted several large ranches. He spent the greater part of his life and his stay in the West in the State of Montana. He was one of the founders of the town of Great Falls, Montana, and one of its most prominent public men and business officials. A leader in almost every phase of the community life, he was also one of its best beloved friends. The Indians, in that country where the strongest antagonism and resentment against the "whites" were almost universal, loved and honored him, and were his friends. They called him the Medicine Man, because of his knowledge of the medical profession, gained in his early years from his father. Through his knowledge of medicine he was able to relieve much suffering among the ignorant Indians, and they regarded him as a staunch friend. He was also their champion against the whites. His gifts for charitable purposes, though unostentatious, were extensive, and large portions of his land in various parts of the country were given to men who had failed in prospecting or in business and were reduced to the point of necessity. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and in appreciation of his services to the town he was elected with an over-

whelming majority a member of the first Senate of the State of Montana, which incumbency he accepted for the purpose of accomplishing needed reforms on behalf of the people. After the expiration of his first term, however, he refused to accept office again, though strongly urged to do so.

Mr. Armington was well known in the fraternal life of the town, and was a member of the Great Falls Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Montana. He also belonged to the Montana Pioneer Society. He was a gentleman of the old school, kindly, courteous, honorable, and well loved by the people to whom he gave the greater part of his life. He was popularly known as "Senator" or "Doctor" Armington, and occupied a very prominent and influential place in the hearts and lives of the people of Great Falls. Mr. Armington was the owner of the township of Armington, near Great Falls. The last years of his life were spent with his sisters in Providence, where he died on December 10, 1916.

(The Allin Line).

Arms—Gules three swords barwise argent points to the sinister, hilt and pommels or, between four mullets, two in chief and two in base of the third.

Crest—On a Bible a hand couped close holding a sword erect.

For a period of more than two and a half centuries the family of Allin has held a position of prominence in New England. During this time the name has been spelled variously, Allin, Allen, Allyn, frequently according to the preference of the men who bore it, and oftentimes as a distinguished mark, when there was more than one family of the name in a community. Faulty spelling in early records is responsible for much difficulty in tracing ancestry in the

family. In the early years of the colonial period we find many immigrants of the name in New England, the heads of families, and today the family is represented in every State in the Union. The Rhode Island family of Allin has been established there since the year 1683, and in successive generations has played an active part in the building of the little Colony and the growth of the Commonwealth. The name is found with great frequency in the rolls of soldiers serving in the wars of our country, and several of them have achieved fame and distinction on the field of battle. The late Mrs. Armington, wife of Dr. Hervey Armington, was a descendant of one of the ancient Colonial families of Allin, tracing in a direct line to one of the early progenitors. She was a daughter of Samuel P. Allin, of Seekonk, Rhode Island, and a great-granddaughter of John Allin, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where the family was established in the year 1683.

(I) John Allin, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was a prominent citizen, married Susan Goddard Wall, widow of William Wall. They were the parents of one child, James, mentioned below.

(II) James Allin, son of John Allin, was born in Portsmouth, and resided there all his life. He married Martha Pearce, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Wyley) Pearce, a member of a long established Rhode Island family. Their children were: 1. Daniel, who removed to Pomfret, Connecticut. 2. Cyrus, of Brownsville, New York. 3. John Pearce, of Westmoreland, New York. 4. Pearce Samuel, mentioned below. 5. Cynthia, of Amsterdam, New York. 6. Matthew, of Canajoharie, New York. 7. Caleb, of Brownsville, New York. 8. Thomas, of Amsterdam, New York. 9. James, of Amsterdam, New York. 10. Martha, of



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Johnstown, New York. 11. Susan, of Amsterdam, New York. 12. Henry, of Amsterdam, New York. 13. Juliana, of Amsterdam, New York.

(III) Captain Pearce Samuel Allin, son of James and Martha (Pearce) Allin, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, was born in that town and grew to manhood there. He later removed to Seekonk, Rhode Island, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He married Hannah Baker, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Martha. 2. Samuel Pearce. 3. Louisa. 4. Louisa (2). 5. Ardelia, mentioned below. 6. Jeremiah. 7. Joseph. 8. William.

(IV) Ardelia Allin, daughter of Captain Pearce Samuel and Hannah (Baker) Allin, was born April 21, 1803. She married, December 25, 1825, Dr. Hervey Armington. (See Armington V).

(The Chaffee Line).

Arms—Azure a fesse lozengy argent.

From the nickname "le chauve," signifying literally the bald, came the surname Chaffee, undergoing numerous changes of form before it assumed that to which the family in England and America today adheres. Towards the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries the form of Chaffee was well established in England, with the result that with only slight variation the name is uniformly spelled in American registers. The family in America dates from 1635, and is traced to one Thomas Chaffe, immigrant ancestor and founder, large landowner and prominent member of the early settlements at Hingham, and Hull, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His progeny has been prominent in New England for many generations, and the family has contributed many men whose names are

notable in the history of New England life and affairs.

(1) Thomas Chaffe, immigrant ancestor and founder, immigrated from England to America in 1635, in which year he settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he received a grant of land. The first mention of him in the early records of Hingham occur in that year, when the town gave to John Tucker land adjoining his land. Although his name was not in the list of property owners in 1635, this record proves that he was a property owner, but the entry of it was not given until 1637. Under the same date there is another entry showing that the town gave him about two acres of salt marsh, and July 17, 1637, two acres of land on Batchellor Street (now Main Street) for a house. This small amount proves that he was unmarried at the time, as the amount of land for a house was given with regard to the size of the family. In October, 1637, he was given a lot of ten acres abutting on Thomas Turner's land on the north and Ralph Smith's land on the south. The next record of him is dated April 9, 1642, in Nantasket, later called Hull, where he was admitted with several others as a planter, and given two acres between the two hills next Pedcock's Island. There were to be at least thirty-two lots, and the planters were to take them in order; they were to have four acres of planting land and two acres of meadow land also. On May 29, 1644, the name was changed to Hull, and in July a church was formed there. In both Hingham and Hull, Thomas Chaffe was a fisherman and farmer. The name of his wife is not known. He probably married in Hull, as no mention of him or his family is found in the notes of Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham. The town records of Hull, before 1657, have been lost. It is probable that his wife's name

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was Dorothy, as her sons both had daughters named Dorothy, and it was the custom to name children for their grandparents. The next mention of him in the records is a deed, February 4, 1650, in which he gives land over to Thomas Gill, of Hingham, and he and his son Joseph must have made a trip from Swansea, where they were living, in order to sign it. The last mention of him was in 1657 when a list of his lands was given. Between 1657 and May 30, 1660, he had removed from Hull and settled in Rehoboth, then in Plymouth Colony. A deed has been found, dated May 30, 1660, in which he sells to Thomas Loring, Sr., of Hull, his house, orchard and two home lots containing four acres; a lot of meadow by "Streights River;" two lots at Sagamore Hill, and two at Strawberry Hill; and also all his rights and privileges in all the island except Pedcock's Island. In this deed he calls himself "some time of Hull in the county of Suffolke," but does not say where he was living then. However, in the proprietors' records of Rehoboth, he was one of the proprietors at least as early as December 25, 1660, and the records also contain a description of the boundaries of land belonging to him. A few months after the sale of his property in Hull he made his first recorded purchase of land in Rehoboth, of Stephen Paine, Sr., February 9, 1660. On April 11, 1664, he then of Wannamoisett, sold to Captain Thomas Willett and James Brown one of the two lots he received in the division of home lots. When Swansea was set off from Rehoboth in 1668, his home in Wannamoisett became a part of the town newly created. He very likely owned land in Rehoboth, as in a deed in 1675 he calls himself of Rehoboth. In 1669 he sold to Joseph Carpenter property in New Meadow Neck. During King

Philip's War he and his family, as well as near neighbors, doubtless lived in "Chaffe's Garrison," a stone building near his house, and during that time he bought more land of Francis Stevens in Rehoboth. On December 28, 1676, there is a record of an agreement in regard to "lands purchased of Asamequin and Wamsitto his sonne." The last mention of him in his life is March 16, 1679-80, in an agreement concerning the Paine Lots and also "pasturing neck." He made his will, July 25, 1680, and in it mentions his two sons, Nathaniel and Joseph. It was proved March 6, 1683, and an inventory of his estate taken May 15, of the same year. Thomas Chaffe was prominent and highly respected in the towns in which he resided. His children were: 1. Nathaniel, mentioned below. 2. Joseph, probably born between 1639 and 1646 in Hull.

(II) Nathaniel Chaffee, son of Thomas Chaffe, was born between the years 1638 and 1642, probably at Nantasket or Hull, Massachusetts, and died in Rehoboth, September, 1720. Between 1657 and 1660 he settled in that part of Rehoboth which later became Swansea. On May 19, 1670, he was chosen constable, and from that time onward occupied a prominent place in local affairs. He was a large landowner, inheriting some from his father, and increasing his holding considerably by purchase. He bought sixty acres of land from Obediah Brown in Rehoboth, and later two parcels of land of twelve and a half and ten acres each from John Martin, of Attleboro. That he was highly valued as a citizen is evident from the fact that after his removal from Rehoboth he was invited to return to the town, and as an inducement was offered more land. Four months later he returned. Nathaniel Chaffee was a blacksmith, and from the nature of his

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work, and the dependence of early settlements on the work of the blacksmith, he held a prominent place in the life of the early settlement. The blacksmith in those days made practically all farm implements, household utensils, arms, bells, etc. Nathaniel Chaffee became a freeman in 1681, on March 26 of which year he was elected constable. On March 22, 1693, he was chosen tythingman. He received numerous grants of land. During King Philip's War he contributed £3, 16s. 6d. to the ward fund. He married in Swansea, Massachusetts, August 19, 1669, Experience Bliss, daughter of Jonathan and Miriam (Harmon) Bliss, and they were the parents of eleven children, the first three of which were born in Swansea, the others in Rehoboth. Children: 1. Dorothy. 2. Thomas, born October 19, 1672. 3. Rachel. 4. Nathaniel, born January, 1675-76. 5. Jonathan, mentioned below. 6. David, born August 22, 1680. 7. Experience, born March 24, 1682. 8. Mehitabel, born October 30, 1687. 9. Daniel, born October 30, 1687. 10. Noah, born January 19, 1690. 11. Noah, born December 17, 1792.

(III) Jonathan Chaffee, son of Nathaniel and Experience (Bliss) Chaffee, was born in the town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, April 7, 1678. On February 10, 1701-02, he received from his father four and a half acres of land near "Broken Cross." He subsequently became very prominent in the life and affairs of Rehoboth, and took active part in civic life. On March 19, 1704, he was chosen to the office of field driver. On November 21, 1715, he and one hundred and ten others agreed to pay for building a new meeting house. In 1718 he purchased one hundred acres of land from Joseph Russ for £8 in Ashford, Connecticut. On December 11, of that year, he was a member of a jury of trials. In 1719 he bought

of Jeremiah Allen one hundred additional acres in Ashford. He was a large landowner and a considerably wealthy man, an influential citizen, and a highly respected member of the community. On March 28, 1720, he became tythingman, and from that time until his death held public office continuously. Jonathan Chaffee married in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, November 23, 1703, Hannah Carpenter, daughter of William and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter, who was born April 10, 1684-85. In 1767 she was the executrix of her husband's estate. He died December 31, 1766, leaving a will dated May 5, 1754. He is buried in the old burying ground formerly in Rehoboth, but now in the village of Rumford, Rhode Island, where his grave is marked by a stone bearing the inscription:

Jonathan Chaffe
Departed this life
December 31, 1766
in the 89th year
of his age.

Children of Jonathan and Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee, born in Rehoboth: 1. Jonathan, born June 25, 1704. 2. Nathaniel, born October 20, 1705. 3. Hannah, mentioned below. 4. Dan, born February 26, 1710. 5. Miriam, born August 22, 1712. 6. Susanna, born September 22, 1714. 7. Ephraim, born January 25, 1716. 8. William, born in 1717. 9. Susanna, born June 10, 1720. 10. Deliverance, born September 4, 1721. 11. Josiah, born May 2, 1723. 12. Susanna, born August 28, 1728.

(IV) Hannah Chaffee, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 3, 1707, and died there February 22, 1799. She married, in Rehoboth, May 27, 1729, Joseph (2) Armington. (See Armington II).

Hannah (Carpenter) Chaffee, mother

of Hannah (Chaffee) Armington, wife of Joseph (2) Armington, was a daughter of William and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter, as above stated, and granddaughter of William Carpenter, the founder of this family, which is one of the most notable of early American families. Her lineage is contained in the following article.

(The Carpenter Line).

Arms—Argent a greyhound passant and chief sable.

Crest—A greyhound's head erased per fesse sable and argent.

Motto—*Celeritas, virtus, fidelitas.*

These arms are found on the tombstone of Daniel Carpenter, of Rehoboth, who was born in 1669. This family is of ancient English origin, and of great antiquity in Herefordshire and other parts of England. The American branch of the family is descended from the English family of Carpenter of which the Earl of Tyrconnel was a member. In 1761 the Earldom of Tyrconnel in Ireland was given to a third George Carpenter, and this branch became extinct in 1863. The line of Lord George Carpenter was the same as that of the American immigrant of the family, William Carpenter, founder of the largest branch of the Carpenter family in America. Three other families of the name were established here in the early part of the Colonial period, one by another William Carpenter, of Providence, Rhode Island, another in Philadelphia, and a fourth family in Connecticut by Daniel Carpenter, who died in Farmington, in 1651.

The pedigree of the English house, extending from 1303 to 1605, and covering ten generations, up to the American immigrant, follows:

(I) John Carpenter, the first of the name found in English records, was born about 1303, and was a member of Parliament in 1323.

(II) Richard Carpenter, son of John Carpenter, was born about 1335. He married Christiana —, and they were buried in the Church of St. Martin, Outwich, Bishopsgate Street, London. He was a goldsmith.

(III) John (2) Carpenter, son of Richard and Christiana Carpenter, was a brother of the noted town clerk of London, whose bequest founded the City of London School.

(IV) John (3) Carpenter, son of John (2) Carpenter, married and had a son William, mentioned below.

(V) William Carpenter, son of John (3) Carpenter, was born about 1440, and died in 1520. He resided in the parish of Dilwyne, Herefordshire, and is called William of Homme.

(VI) James Carpenter, son of William Carpenter, died in 1537.

(VII) John (4) Carpenter, son of James Carpenter, died in 1540.

(VIII) William (2) Carpenter, son of John (4) Carpenter, was born about 1540. His children were: 1. James, inherited the estate of his father. 2. Alexander, born about 1560, and his youngest child is thought to have been William of Cobham to whom the arms were confirmed in 1663. 3. William, mentioned below. 4. Richard, probably settled in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and was the progenitor of the Providence branch of the family in America.

(IX) William (3) Carpenter, son of William (2) Carpenter, was born in England, in 1576. He sailed from Southampton, England, with his wife Abigail, and his son William, in the ship "Bevis" and landed in May, 1638. He returned to England in the same vessel, and it is thought he came merely to assist his son in making a home for himself and his family. He resided in London.

(X) William (4) Carpenter, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in

America, was a son of William (3) and Abigail Carpenter, and was born in England in 1605, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, May 13, 1640; was representative from Weymouth, 1641-42; and from Rehoboth, in 1645. He was constable in 1641, and was chosen proprietor's clerk of Weymouth in 1643. He drew lot No. 18 in the division of lands in Rehoboth, June 30, 1644, was admitted an inhabitant of the town, March 28, 1645, and the following June was made a freeman. It was through his influence that the grant of Seekonk, otherwise known as Rehoboth, was made by the General Court then at Plymouth. This was the tract of land selected by Roger Williams for a settlement, when he was driven out of the Massachusetts colony. In 1647 William Carpenter was made one of the directors of the town, and again held that office in 1655. The legal business of the town and colony was transacted principally by him. He paid £8, 17s. 3d. toward defraying the expense of King Philip's War, and was one of a committee to lay out a road from Rehoboth to Dedham. About 1642 he received a commission as captain from the governor of Massachusetts, and was called upon to act for the protection and ownership of the Pawtuxet lands. The records show him to have been a yeoman, and his estate was valued at £254, 10s. Governor Bradford, who married his cousin Alice, favored William Carpenter in all his measures in the Plymouth Court, and in all their dealings they were close friends. William Carpenter married in England, Abigail —, who was provided for by his will of April 21, 1659. She died February 22, 1687. Children: 1. John, born in England, about 1628. 2. William, mentioned below. 3. Joseph, born about 1633. 4. Hannah, born in Weymouth,

Massachusetts, April 3, 1640. 5. Abiah, born April 9, 1643. 6. Abigail, born April 9, 1643, twin of Abiah. 7. Samuel, born in 1644.

(XI) William (5) Carpenter, son of William (4) and Abigail Carpenter, was born in England about 1631. He married (first) in 1651, Priscilla Bennett; she died on October 20, 1663; he married (second) Miriam Searles, who survived him and died May 1, 1722, aged (according to her gravestone) ninety-three years. He died January 26, 1703, in Rehoboth. William Carpenter was elected town clerk of Rehoboth, May 13, 1668, and with the exception of one year held the office until his death. He was deputy to the General Court of Plymouth in 1658 and 1668. In the latter year he was also chosen deacon of the church. In 1670 he was one of a committee to settle the bounds between the town of Taunton and the north purchase, and the clerk of the community of the north purchase in 1682. He was also one of the purchasers of the latter place and drew his lot in the meadow, May 26, 1668. At a meeting of the purchasers, February 18, 1695, it was voted that there should be a division of fifty acres to each shareholder, and William Carpenter was chosen surveyor. He was a man of superior ability, accurate in all his business transactions, and a reliable counsellor in the colony. He was also noted for his fine penmanship, a rare accomplishment in early New England. His house stood on the left side of the road leading from the East Providence meeting house to Rehoboth. His estate was valued at £215, 5s. 4d. He was a prosperous farmer, and notable figure in the Massachusetts colony in his day. Children of first marriage: 1. John, born October 19, 1652. 2. William, born June 20, 1659. 3. Priscilla, born July 24, 1661. 4. Benjamin, born October 20, 1663, the

day of his mother's death. Children of second marriage: 5. Josiah, born December 18, 1665. 6. Nathaniel, born May 12, 1667. 7. Daniel, born October 8, 1669. 8. Noah, born March 28, 1672. 9. Miriam, born October 16, 1674. 10. Obadiah, born March 12, 1677-78. 11. Ephraim, died young. 12. Ephraim, born April 25, 1683-84. 13. Hannah, mentioned below. 14. Abigail, born April 15, 1687.

(XII) Hannah Carpenter, daughter of William (5) and Miriam (Searles) Carpenter, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, April 10, 1684-85. She married in Rehoboth, November 23, 1703, Jonathan Chaffee. (See Chaffee III). They were the parents of Hannah Chaffee, who became the wife of Joseph (2) Armington. (See Armington II).

(The Walker Line).

Arms—Argent on a chevron between three crescents sable as many dragons' heads or.

Crest—A demi-dragon's head vert, issuing out of flames proper and crowned or.

(I) The "Widow Walker," who is regarded as the founder in New England of the Walker family herein under consideration, was mother of both James and Philip Walker, and the head of a family which has since become a notable one in New England. She was one of the first purchasers and proprietors of the town of Rehoboth or Seacunk (now Seekonk), and was one of the company who first settled that place. Her name is on the list of those who in 1643 gave in the value of their estates for a pro rata division of lands. Hers was fifty pounds. In the division made June 30, 1644, she was given a share and received allotments in several divisions of later date. She was given a share and lots were assigned to her in the drawing for the Great Plain, and on the eighteenth of twelfth month, 1646, she took part in the drawing for land in the Great Meadow. Her name

then disappears, and no trace of her is found save the fact of her being associated with that brave adventurous company which went out from Weymouth into the wilderness. This band was known for its religious enthusiasm, and the educated and saintly Rev. Samuel Newman was its leader. No record of the coming of "Widow Walker" to America is in existence, and it is probable that becoming a widow in England she emigrated with her younger son Philip, after the coming of her two elder children, James and Sarah. James and Sarah Walker are thought to have been passengers on the ship "Elizabeth," which sailed from London, April 15, 1634, as their names and ages, fifteen and seventeen years, respectively, appear among those who signed the certificate of conformity. On the same ship were Richard Walker, aged twenty-four years, and William Walker, aged fifteen. This is the first and only time the name appears on any ship's list of passengers before 1655. The ship "Elizabeth" landed at Nantasket, or Hingham, Massachusetts, and William, one of the passengers, went to Salem. The Richard Walker named was a son of Richard Walker, of Saugus, or Lynn, the father having preceded him. Sarah Walker married John Tisdall, of Duxbury, and James Walker married Elizabeth Phillips. These three Walkers, evidently cousins, distributed as follows: James and Sarah settled in Taunton, with John Bowne, their uncle and guardian; William in Eastham, and Richard in Lynn with his father.

(II) Philip Walker, son of the "Widow Walker," was born in England, and is first of mention in Colonial records in Massachusetts in a deed bearing his signature, dated, Rehoboth, 1653. He was one of the grand jury there, May 17, 1655, and took the oath of fidelity, June 7, 1658.

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His name appears in the first division of the Rehoboth North Purchase, June 22, 1658, and again on May 26, 1668. He became a prominent figure in the local affairs of early Rehoboth, and held many positions of trust and importance. In 1657 he became surveyor and in the following year held the office of constable. He was on the grand inquest in 1668 and 1678; selectman between 1666 and 1675; and deputy to the General Court at Plymouth, in 1669. He was also a deacon of the church, and on November 2, 1663, was one of a committee appointed to build or buy a parsonage. In King Philip's War he contributed twenty-six pounds to the war fund, the largest sum with two exceptions in the town. He was a prosperous weaver, and his estate was appraised at £681, one of the largest in Rehoboth. He was buried August 21, 1679. Philip Walker married, about 1654, Jane Metcalf, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Ellwyn) Metcalf, of Dedham. (See Metcalf II). She survived him, and married (second) June 2, 1684, John Polley, of Roxbury. She lived in the latter place until her death in 1702. Children: 1. Samuel, born February, 1655. 2. Sarah, born February 16, 1657. 3. Philip, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, twin of Philip, born in March, 1661, drowned August 7, 1664. 5. Mary, born in May, 1663. 6. Experience, born in 1664-65, buried November 10, 1674. 7. Elizabeth, born April 1, 1666. 8. Michael, born March 1, 1667, buried February, 1677. 9. Ebenezer, born 1676. 10. Martha.

(III) Philip (2) Walker, son of Philip (1) and Jane (Metcalf) Walker, was born in March, 1661, died February 17, 1740, buried in Seekonk Cemetery. His estate was large, and he was one of the wealthiest men of his day in Rehoboth. He married (first) December 31, 1687, Mary

Bowen, born October 5, 1666, daughter of Richard and Esther (Sutton) Bowen; she was buried May 22, 1694. He married (second) Sarah Bowen, daughter of William Bowen, born in 1671, died February 6, 1739, in Rehoboth. Children of first marriage: 1. Esther, born October 31, 1688. 2. James, mentioned below. 3. Philip, born August 13, 1693. Children of second marriage: 4. Sarah, born January 8, 1696. 5. Mary, born March 19, 1700. 6. Jane, born March 21, 1702. 7. Nathaniel, born January 31, 1704. 8. Daniel, born October 10, 1706. 9. Stephen, born August 7, 1709.

(IV) James Walker, son of Philip (2) and Mary (Bowen) Walker, was born September 3, 1690, and died November 28, 1747. He was a lifelong resident of Rehoboth, where he married Elizabeth —, who died December 29, 1748-49. They renewed the covenant, October 3, 1735. James Walker's estate was inventoried at £818; that of his father, Philip (2) Walker, at £1750. Among the children of James Walker, six in number, was Daniel, mentioned below.

(V) Daniel Walker, son of James and Elizabeth Walker, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 12, 1726. Early in life he removed to Cumberland, Rhode Island. In 1767 his father gave him two hundred acres of land in Ashford, Connecticut, and later gave him land in Willington, Connecticut. He married (first) August 1, 1746, Hannah Barstow, who died February 8, 1747. He married (second) February 23, 1748, Sible Smith, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Ormsbee) Smith. Daniel and Hannah (Barstow) Walker were the parents of a daughter, Esther, mentioned below.

(VI) Esther Walker, daughter of Daniel and Hannah (Barstow) Walker, married, April 19, 1760, Joseph (3) Armington. (See Armington III).

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(The Bliss Line).

Arms—Sable a bend vaire, between two fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest—A hand holding a bundle of arrows.

Motto—*Semper sursum.*

The surname Bliss had its origin in two distinct and separate sources. The ancient Norman-French house of Blois was represented in the train of William the Norman, and the founding of the Blois or Bliss family in England dated from the Norman Conquest. The French name of Blois was modified gradually by the Saxons to Bloys, Blyse, Blysse, and Blisse; the American branch eliminated the final "e." The English family, which tradition connects inseparably with the South of England, was of the landed gentry, owning extensive estates, and was entitled to bear arms. Descendants of Norman French, they were at first Roman Catholics, and remained so until the Protestant Reformation, when many branches broke away from the Church of Rome; at a still later date, however, many severed their connection with the Established Church to become Puritans and were involved in the contentions between Charles I and Parliament.

(I) Thomas Bliss, the progenitor of the family in England, and the first of the direct line of whom we have authentic information, lived in Belstone parish, Devonshire, England. Very little is known of him except that he was a wealthy landowner, that he belonged to the class stigmatized as Puritans on account of the purity and simplicity of their forms of worship, that he was persecuted by the civil and religious authorities under the direction of Archbishop Laud, and that he was maltreated, impoverished and imprisoned and finally ruined in health, as well as financially, by the many indignities and hardships

forced on him by the intolerant church party in power. He is supposed to have been born about 1550 or 1560. The date of his death was 1635 or about that year. When the Parliament of 1628 assembled, Puritans or Roundheads, as the Cavaliers called them, accompanied the members to London. Two of the sons of Thomas Bliss, Jonathan and Thomas, rode from Devonshire on iron grey horses, and remained for some time in the city—long enough at least for the king's officers and spies to learn their names and conditions, and whence they came; and from that time forth, with others who had gone to London on the same errand, they were marked for destruction. They soon were fined a thousand pounds for non-conformity and thrown into prison, where they remained several weeks. Even old Mr. Bliss, their father, was dragged through the streets with the greatest indignity. On other occasions the officers of the high commission seized all their horses and sheep except one poor ewe that in its fright ran into the house and took refuge under the bed. At another time the Blisses, with twelve other Puritans, were led through the market-place at Okehampton with ropes around their necks, and heavily fined, and Jonathan and his father were thrown into prison, where the sufferings of the son eventually caused his death. At another time, the king's officers seized the cattle of the Bliss family and most of their household goods, some of the articles of furniture being highly valued for their beauty and age, since they had been in the family for centuries. The family was finally so reduced in circumstances that it was unable to secure the release of both Jonathan and his father, so the younger man had to remain in prison, and at Exeter he suffered thirty-five lashes with a three-cord whip which tore his back

cruelly. Before Jonathan was released the estate had to be disposed of, and the father and mother went to live with their daughter who had married a man of the Established Church, Sir John Calcliffe. The remnant of the estate was divided among the three sons who were advised to go to America to escape persecution. Thomas and George feared to wait for Jonathan, who was still very ill and they left England in the fall of 1635, with their families. Thomas Bliss, son of Jonathan Bliss, and grandson of Thomas Bliss, remained with his father, who finally died, and the son then came to join his uncles in Massachusetts, settling near Thomas. At various times their sister sent from England boxes of shoes, clothing and articles which could not be procured in the colonies, and her letters, long preserved but now lost, were the chief source of information concerning the Devonshire family. Children of Thomas Bliss, the progenitor: 1. Jonathan, mentioned below. 2. Thomas, born at Belstone, Devonshire, England, about 1585. 3. Elizabeth, married Sir John Calcliffe, of Belstone. 4. George, born in 1591, settled at Lynn and Sandwich, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. 5. Mary, or Polly.

(II) Jonathan Bliss, son of Thomas Bliss, was born in Belstone parish, Devonshire, England, about 1580, and died in England, in 1635-36. On account of his non-conformist views he was persecuted and suffered heavy fines, eventually dying at an early age of a fever contracted in prison. Four children are said to have died in infancy, and two grew to maturity: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. Mary.

(III) Thomas (2) Bliss, son of Jonathan Bliss, was born in Belstone parish, Devonshire, England, and on the death of his father in 1636 went to Boston,

Massachusetts, and from there to Braintree, Massachusetts. He next went to Hartford, Connecticut, finally returning to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settling in Weymouth, whence in 1643 he joined the pioneer settlement at Rehoboth. He was made a freeman at Cambridge on May 18, 1642, and in Plymouth Colony on January 4, 1645. In June, 1645, he drew land at the Great Plain, Seekonk; in 1646 was fence-viewer; surveyor of highways in 1647. He died at Rehoboth in June, 1649, and is buried in the graveyard at Seekonk, now a part of the town of Rumford, Rhode Island. His will was proved June 8, 1649. He married Ide —, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Jonathan, mentioned below. 2. Daughter, married Thomas Williams. 3. Mary, married Nathaniel Harmon, of Braintree, Massachusetts. 4. Nathaniel.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Bliss, son of Thomas (2) and Ide Bliss, was born in England, about 1625. In 1655 he was made a freeman of Plymouth Colony. He was "way warden" at the town meeting in Rehoboth, May 24, 1652, and May 17, 1655, served as a member of the grand jury. He was made a freeman in Rehoboth, February 22, 1658, and drew land June 22, 1658. He was one of the eighty who made what is known as the North Purchase of Rehoboth. He married, 1648-49, Miriam Harmon, who was probably a sister of Nathaniel Harmon, of Braintree, who married Mary Bliss. He died in 1687. The inventory of his estate was sworn to May 24, 1687; the magistrate was the famous Colonial governor, Sir Edmond Andros. Among the children of Jonathan and Miriam (Harmon) Bliss was Experience, who became the wife of Nathaniel Chaffee, August 19, 1669, in Swansea, Massachusetts, and

was the mother of eleven children. (See Chaffee II).

(The Metcalf Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse vert between three calves passant sable a leopard's face between two annulets or.

Crest—A demi-sea calf purled or.

The authority Bardsley says on the subject of the name: "I feel assured that the name is local, and that it is a modification of Medcroft or Medcraft, of which an instance still remains in the London Directory. Metcalf and Turnbull were great Yorkshire names. I have seen them side by side in Yorkshire records of five hundred years ago. Horace Smith still keeps them in company:

"Mr. Metcalf ran off on meeting a cow,
With pale Mr. Turnbull behind him."

Since the year 1637 the Metcalf family has been intimately connected with the life of New England, and in the period of over two and a half centuries since its establishment on this continent has been a well known and prominent one in American life and affairs. The ancestry of the English family of which the American branch is an off-shoot has been traced for five generations prior to the emigration of the progenitor of the American line to New England.

(I) Brian Metcalf, of Bere Park, as early as 1458-59, was mentioned in the Middleham Roll of 1465-66. In 1484 he received a grant of an annuity out of the lordship of Middleham, and died about 1501. The fact that James Metcalf, of Nappa, was one of the administrators of the will of Humphrey Metcalf, son of Brian, connects the two, but we have no evidence that James and Brian were not father and son, nor brothers. Humphrey, son of Brian, is mentioned below.

(II) Humphrey Metcalf, son of Brian Metcalf, was born probably before 1460, at Bere Park, Yorkshire, England, and

died in 1507, intestate. As evidenced by the land records of the period, he had one son, Roger.

(III) Roger Metcalf, son of Humphrey Metcalf, was born before 1500, and died before 1542. He married Elizabeth ——. He had a son Leonard, as is shown by the land records and other evidence.

(IV) Leonard Metcalf, probably the son of Roger Metcalf, was born as early as 1530, for in 1544 Henry VII granted to Leonard Metcalf the estate at Bere Park in consideration of £147, etc., and to William Metcalf, who was probably a brother, yeoman of London, and to the heirs of John Bannister, who very likely married a sister. In 1569 Leonard Metcalf took part in the rising of the North, and was convicted of treason, sentenced to death, and his estate forfeited. At the last moment he was respited, and on September 1, 1571, was pardoned. Two years later he paid a fine and received a lease of his lands, formerly lands of Roger Metcalf. He had sons, John Christopher, Brian and Roger. There is no evidence that he had a son Leonard or a grandson of that name.

(V) Rev. Leonard Metcalf, thought by the compilers of the extensive Metcalf Genealogy (1891-98), Walter C. Metcalf and Gilbert Metcalf, to have been a nephew of Leonard Metcalf, and perhaps the son of William Metcalf, must have been born as early as 1545. In 1580 and afterward he was the rector of the parish at Tatterford, County Norfolk, and was succeeded by Richard Metcalf. In the parish records is found the date of the birth of the American immigrant. The children of Leonard Metcalf were: 1. Michael, baptized September 3, 1585, died young. 2. Michael, mentioned below.

Note:—The preceding generations, and their relations to one another, are held by the com-

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plers of the Metcalf genealogy not beyond dispute. The best of circumstantial evidence points toward the facts as they are given, but absolute proof is lacking on some points.

(The American Metcalfs).

(I) Michael Metcalf, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the family in America, was born in Tatterford, County Norfolk, England, and was baptized there on June 17, 1587. He followed the occupation of dornix weaver and tapestry maker, and it is said that he employed one hundred men at Norwich, England. Religious persecution and intolerance made living in the mother country unbearable, and in 1637, in company with his wife and nine children and one servant, Michael Metcalf immigrated to America. He married, in England, on October 13, 1616, Sarah Ellwyn, born June 17, 1598, in Hingham, England, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ellwyn. Upon arriving in America he settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman of the colony, on June 14, 1637. He joined the church there two years later.

From the fact that Michael Metcalf brought with him to America a servant, and from the position which he later held in the colony, it is probable that he was a man of means. He was elected a selectman in Dedham in 1641. His wife Sarah died November 30, 1644, and he married (second) Mary Pidge, a widow of Roxbury. He died in Dedham, on December 24, 1664. English records confirm the statement of Michael Metcalf that he was forced to leave England by reason of religious persecution. Before leaving England and while absent from Norwich trying to avoid persecution, he wrote a long letter "to all true professors of Christ's Gospel within the city of Norwich." After coming to America he

wrote the following, which is printed with the other in the "Metcalf Genealogy" of 1898:

I was persecuted in the land of my father's sepulchre for not bowing at the name of Jesus and observing the ceremonies enforced upon me at the instance of Bishop Wren, of Norwich, and his chancellor Dr. Corbett, whose violent measures troubled me in the Bishop's Court, and returned me to the High Commissioner's Court.

Suffering many times for the cause of religion I was forced to flee from my wife and children for the sake of liberty of my conscience, to go into New England; taking ship for the voyage at London, September 17, 1636, and being by tempests tossed up and down the seas until the Christmas following; then veering about to Plymouth, in County Norfolk, whence I finally shipped myself and family to come to New England; sailed April 25, 1637, and arrived three days before midsummer with my wife, nine children, and a servant, Thomas Comberbach, aged sixteen years old.

Michael Metcalf and his family were passengers on the ship "John and Dorothy." His children were: 1. Michael, born November 13, 1617, died young. 2. Mary (or Marcy), born February 14, 1619. 3. Michael, born August 29, 1620. 4. John, born September 5, 1622. 5. Sarah, born September 10, 1624. 6. Elizabeth, born October 4, 1626. 7. Martha, born March 27, 1628. 8. Thomas, born December 27, 1629. 9. Ann, also called Joanne, born March 1, 1631, died young. 10. Jane, mentioned below. 11. Rebeka, born April 5, 1635.

(II) Jane Metcalf, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Ellwyn) Metcalf, was born in England, March 24, 1632, and in 1637 accompanied her parents to the New England Colonies. She married (first) about 1654, Philip Walker, of Rehoboth. (See Walker II). She married (second) June 2, 1684, John Polley, of Roxbury, and lived in the latter place until her death in 1702.

HIBBEN, John Grier,

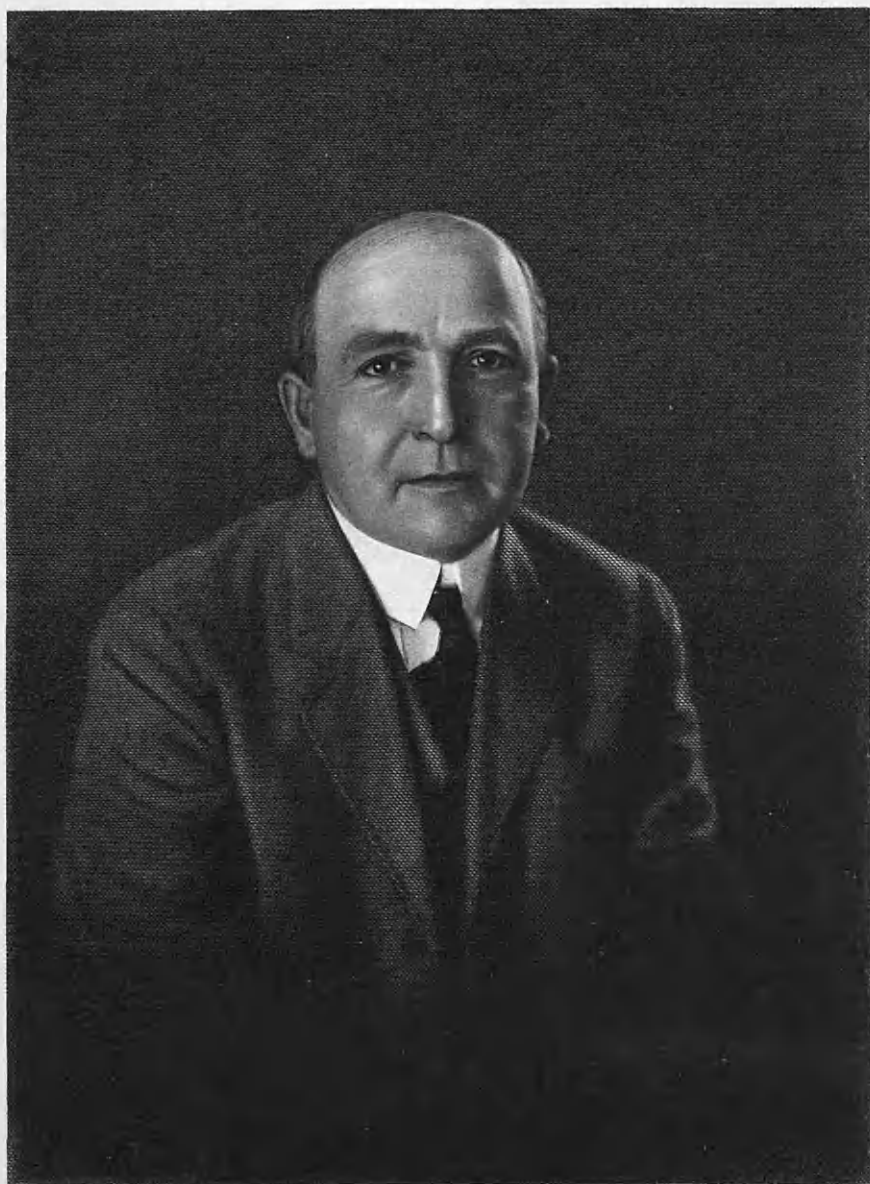
President Princeton University.

The ideals upheld by President Hibben, of Princeton University, who has been preacher, writer, lecturer, teacher, and now for many years the president of one of our great universities, may well be broadcasted and emulated in this age of seething unrest. As a boiling cauldron brings to the surface undesirable elements from its depths, so the violence of war always seems to have a similar effect in the spiritual as well as in the physical and moral worlds; but as the cooling process again settles the bubbling concoction, so gradually too the disturbed condition of the world subsides, the old order of things again emerges, chastened by the cruel experience, wiser by its ordeal in a fuller knowledge of good and evil, but he sounds the warning note that unless we are on our guard during the period of reaction, dire misfortune threatens the race.

John Grier Hibben was born in Peoria, Illinois, April 19, 1861, son of the Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Grier) Hibben. He attended Princeton University, receiving his degree of A.B. when he was graduated, with the class of 1882. In 1885 he received his A.M., and in 1893 his degree of Ph.D. He studied in the Berlin University during 1882-83, and the Princeton Theological Seminary from 1883 to 1886. From 1887 to 1891 he was minister in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; and in 1891-92 became instructor in logic at Princeton University; instructor in logic and psychology, 1892-94; assistant professor of logic, 1894-97; professor, 1907-12; then president of Princeton University, January 11, 1912. In 1907 Lafayette University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., and he received that degree also from the University of Penn-

sylvania, Yale, Rutgers, Brown, and Pittsburgh, and L.H.D. from Columbia. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Officer of the Legion D'Honneur of France, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Belgium, Grand Officer Order of St. Sava of Serbia, member of the advisory board of the American Defence Society, of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, of the advisory committee of the National Security League, Naval League of the United States, and the United States Junior Naval Reserve. He belongs to the Authors, University, Princeton and Century clubs of New York, and is the author of many books, among them; "Inductive Logic," 1896; "The Problems of Philosophy," 1898; "Hegel's Logic," 1902; "Deductive Logic," 1905; "The Philosophy of Enlightenment," 1909 "A Defense of Prejudice and Other Essays," 1911; "The Higher Patriotism," 1915; and was the editor of "Epochs of Philosophy" in twelve volumes by authors in the United States and Great Britain, in 1905. In his parting counsel to the graduates of Princeton after the World War he warned them in the following words:

In the unfulfilled dream which the war years have bequeathed us, there is a danger of a decadence wide spreading and calamitous, not a danger of missing something which we have never experienced, but of losing that which we have already possessed. During the years 1917-18 there came to all a peculiar elevation of spirit, when the world suddenly awakened to a realization that there was a cause to defend, something to fight for, and something even to die for. In those days we lived on the high places of the earth, and saw the vision and dreamed the dream of a new order of things in the world. The words "duty, sacrifice, service" were often on our lips and constantly in our thoughts. More than that they were actually illustrated by the lives of most of our men. The cause itself has been vindicated by



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Franklin Readolph

arms, but its ideals have not been realized as yet in the days of peace. . . . Instead of the fulfillment of the dream we have come to feel the deadening effect of a violent reaction. We have allowed ourselves to sink to lower levels of aspiration and endeavor, self-interest and self-indulgence have suddenly asserted themselves. There is a danger of a lessening if not a loss of the old-time reverence for womanhood, and wherever in the history of the race this divine prerogative of womanhood is lightly regarded or recklessly scorned, it has always proved a symptom of decadence, far-reaching and disastrous. Every age of moral and spiritual progress in the history of any people has always been an age of chivalry in which womanhood has not only been respected but revered.

President Hibben's warning and the ideals he sets forth for a remedy are timely, and America not only needs his outspoken sentiments but renders him honor and esteem for their expression.

John G. Hibben married, November 8, 1887, Jenny Davidson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

RUDOLPH, Franklin,

Executive, Inventor.

Inventive gifts and strongly developed executive ability were the qualities through whose exercise Franklin Rudolph gained a place of leadership in his special branch of industry, while a breadth of sympathy and warmth of nature won him an equally high place in the esteem and affection of his fellows. The requirements of progress in practical fields are always met when the need becomes sufficiently pressing, so that commercial or industrial prominence alone has slight hold upon the memory of men, but when there are added to this virtues and attributes that increase the happiness of associates, that lighten the burden of the day, and that inspire a new courage and uplift, then grateful memory endures while survivors of such association re-

main. So Franklin Rudolph, whose capacity for friendship and whose generous whole-hearted fidelity to justice, right, and the best good of his fellows won him the loving title, "the big little man," will not cease to be a factor, in influence and example, in Chicago's life for many years to come, though in 1922 he passed from the physical touch herewith.

Franklin Rudolph was a son of Joseph and Charlotte (Wetzler) Rudolph, his parents, both natives of Austria, having left their native land at the time of the Revolution of 1848. Cincinnati, Ohio, was the family home for a time, Joseph Rudolph later moving to Chicago, Illinois, where for many years he was engaged in furniture dealings. He and his wife were married in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1853, and they became the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter, Franklin Rudolph being the youngest son. The father died on Christmas Day, 1917, while the mother celebrated her ninety-fifth birthday, February 10, 1923. Joseph Rudolph was one of the early members of the Chicago Ethical Society, followed in this faith by his sons.

Franklin Rudolph was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 8, 1858, and in his birthplace attended Franklin School, leaving his studies in 1871 to learn japanning. As a young man he founded an independent business, directing his efforts along pioneer lines and inventing machinery for the manufacture of crystallized tin and similar products. He developed a prosperous business along new lines and became a figure of such importance in the trade that in 1901 he received an attractive offer from the American Can Company, to whom he sold his plant, assuming a place on the board of directors of the American Can Company. His business location had been at the corner of Superior and Sedgwick streets, where

he produced ornamental sheet metal under processes of his own invention. In 1904 he was elected vice-president of the American Can Company, with offices in Chicago, and this position he filled until his death. Mr. Rudolph was an active, forceful man of affairs and his broad judgment and industry were ably supplemented by an accurate knowledge of human nature and intuitive exactness in its appraisal.

Mr. Rudolph was a member of the Indian Hill Golf Club and the Mid-Day Club, and the Chicago Athletic Club. Like his father, he was a member of the Chicago Ethical Society, deeply interested in all of its work. He gave much to life and received generously from it, one of his most treasured rewards the good-will and regard of his fellow-men. He was jovial in disposition, possessed a rich fund of humor, and was called by many men their best friend, a fact which in itself speaks volumes for his kindness and sense of brotherhood. There was never a demand made upon him, whether for a worthy cause or in the name of friendship, that he refused if granting it were possible, and as he gave of material things and of sympathy he increased in the nobility of spirit that drew men as a charm. Franklin Rudolph married, October 5, 1901, Pauline Dohn, daughter of A. W. and Pauline (Johnson) Dohn. The Dohn family dates back to the fifteenth century in Germany, and the Johnson's are early New England families. Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph were the parents of the following children: Franklin D., a student at Williams College; Pauline D., attending school; Charles D., a student in a preparatory school at Morristown, New Jersey. Franklin Rudolph died at Winnetka, Illinois, December 27, 1922. His life was passed in ways of usefulness and distinction, and

from it are learned many lessons of uprightness, honor, and truth.

BEDFORD, Alfred Cotton,

Executive of New Jersey Standard Oil Company.

In the fortunes of a great business concern one might be inclined to think that courtesy, kindness and consideration were qualities to be regarded as important assets, but that they were not necessarily the primary facts of importance in the choice of a chief head. Yet in the selection of Alfred Cotton Bedford as the new president of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company in 1916, his character, which reflects those qualities in his manner, was the true deciding factor. He succeeded to the chair left vacant by the death of John D. Archbold, a pioneer in oil, and a close friend of John D. Rockefeller, whom he had succeeded when the latter retired, and the third president to sit in the chair at the famous "twenty-six" Broadway, uses methods of kindness and "abhors" the rough shod way, and was largely chosen for these qualities. He is today the head of one of the greatest industrial organizations in all the world, and from his office runs the code of procedure as a stream with many branches, percolating throughout the vast network of the industry; and the course of the stream is marked by the watchwords consideration, kindness, courtesy, that give to the industry a new significance, and to the worker a new dignity.

Alfred Cotton Bedford was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 5, 1864, son of Alfred Bedford. He was educated in Brooklyn at the Adelphi Academy, and then later in England, Germany and Switzerland. When he began his business career it was as a clerk with E. S.

Jaffrey & Company, wholesale drygoods merchants of New York City, and he entered the employ of the Bergenport Chemical Company on April 9, 1882, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, of which he in time became general manager. Later he became general representative of Charles Pratt & Company, also a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. On January 8, 1907, he was made a director of the New Jersey Standard Oil Company, treasurer on January 20, 1910, vice-president on December 4, 1911, president on December 22, 1916, and on November 15, 1917, chairman of the board of directors. He is also president of the Self-winding Clock Company, and a director of the Electric Bond and Share Company. During the World War he was chairman of the Petroleum Commission under the Council of National Defence, in 1917, during the mobilization of the oil industry to aid in the prosecution of the war. The one-time great united organization known as The Standard Oil was split some years ago by decree of the Federal Courts into several parts, each covering a section of the land, and today no longer co-related unless by sentiment. Of them all, the New Jersey Standard Oil is the largest and most important, and it is today one of the most efficient in its organization of all businesses in the United States.

Alfred Cotton Bedford was but a moderate holder of Standard Oil securities when he became president, and this in itself shows a change in the traditions of the great concern, where the heads, of recent years, have studied their men in preference to attending to the details of the work, with the result that two weeks after the passing of Mr. Archbold, and while the world wondered who would succeed him, the new head had been named, having undoubtedly been chosen

earlier. His way up the ladder to his high place in the world of industry has been a pleasant one, a personality wholly admirable, winning him friends in high places, and these attributes, combined with his force of character, gained and held their confidence. Externally always gentle, there is no trace of lack of firmness. "To know the real Bedford you should sit at a council table or in a board room with him" one has said who has had that privilege. "It is then that you realize the fulness of the man. Without wasting one moment of his time upon unnecessary detail, he never passes a question until it has received not only his consideration but the consideration and opinion of every man at the table, down to the youngest and humblest one seated there. Almost deferentially he will approach the youngest man, and if the opinion that this man gives is diametrically opposed to Bedford's, the manner of the President of the Standard Oil only grows in consideration. He likes to have the opposition raised while the question is in discussion, and not after it is too late to mend. And if in the end Bedford rules against his associate, he invariably thanks him for his interest and his sincerity, if for nothing else." He is quiet and modest in his manner, and in spite of his arduous duties, he is never too busy to see callers. His office door swings freely open to those who have errands on which to visit him, and there is no embarrassment of tedious delay, nor is there ever a sense of hurry, or of important business disturbed. The keynote of all his dealings is consideration for others, and in his sincerity lies his strength. He himself works hard, and his day is a long one, but he believes in much play for the man of a busy life, and after great pressure of work he is glad to take his rest, recreation and re-

laxation. He is the very embodiment of the new policy of the Standard Oil. His business training has been long, and to the thorough knowledge of his work he brings a poise, the education, diplomacy and sincerity of a gentleman. His influence upon a great American business is one of so deep and true a courtesy that it cannot fail to be of far-reaching results. Mr. Bedford is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; of the New York Chamber of Commerce; of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association; member of the council of Pratt Institute; president of the trustees of Emmanuel Baptist Church of Brooklyn; and his clubs are the Metropolitan, Bankers', Down Town, Riding and Driving, Brooklyn Civic, Nassau County, Piping Rock, and the Duquense of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bedford's residence is at No. 410 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, and his office at the before mentioned famous No. 26 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Bedford married, January 8, 1890, in Brooklyn, New York, Edith Kinsman Clarke.

WILLIAMSON, Charles Sumner,

Business Executive, Inventor.

The law of life dictates the destiny of the multitude as followers, of the few as leaders, holders of the van in the march of progress. When death brought the endeavor and accomplishment of Charles Sumner Williamson to an end it struck at a target easily discernible among the leaders in his sphere of work, and removed from the world of affairs a man who as engineer, executive, inventor, and industrialist had demonstrated the possession of exceptional ability and had applied his talents to the solution of dif-

ficult problems in industry. Specializing in the manufacture and installation of coal and ore handling machinery, he was the inventor of processes and appliances that marked a long forward step in this line, and he was internationally known as an expert authority on the subject. His activity covered all parts of the United States, and on one occasion he was called to Australia to direct the construction of large coal-handling plants to meet the increasing industrial needs of the island continent. While essentially a man of action, absorbed in the profession and specialty that claimed him as one of its most eminent exponents, Mr. Williamson had many social connections, and gave much time to a fine stable that his passion for the best in thoroughbred horses continuing strong even when pressure of affairs kept his colors from the turf.

Both paternally and maternally Charles Sumner Williamson was notably descended, the principally important figures in his ancestry including Governor Increase Sumner and Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Mr. Williamson was a son of Samuel and Stella (Sumner) Williamson, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles Sumner Williamson was born in Cleveland, April 12, 1874, and after general studies, entered the Case School of Applied Science in the class of 1895, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and that of Civil Engineer three years later. For a number of years thereafter he was identified with the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machinery Company of Cleveland, and with this concern became known as a specialist in ship-loading, ore and coal-handling, and dock machinery. In the early part of 1905 he was appointed contracting sales engineer of the Heyl & Patterson Company of Pittsburgh, continuing for six



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C. S. Williamson

years. In 1911 Mr. Williamson came to Chicago as western manager of the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Company of Boston, manufacturers and installers of material-handling devices. In the year 1914 Mr. Williamson was elected to the vice-presidency and board of directors of the Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Company, this official affiliation bringing to that organization a technical expert of unimpeachable authority whose numerous inventions had contributed largely to efficiency and labor-saving in his special field. Of special significance in a career that abounded in work beyond the ordinary in magnitude and scope was his construction of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Baltimore, Maryland, while in industrial centers in this and other countries his breadth of knowledge and wide range of professional skill were requisitioned in connection with weighty enterprises. He was a member of the American Engineering Society, and in the circle of professional associations was esteemed with an even more discriminating appreciation than the hearty regard he enjoyed among industrialists of national reputation. Exceptional practical gifts were joined with an equally exceptional gift of friendship, and a personality vibrant and convincing. He was a member of the University, Union League, South Shore Country, Flossmoor and Chicago Yacht clubs, of Chicago; the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and the Milwaukee Club, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and was a sportsman in the best sense of the word. He was a lover of outdoor life, his chief recreations being found in the open.

Mr. Williamson married, August 12, 1914, Grace Meigs, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Pinkerton) Meigs, a descendant of families of early American record distinguished in public life. They

were the parents of one daughter, Grace Elizabeth. Mr. Williamson's death occurred March 31, 1923, before he had reached the fifties and when his inventive and creative powers had but entered upon their most productive periods. The mark of his life is one that time will not readily erase, for he directed its work in essential fields and made substantial contributions thereto, so that while there is lost the inspiration and privilege of daily association with him, there remains a cumulative heritage, the rich result of his striving.

CURRAN, Henry Hastings,

Man of Varied Interests.

University graduate, practicing attorney, newspaper correspondent, writer of books and magazine articles, all of these stand to the credit of Henry Hastings Curran, yet they are all but the foundation upon which rests the true edifice of his life's work and his career. For essentially Mr. Curran is a citizen whose aim is the bettering of the civic conditions of life and Government, and to that end he has served the city of New York in many capacities. Today as Immigration Chief of the city that is the key of our country, he holds a very important position of trust, for the safeguarding of the future destiny of our race is the large problem that confronts the people, as to whether or not the Anglo-Saxon principles and traditions shall prevail. The breadth of his varied experiences and activities gives him a knowledge of conditions that perhaps is shared with few, and the future undoubtedly holds much more of service that he will render to the people, as he has rendered it in the past.

Mr. Curran was born in New York City, November 8, 1877, son of John Eliott and Eliza Phillips (Mulford) Cur-

ran. After completing his early education he attended Yale University and was graduated from that institute of learning, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898. He then attended the New York Law School, and received from it his degree of LL.B. in 1901. Subsequently he was a reporter on the "New York Tribune," later becoming telegraph editor, and continued in this work from 1898 until 1901, when he took up his practice of law. During the period from 1901 to 1911 he continued his law practice, and at the same time was a newspaper correspondent, but throughout this time he was studying conditions, and giving civic service in all possible ways. His work began to be recognized, and in 1911 he was elected an alderman in the city of New York, which office he filled until 1917. He then was made a magistrate and served in this capacity until 1919, and then was elected president of the Borough of Manhattan, serving during 1920 and 1921. During all this time Mr. Curran's work had been making a deep impression on the people, and in 1921 he was the nominee for mayor of the city of New York under the Republican party. The contest was one that created strong feeling among the people who wanted reform administration, but Mr. Curran was not elected, in spite of the efforts made. During the World War, from 1917 until 1919, he served in the 77th Division of the United States Army, holding the rank of major.

He is the author of a series of articles that were published in the "Saturday Evening Post," concerning "John Citizen," in which he tells of the various civic duties of the everyday citizen and how they can be fulfilled. He also has written and delivered many addresses, mostly on civic topics, one on "Home Rule for American Cities," a paper pub-

lished by the Yale Publishing Association in 1915, and in February, 1921 he delivered an address at the Town Hall in New York City on "Home Rule and the Transit Problem," both of which subjects were recently put before the voters of New York City. He has also had published recently (1923) a book entitled "Van Tassel and Big Bill," stories of New York political life, whose central character is Jimmy Van Tassel, a new kind of alderman, and the book is said to reflect the author's wide political experience, and to be written in a delightful style. Mr. Curran is a member of the University, Republican and Yale clubs, and in his religious affiliation is a member of the Episcopal church.

A man of strong and upright character, all subterfuge is alien to his nature. He gives an enthusiasm and an interest to all his undertakings, and his service is rendered in a true spirit of desire for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Curran married, October 12, 1905, Frances Ford Hardy, of Seattle, Washington.

DEWES, Francis Joseph,

Head of Business Enterprise.

Descendant of a family of notable history of record in the early seventeenth century in Germany, Francis Joseph Dewes in early manhood relinquished the advantages of position and influence that were his in the land of his birth to make his own way in a new home and environment, the United States. How well he succeeded in the aim that led him to make this change the record of his active, successful career plainly shows, and he left upon many circles of the life of Chicago, Illinois, his home for fifty-four years, the remembrance of a man of exceptional talents, diligent in practical



Andrews

pursuits, but deeply devoted to his home and the promotion of cultural influences in the community.

Francis Joseph Dewes was a son of Peter and Margaretha (Zengerle) Dewes, his father a tobacco manufacturer and brewer in occupation, and member of the First German Parliament, held at Frankfurt, in 1848. The son was born at Losheim, Rhenish Prussia, April 8, 1845, his educational training including graduation from the Realschule of Cologne in 1861, and service in the German army, artillery division, for one year. He was a young man of twenty-three years when, in February, 1868, he left the land of his birth and came at once to Chicago. In this city he began business life in the capacity of bookkeeper with Rehm & Bartholomae, brewers, where he remained from 1868 to 1870, then becoming associated with the firm of Busch & Brand, in this organization acquiring stock and succeeding to the secretaryship in 1873, when incorporation was made as Busch & Brand's Brewery Company. Mr. Dewes disposed of his interests by sale May 1, 1881, making a trip to Germany, where he sojourned until 1882, when he returned to Chicago and renewed his business activities as the founder and sole proprietor of the F. J. Dewes Brewery Company, later selling this business and organizing The Standard Brewery, of which he was president until his death. His success in business was gained through unflagging efforts directed in those avenues of endeavor which a wise foresight and quick intuition chose, and that he prospered generously was a result achieved entirely from within himself.

Mr. Dewes was a Mason in fraternal affiliation, and his social memberships were in the Union League and Germania Männerchor. Unassuming in manner

and deportment, he filled his important place in the business world with quiet efficiency, carrying himself a greater burden than he imposed upon any of his subordinates. He was a patron of art and a musical devotee, and an earnest supporter of movements to secure greater popular advantages in these fields. Humboldt Park contains substantial evidence of his public spirit in a statue of Alexander von Humboldt, presented by him in 1892, and in addition to this tangible expression of his interest in the promotion of the general good there stands the testimony of those who knew him best in appreciation of many excellent qualities of mind and heart. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Spain, he took a leading part in the organization of a regiment of German reserves in the United States. This unit was accepted by the President, but the short duration of the conflict did not permit it to see service. He traveled extensively not only in his own country, but also in Canada, Mexico, Hawaii, Japan and Egypt. He sojourned with his family in Continental Europe almost every summer for many years. On such journeys he gathered together a fine collection of paintings, porcelains and glass, which he housed in the magnificent Roccoco residence erected by him at Wrightwood Avenue and Hampden Court in 1893. He died in Chicago, December 21, 1922.

Francis Joseph Dewes married, in 1876, Hedwig Busch, of Detroit, Michigan, and their children were: 1. Irma. 2. Edwin Peter, of whom further. 3. Arthur. 4. Meta Margaret, married, in 1905, Henry Burgweger, of Buffalo, New York. They have two children: Francis J. Dewes Burgweger, and Leonard Dewes Burgweger.

Edwin Peter Dewes, son of Francis Joseph and Hedwig (Busch) Dewes, was

born in Chicago, September 2, 1879, and was a student in the public schools of his birthplace from 1886 to 1892, then entering the University School of Chicago, where, from 1892 to 1898, he prepared for college entrance, in 1902 receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University. From 1902 to 1904 he pursued courses in the Northwestern University Law School, then entered into business association with his father in The Standard Brewery, of which he became secretary in 1905. On January 1, 1902, together with others, he entered the investment banking field in the firm of Lewis, Dewes & Company, Incorporated. Mr. Dewes is a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity, to which he was elected while at the Northwestern University, and his clubs are the University, Harvard and Racquet. His church is the Presbyterian, and in political sympathy he is a Republican. Mr. Dewes is fond of athletics, and finds his principal recreation in golf, squashrackets and riding. Like his father, with whom he made many delightful journeys, he is a great traveler.

Edwin P. Dewes married, April 6, 1910, Grace La Pierre Wooldridge, of Baltimore, Maryland, and they have the following children: Grace Hedwig, Dorothy Wooldridge, and Elisabeth Goode.

THOMPSON, Edward,

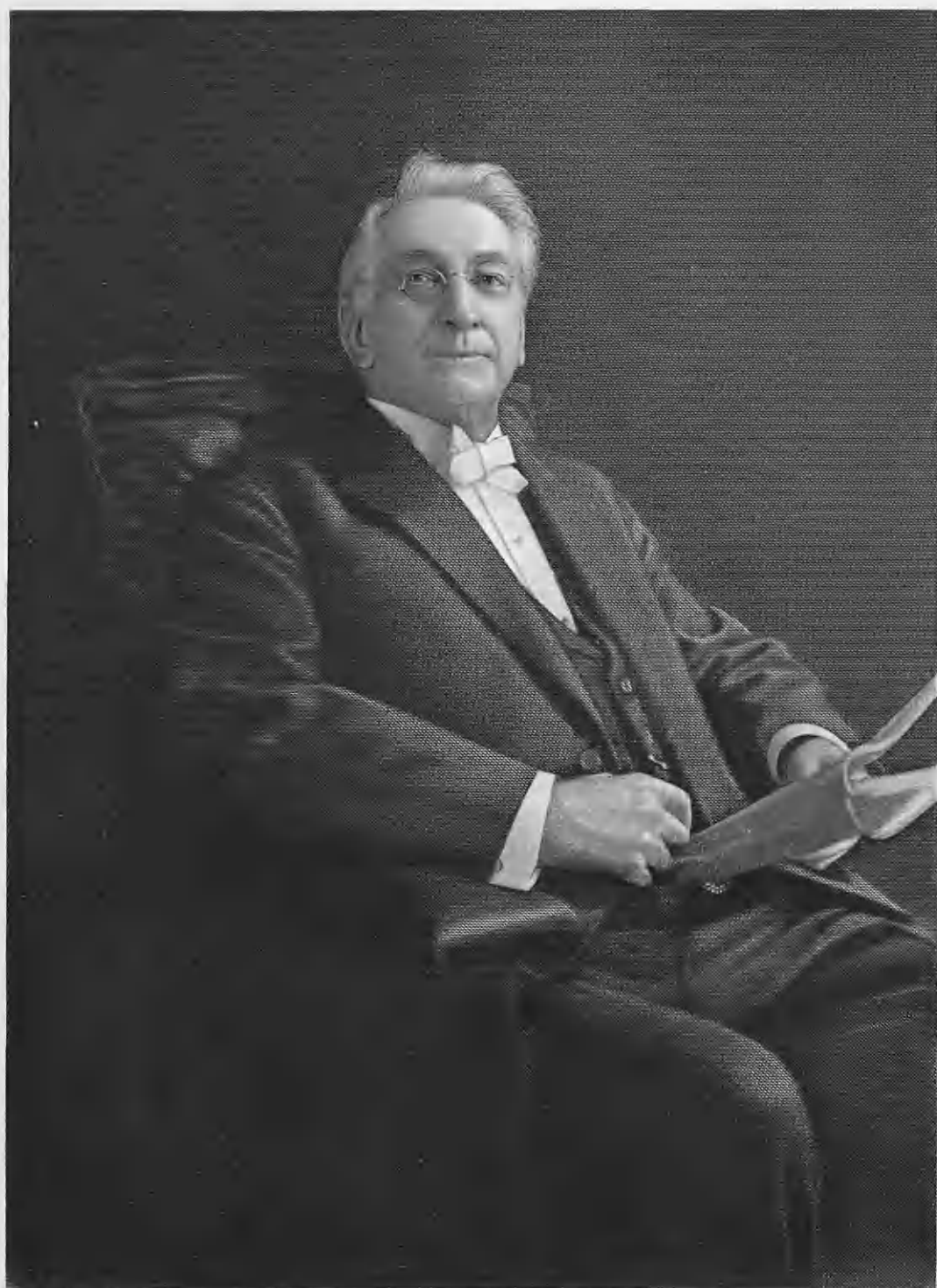
Man of Varied Activities.

Edward Thompson, of Northport, Long Island, New York, one of the founders of the Edward Thompson Company, and its first president, died suddenly at Bay Shore, Long Island, April 18, 1923, in the eightieth year of his age. He had retired the night before apparently in his usual health, and in the morning he was found dead in his room.

Mr. Thompson was born in Ireland, in

1843, and in 1860, when he was seventeen years old, he came to this country, from which time until the day of his death his activities were numerous and many of them were important. As a boy, shortly after his arrival in this country, he came under the patronage of the late Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg, the founder of St. Luke's Hospital, of New York, and of the St. Johnland Home, at King's Park, Long Island, and he later became the superintendent of the home. This position he held until 1883, when he and the late James Cockcroft founded the present Edward Thompson Company. During the first five years the business was conducted under a partnership. After bringing out several minor legal publications, the "American and English Encyclopedia of Law" was commenced, the first volume appearing in 1887. This epochal work was a success from the beginning. In 1888 the business was incorporated under the name of Edward Thompson Company and Mr. Thompson became its first president, and he was a director of the company at the time of his death. This was his first important enterprise.

Mr. Thompson next turned his attention to oyster cultivation. In this enterprise he founded the Northport Oyster Company, and developed a large business, from which he retired a few years ago. He also became interested in real estate, and was one of the organizers of the Northport Real Estate and Improvement Company which developed the Highland Park addition to Northport, now a considerable part of the village. At one time he was a director of the First National Bank of Northport and of the Northport Trust Company; for many years he was president of the Suffolk County Fair Association; and at the time of his death he was one of the trustees



Viewed Dec 18 1891

Engdby Coughlin N.Y.

Oliver F. Fowler

of the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Trust Company. For a number of years he was interested in horses, and in connection with the famous driver, Thomas W. Murphy, of Poughkeepsie, New York, was well known on the grand circuit.

Notwithstanding his diversified and extensive enterprises, Mr. Thompson was always interested in public affairs. At various times, though he never sought any office, he was president of the village of Northport, a member of the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission, and a member of the State Park Commission, which last mentioned office he held at the time of his death.

The social side of Mr. Thompson's character found expression in membership in many clubs and societies, such as the Union League Club of Brooklyn, the Wyandanch Club, the Rassapeague Club, the Northport Yacht Club, the Bay Shore Yacht Club, and the Invincible Club of Brooklyn. He was also a member of Manhattan Lodge, No. 62, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, a charter member of Asharokan Chapter, No. 288, Royal Arch Masons, of Northport, and a life member of Kismet Temple, Ancient Accepted Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Brooklyn.

Mr. Thompson was a man of strong character and many admirable qualities. In matters of business he was upright, courageous, far-seeing and of indomitable energy. Throughout a long and strenuous life he always acted on the assumption of uprightness in his fellow-men. With so much energy and so many high qualities, Mr. Thompson was well known throughout the State of New York, and was universally liked and admired by all who knew him.

He is survived by his widow, and one daughter, Mrs. Montgomery Blair Wai-

les, wife of the present president of the Edward Thompson Company.

FULLER, Oliver Franklyn,

Pharmacist, Eminent Citizen.

The advantage of lifelong fidelity to one profession pursued in the environs of one city were never better exemplified than in the case of Oliver Franklyn Fuller, who for more than seventy of his ninety-three years followed the profession of pharmacy in the city of Chicago, Illinois. The reward of his faithfulness to city and profession consisted not only in generous material returns, but in the dissemination of a happy influence throughout Chicago. During the latter part of his life, besides conducting his enterprise, which had undergone a steady growth since its establishment in 1852, he was also honorary life president of the Chicago Veteran Druggists' Association. Mr. Fuller was descended from an honored and distinguished New England ancestry, among which were leaders in every branch of endeavor.

(I) The American Fuller line begins with Edward Fuller, son of Robert Fuller, who was baptized in the parish of Redenhall, County of Norfolk, England, September 4, 1575, died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, between January 11 and April 10, 1621. He came to America on the "Mayflower," probably boarding the ship in Southampton, England. His wife came with him, also his son, Samuel. His wife died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, soon after January 11, 1621.

(II) Samuel Fuller, son of Edward Fuller, was born in England about 1612, and died at Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1683. He came on the "Mayflower" with his parents, and lived in Plymouth with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Fuller, after

the death of his parents. He removed to Scituate, later to Barnstable, Massachusetts, and was a farmer, serving as constable and juryman. He married, April 8-18, 1635, Jane Lathrop, daughter of Rev. John Lathrop, and they had nine children, among whom was John, of whom further.

(III) John Fuller, son of Samuel and Jane (Lathrop) Fuller, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1656, died in East Haddam, Connecticut, between February and May, 1726. He removed from Massachusetts to East Haddam in 1694, and became a prosperous farmer, leaving to his seven sons ample fortunes in land. He married, about 1678, Mehitable Rowley, daughter of Moses Rowley, Sr. Among their twelve children was Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) Thomas Fuller, son of John and Mehitable (Rowley) Fuller, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1679, died in East Haddam, Connecticut, April 9, 1772. Little is known of him save that he removed from Barnstable to East Haddam before 1715. He married, in 1714, Elizabeth —. They had eight children, among whom was Thomas, of whom further.

(V) Thomas Fuller, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Fuller, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, April 5, 1717, died there November 12, 1802. He was one of the most prominent and prosperous men of the town in his day, and probably served in the Indian Wars, as he is called ensign and lieutenant. He married (first) September 10, 1734, Martha Rowley; (second) in 1760, Mrs. Mary Hosmer. There were seven children of his first marriage, among whom was Dr. Oliver, of whom further.

(VI) Dr. Oliver Fuller, son of Thomas and Martha (Rowley) Fuller, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, Septem-

ber 30, 1742, died in Kent, Connecticut, March 9, 1817. He was graduated from Yale in 1762, and was a physician of high standing, said to have served during the Revolution as surgeon, with the rank of captain. He married (first) May 30, 1767, Alice Ransom, daughter of Colonel John Ransom. He married (second) in 1777, Lois Gillett. He was the father of six children, among whom was Revilo, of whom further.

(VII) Revilo Fuller, son of Dr. Oliver and Alice (Ransom) Fuller, was born in Kent, Connecticut, January 26, 1768, died in Salisbury, Connecticut, October 31, 1846. He lived on a farm near Kent, Connecticut, and later on a farm near Salisbury, Connecticut. He married, February 10, 1791, Rebecca Giddings, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Baldwin) Giddings. They had ten children, and among them was Revilo, of whom further.

(VIII) Revilo Fuller, son of Revilo and Rebecca (Giddings) Fuller, was born in Kent, Connecticut, August 3, 1806, died February 18, 1870. He lived at Sherman, Connecticut, and was justice of the peace, town clerk, town treasurer, member of the Legislature in 1850, judge of probate in 1858, and postmaster. He was a man of stalwart form and fine appearance, and exerted great influence in the community. He married (first) Caroline E. Hungerford, (second) about 1860, Ruth E. Denio. Children: Oliver Franklyn, of whom further; and Rebecca Jane.

(IX) Oliver Franklyn Fuller, son of Revilo and Caroline E. (Hungerford) Fuller, was born in Sherman, Connecticut, October 19, 1829, and received his education in the public schools of the town of his birth. He began his business career as a boy in Peekskill, New York, in the drug business under Dr. James Brewer, in 1844, and in 1852 came to

Chicago, Illinois, where, with an associate named Roberts, he started the retail and small jobbing drug business of Fuller & Roberts, at No. 195 Lake Street. Two years later, upon the withdrawal of his partner, the firm name was altered to that of O. F. Fuller & Company, wholesalers and jobbers, the quarters then being established at No. 244 Lake Street. Continued prosperity, meanwhile, was attending the efforts of Mr. Fuller, and in 1860, together with a Mr. Finch, the firm, under the name of Fuller & Finch, began operations in larger quarters at No. 22-28 Market Street. Various changes subsequently occurred, all, however, tending to the firm's prosperity. It was the only wholesale establishment left standing in the whole city of Chicago at the time of the great fire of 1871; he left his home at No. 1001 North Dearborn Street, to burn to the ground while he and his friends worked to save the goods in the store, which became over night worth their weight in gold. The moment the fire subsided, Mr. Fuller's store resumed business under protection of State troops. He sold his goods at exactly the same price as before the fire. In 1885 the business was incorporated under the name of the Fuller & Fuller Company, of which he was president until the company was merged with Morrisson, Plummer & Company, the title becoming Fuller-Morrisson Company on January 1, 1915, with Mr. Fuller as chairman of the board of directors, in which position he remained until the day of his death, April 10, 1923. Mr. Fuller was known as the dean of the drug trade in America. In spite of his many years he was active and vigorous in the conduct of his business until his last illness. He was early a life-member of the Chicago Academy of Science, the oldest living member at the time of his death; a

member of the Chicago Historical Society; the New England Society; and a life-member of the Art Institute and Field Museum. He was a staunch Republican in politics, and found his chief recreation in literature and travel.

In 1902, when Mr. Fuller had completed half a century in the drug profession in Chicago, to which, it will be recalled, he came in 1852, his associates in the business at that time, Joseph G. Peters, W. H. Rockwood, and S. Walker Scofield, published an appreciation of Mr. Fuller, from which the following comment is taken:

The qualities which have borne a man successfully and honorably through the difficulties of such a career must have been of an enduring fabric. If those privileged to know his character through the close daily contact of many years were permitted to speak of the dominant elements in the success of Mr. Fuller, the words honesty, reliability and courage would come quickly to their lips. These characteristics, with a nature combining gentleness and firmness, have served to surmount the obstacles incident to trade and to life, to win the support of strong and loyal friends, to command the respect and admiration of competitors, and to insure the reward of satisfaction, peace and contentment.

Mr. Fuller married (first) at Peekskill, New York, November 8, 1858, Phoebe Ann Shipley, daughter of Morris and Susan (Mackell) Shipley, and they had four sons, all of whom died before their father. On October 10, 1911, Mr. Fuller married (second) at Ossining, New York, Miss Rebecca Reynolds, daughter of Isaac Secor and Anna M. Reynolds, who survives him. Children of Oliver F. and Phoebe Ann (Shipley) Fuller: 1. Henry, born July 27, 1861. 2. Frank Revilo, born June 19, 1863, vice-president of the Fuller-Morrisson Company until his death. He married Laura Hayes, of Chicago, and had two children: Roswell H., a graduate of Yale; killed in France

while serving with the American Expeditionary Forces as a member of the 93rd Aero Squadron during the World War; and Phoebe F. 3. Charles, born August 12, 1868, vice-president of the Fuller-Morrisson Company at his death; he married Mary A. Hart, of Peekskill, and had two sons: Revilo F., a member of a firm of architects, Otis & Fuller, of Chicago; and Dain Depew, associated with the Fuller-Morrisson Company. 4. George S., born November 26, 1870, died February 25, 1875.

ANGELL, James Rowland,

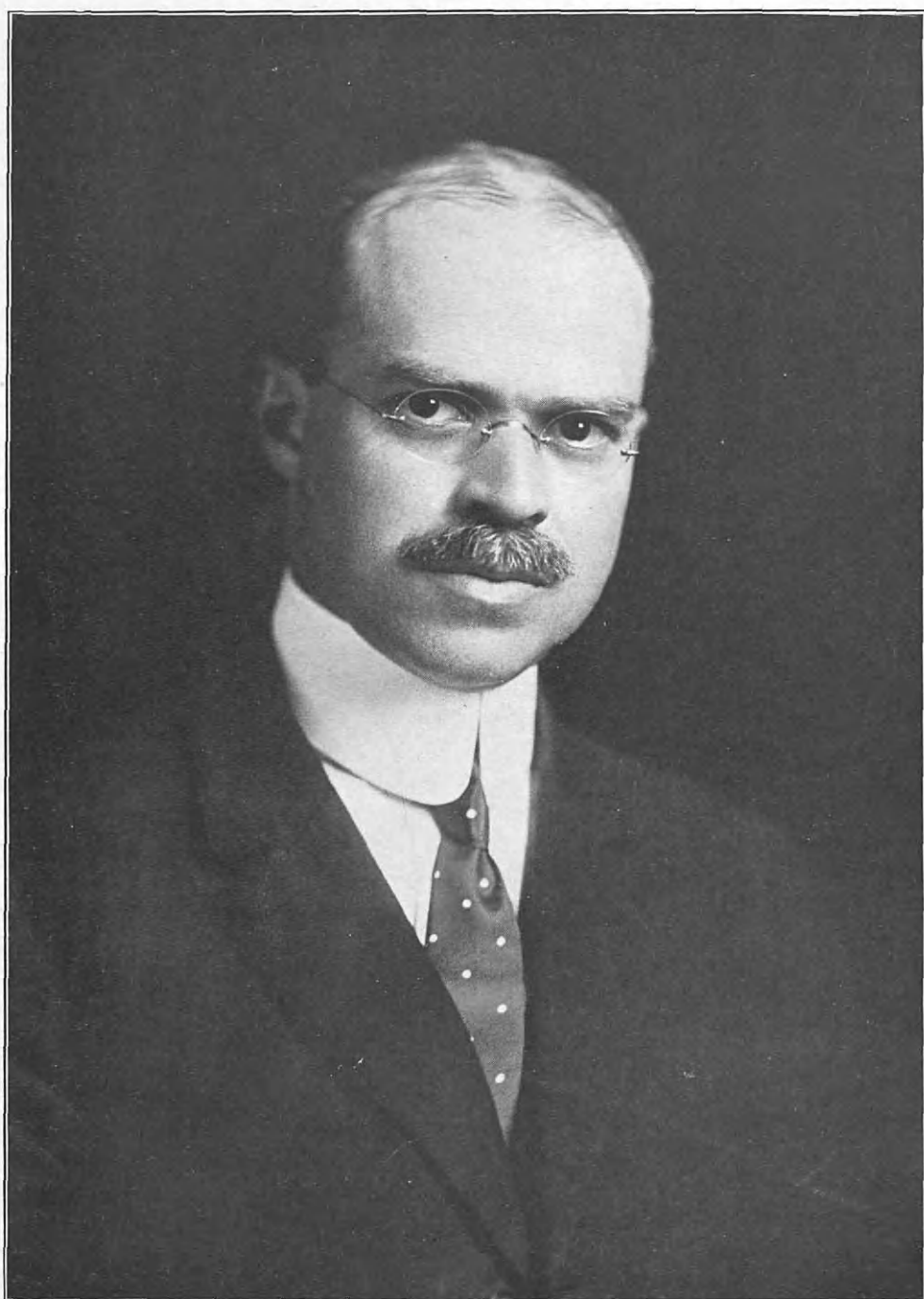
Student, Thinker, Analyst.

It often happens that traits of intellect and culture are not handed down from father to son, but as often the reverse occurs, and then it seems a natural event that this should be so. When the latter is the case the world has incurred a debt to the individuals who bring gifts that they again freely dispense, benefitting mankind at large, and those individuals in particular that the daily intercourse of life has fortunately brought within the radius of their influence. This is true in the life of James Rowland Angell, president of Yale University since 1921, who comes of a line of cultured forbears, who also have given their services to mankind.

Mr. Angell was born May 8, 1869, at Burlington, Vermont, son of Dr. James Burrill Angell and Sarah Swope (Caswell) Angell. His father was a writer, an educator and diplomatist, and that one of his sons should become a great psychologist, teacher, lecturer and writer, and another a lawyer and a judge, seems indeed a natural sequence of events. Mr. Angell's brother is Judge Alexis Caswell Angell.

James R. Angell received his degree of A.B. in 1890 at the University of Michi-

gan, and his Master's degree in 1891. He also received his degree of Master of Arts in 1892 from Harvard, and in 1915 the University of Vermont conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. He then went to the universities of Berlin and Halle during 1893, and travelled and studied at Vienna, Paris, Leipsig and other University cities. In 1893 he was made an instructor of Philosophy at the University of Minnesota. He was assistant professor of Psychology, and director of the Psychology laboratory from 1894 to 1901; was associate professor from 1901 until 1905; professor and head of the department in 1905; senior dean in 1908; dean of the University faculties in April, 1911; and acting president during 1918 and 1919 of the University of Chicago. He is also ex-president of the University of Chicago Settlement, and in 1921 became president of Yale University, holding that high office today. In 1914 he was exchange professor at the Sorbonne, in Paris, France, and on his return was a member of the committee of Psychology of the National Research Council. During the World War he was a member of the committee of the adjutant-general's office on classification of personnel in the army in 1917; became advisory member of the committee on education and special training, on February 1, 1918; chairman of the National Research Council during 1919 and 1920; and during 1920 was also made president of the Carnegie Corporation. He is the author of "Psychology," now in its fourth edition, since 1908; chapters from "Modern Psychology," published in 1911; and has written articles and pamphlets along educational and psychological lines for various publications, among these being "The Development of Research in the United States" and "An Introduction to



William M. Lawton

Psychology." He is a member of the American Psychology Association, and was a member of its council from 1902 until 1906, when he was made its president; he also belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon. His clubs are the University and the Quadrangle, and he is ex-president of the latter.

A student, thinker and analyst, James Rowland Angell, as president of one of our greatest universities, wields an influence that is beyond measure. From the universities comes the greater part of the leaders of the future, and the mold in which a man's mind is shaped declares his destiny and his service to the world.

On December 18, 1894, James Rowland Angell married Marion Isabel Watrous, of Des Moines, Iowa.

LAWTON, William Mitchell,

Attorney.

The law was the agency through which William Mitchell Lawton gave of his talents and abilities to his time and a successful legal career brought not only reputation and material advantages to him but a large measure of beneficial service to individuals, institutions, and the municipality of Chicago, Illinois. In social, religious and fraternal relations he was widely known and held in sincere regard, and throughout the fifty-four years of his life, one that to his fellows was all too short, he gave expression, in works of upright purpose and permanent value, to a vigorous, honorable manhood.

The partial record of Mr. Lawton's ancestry shows the wealth of traditions that could only be a source of inspiration in worthy deeds. His great-grandfather, Dr. William Lawton, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War and an original

member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His maternal great-grandfather, Surgeon Mitchell, was surgeon-general of the Indian Department of Canada, and was stationed on the Island of Mackinaw when that island belonged to the British. Mr. Lawton's father, George Augustus Lawton, was born in Ogdensburg, New York, came West, and engaged in banking at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where for several years he was president of the Green Bay National Bank of Commerce. George Augustus Lawton married Sophia Pauline Mitchell, who was born on the Island of Mackinaw in the old Mitchell residence built by her grandfather, Surgeon Mitchell.

William Mitchell Lawton was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, March 15, 1869, and after attending private schools in Chicago he completed a course in the West Side High School of this city, by graduation, with high honors, in the class of 1883, being then but fourteen years of age. His legal education was obtained in the law department of Northwestern University, whence he was graduated in 1889. Poor health kept him from the more strenuous avenues of active life after the completion of his education and for several years he tutored private pupils, beginning professional practice in 1889. This he pursued independently until 1901, when he admitted to partnership a young lawyer, Albert Peterson, the firm's practice following the general lines of his earlier work. For nineteen years Mr. Lawton's offices were in the Young Men's Christian Association building, and by his professional colleagues he was esteemed for the excellence of his legal equipment and the strict observance he gave the ethics and traditions of his calling. He was a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and the large volume of real estate business

in its legal aspect which was transacted through his office brought him into membership in the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Cook County Real Estate Board. The modern development of urban regions, the changes in modes of life, housing and transportation, and constantly increasing congestion in general have caused all large centers of population to protect the present and to insure the future with "zoning" laws. To this subject Mr. Lawton gave deep thought, study and investigation and the Chicago zoning law of his creation is a splendidly devised statute that insofar as possible corrects the errors of the past and provides for future development in such manner as to best conserve property values and to promote the civic welfare. His work in this connection was an achievement of outstanding significance, and placed Chicago of today and tomorrow equally in his debt.

Mr. Lawton's interest touched many spheres of social activity, and he was a member of the Prairie Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, and Oak Park Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, having entered into the Masonic fellowship shortly prior to his death. His church was the Grace Episcopal of Oak Park, and he had served the Men's Club of the congregation as president. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts Council of Oak Park, a strong supporter and advisor in this branch of boys' work. His other clubs were the Hamilton and City, of Chicago, and the Jackson Park Yacht Club, also of Chicago, which he served as commodore. During his term of office he led the movement that resulted in the erection of the handsome clubhouse of this organization and was responsible for the institution of life-memberships in the club. At the

dedication of the new clubhouse, May 19, 1916, Mr. Lawton, as commodore, headed the reception to Governor Edward F. Dunne, General Dickson, and Colonel Shand, a notable event in the organization's history. One of Mr. Lawton's close associates in this organization penned the following tribute, which contained the thought of many such expressions:

Commodore Lawton was a real man, an example to follow, full of unselfish ideals, that he constantly lived up to, as evidenced by his devotion to his family, his patriotism, his professional life, his standing in the community and his record as a clean and enthusiastic sportsman.

William Mitchell Lawton married, at Casco, Wisconsin, November 13, 1902, Libbie Decker, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Horner) Decker, of Casco. Edward Decker was a leading capitalist of Wisconsin, and a conspicuous and dominant figure in the world of affairs. He was president of nine banks throughout the State, among them those at Green Bay, Luxembourg, Casco, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, Algoma, Sturgeon Bay, and Brillion. He was later president of the Railways Exchange Bank of Chicago, was the founder of many newspapers in Wisconsin, and had large manufacturing, lumber and railway holdings, establishing the Green Bay and Western railroad from Casco to Sturgeon Bay. Mr. Decker was prominent in the Masonic order, and in many fields of endeavor wielded an influence that was as beneficent as it was powerful. His death occurred at Casco, Wisconsin, in July, 1911, and that of his wife at Chicago, Illinois, in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton had two children: Elizabeth S., a student at Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin; and Janet, attending Oak Park schools. Mr. Lawton's death occurred in Chicago, April 7, 1923.

BAKER, George Fisher,**Banker, Capitalist.**

Of a naturally reticent disposition, it has been said of Mr. Baker that, like the "Man in the Iron Mask," he has the unusual distinction of being important yet unknown. He built up a fabulous fortune, and an important place for himself in the world of finance, yet his distaste for publicity has led to his friends calling him "scientifically self-effacing." A lover of music and art, he was a patron of both, but even as he gave largely to philanthropies, his deeds went unheralded by himself. His manner, a true index of his character, is simple and unpretentious, and his business methods are direct. A man of taste and culture, he topped the dizzy heights of finance, yet in the midst of affairs he was always accessible in his office, and like many men of large activities seemed never to be hurried.

George Fisher Baker was born in Troy, New York, March 27, 1846, son of George E. Baker. He worked as a clerk for two dollars a week, and later was a watchman for five dollars a week, but soon made headway and held a position of trust in the First National Bank of New York. At the time of the Jay Cook failure, because of his known character, he was enabled to buy the bank for a few hundred dollars capital, paying off the balance over a period agreed upon. His friends agreed that it was his persuasive manner and "chilled-steel of self-confidence" that won success for him in this venture, but his good business principles were proved beyond doubt in the fact that during a period of fifty-six years he made for the bank from a capital of \$500,000 over \$86,000,000. For over two decades Wall Street watched his methods with the conservative eye of distrust, but he never

faltered on his way, and not only built up for others, but from nothing at the start of his life he amassed a fortune that has placed him among the leading financiers of the country, besides being at the head of many of the large corporations, and having the control of about \$200,000,000. In spite of all that he has done, he has managed to keep himself in the background so far as the general public is concerned, and even when he endowed Cornell Medical College and the New York Hospital, each with about \$2,000,000, it was done so unostentatiously that but for the directors telling them the press would have remained in ignorance of the gifts. He has steadily refused to come into the limelight of publicity, and when, some years ago, he was assisting the Pujo committee in Washington with an investigation to find the "money trust," he informed them that they had no more right to see his bank account than they had to see his tailor's bill. He has always been very liberal in his philanthropies; has been one of the supporters of grand opera, and a regular attendant at the opera, but always has remained in the rear of his box. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Fine Arts Society, and besides being a patron and supporter of the fine arts has given valuable gifts to the people through their organizations, among them being the famous Regault's painting of "Salome," which he presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1916. Mr. Baker has been chairman of the board of the First National Bank of New York since 1909, and is ex-president of the same; he is president of the First Security Company and of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company; director of the New York Central Railroad Company and affiliated companies, the Central Railroad of New

Jersey, the Erie Railroad Company, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the North Pacific Railway Company, West Shore Railroad Company, Canadian and Southern Railway, United States Steel Corporation, Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, the Pullman Company, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, the New York Central & St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Reading Company; a member of the board of managers of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, and half a hundred other corporations. He is a member of the New England Society, of the Union League, and of the Metropolitan, Tuxedo and New York Yacht clubs. Mr. Baker who is today about eighty-three years of age (November, 1923) is still active in all his affairs, and has just returned from a trip to Europe where he was visiting his daughter and studying conditions abroad. On his return he gave one of his rare interviews to the press, and in his old vigorous manner expressed himself on some of the leading topics of the day, among them the soldier's bonus and the reduction of taxes.

A mind well balanced, a character poised, a personality of steady equilibrium, such are the assets of Mr. Baker that have made possible the stupendous activities that he has carried on for so many years. In the midst of turmoil he is calm, like a cliff that rises above the dashing ocean at its base. His power and his simplicity, his strength and his kindness, have made him a figure that has dominated world affairs, yet he will pass unobserved in the crowd.

Mr. Baker married Florence Tucker Baker, now deceased, and he has a son,

George Fisher, Jr., who was born in New York City, March 19, 1879, and who is associated with his father in his business and affairs. His home is at No. 258 Madison Avenue, New York City, and his country house is at Tuxedo, New York.

WELLS, Fred Amasa,

Man of Varied Activities.

Happy is he whose genius for leadership is used broadly for the good of mankind. Fred Amasa Wells, of Chicago, Illinois, was a builder of great structures of steel and concrete, a creator of new ideals as embodied in the relations between owner and builder, and, by no means least, an organizer of Christian activities to whom must be credited much of the success of Sunday school effort in the past thirty years. Always taking leadership, and always using his powers for good he left the strong impress of his character upon all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Wells was a descendant of a notable New England family, and was born in Mitchell, Iowa, July 26, 1859, son of Warren A. and Sarah (Harris) Wells. After study in the grammar and high schools of Chicago, he entered business life as a youth of eighteen years, in the capacity of timekeeper for Fowler Brothers. Later he became traveling salesman for W. J. Quan, wholesale grocer, remaining about five years. Thereafter he entered into association with his father and brother as a member of the building construction firm of W. A. and A. E. Wells, Inc., later, in 1901, known as Wells Brothers Company. Mr. Wells served as vice-president and treasurer until his passing. As an executive, his initiative, his sense of values, his knowledge of human nature and his energetic



F. A. Wells

efficiency, contributed much to the success of the organization and the development of those under him. While no minor detail of a business proposition escaped him, yet his mind was above the *minutiae* of operation and he was constantly influencing the policy of his own company and of the construction trade in general toward higher levels of operation and toward new standards of reliability. Mr. Wells' sane counsel and guidance was also sought in other lines of business, and for many years he was a director of the Chapman & Smith Company, and of the Duncan Electric Company. To him belonged in large measure the credit for a new relation between owner and builder, under a form of contract which calls for mutual trust and confidence. A man of broad vision, of progressive outlook, and earnest in the belief that labor unless toward better things is vain, he cast the weight of his business influence for what he felt to be a long forward step in contracting procedure and accomplished much toward popularizing the "cost and fee" system under which his company operated. It was natural that one who regarded the practical affairs of life from such an angle should be extremely responsive to opportunity for the service and advancement of the best interests of his fellow-men in other fields, and it was as chairman of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Board that much of his most effective work was done. In all of his relations to his fellows he set up a high ideal of responsibility and stewardship, and in a life of strenuous activity he sought the realization of these aims. Mr. Wells was a red-blooded, companionable man of many gifts. His genial smile, rippling, magnetic voice, and warm cordial hand-clasp, made friends instantly. He was at ease with

men of culture and refinement and with the lowest laborer in his employ. Appeals to his sympathies were always met in a practical, generous way, and his gifts were not alone of money but of time and strength. In the circles of business, religion, culture and society in which he moved are hundreds who bear witness to the fineness of his character and the privilege of association and friendship with him.

Mr. Wells became interested in Sunday school work in the early nineties, becoming one of the strong leaders in the Chicago Sunday School Association, and the Illinois Sunday School Association. Beginning in 1902, he became an active worker in the International Sunday School Association, served as its treasurer for three years beginning in 1908, and thereafter, until 1921, as chairman of the executive committee. He declined reelection as chairman, but continued on the committee until his death. Likewise in the World's Sunday School Association he was active, being a member of the executive committee for many years, and attending with his family the conventions in Jerusalem in 1904, Rome in 1907, and Washington in 1910. His greatest contribution to Sunday school work was his able administration during ten years as chairman of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association. These were years of large growth in the association's activities, reflecting his vision and his genius for leadership and in these relations he was associated with the late John Wanamaker, his warm personal friend, E. K. Warren, and H. J. Heinz. In fraternal affiliations Mr. Wells was a Mason, and his clubs were the Union League, Hamilton, Westmoreland Country, and Midlothian Golf, being frequently seen on the links.

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Fred Amasa Wells married (first) in 1882, Sarah Holton. He married (second) at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1888, Helen Ida Kerr, daughter of William and Mary A. (Tingue) Kerr. There is one child of his first marriage, Edith Sarah, who married Dr. R. W. Porteus, and resides in California. Mr. Wells' death occurred November 27, 1922.

Emerson had a saying that "common souls pay with what they do: great souls pay their debt to life with what they are." The payment which Mr. Wells made to life was one both of doing and being, and because what he did was well done and because what he was forms an uplifting example of what man may become, his memory is held in deepest honor, the last tribute his fellows can offer.

BOYNTON, Charles T.,

Executive, Advisory Official.

All of Charles T. Boynton's years of manhood were spent in association with Chicago's commercial, industrial, and financial interests, and that he began his business career in the capacity of office boy and at its end, forty-four years later, was an executive and advisory official of numerous corporations, speaks eloquently of the contribution he made to the life of his day. The position he gained was won on the proving grounds of responsibilities ably discharged, and the business judgment and administrative talent that were his became important factors in the prosperity and successful continuance of a number of Chicago's leading organizations. Mr. Boynton never sought those positions which attract the public attention, finding a congenial field of effort in quiet, constructive participation in works of essential import, and his name and opinions carried influential weight

in the gatherings of the city's foremost men of affairs. He touched the life of his community at many points and left upon it the mark of forward-looking citizenship and fidelity in service.

This record of his life and work is prefaced with the outline of the distinguished English and American ancestry from which he was descended and which furnished him with the inspirations of traditions and pride of family. Upon this foundation his own industry, energy and mental capacity reared an impressive structure of successful endeavor. The family of Boynton has long borne arms as follows:

Arms—Or, a fesse between three crescents gules.

Crest—A goat passant sable guttée d'eau, bearded, horns and hoofs, or.

Motto—*Il tempo passa.*

The first mentions of the surname Boynton are of:

1. Bartholomew de Boynton, who was of the Manor of Boynton in 1061.

2. Walter de Boynton, who was living in 1091.

3. Sir Ingram de Boynton, Knight.

4. Thomas de Boynton, who had a son, Robert de Boynton.

5. Robert de Boynton, who flourished in 1205 and had a son, Ingraham de Boynton.

6. Ingraham de Boynton, who was living in 1235 and 1258 and had a son, Walter de Boynton.

7. Walter de Boynton, who lived in 1273.

8. Ingraham de Boynton, who was living in 1272.

9. Sir Walter de Boynton, who was knighted in 1356.

10. Sir Thomas de Boynton of Acclam, his son.

11. Sir Thomas Boynton, Knight.

12. Sir Henry Boynton, Knight.

13. William Boynton.

14. Sir Thomas Boynton, Knight, who made his will July 28, 1408.

15. Sir Christopher Boynton, Knight, who was seated at Sadbury, in Yorkshire.

16. Sir Christopher Boynton, Knight, of Sadbury.

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17. Robert Boynton, of East Hesterton, who died in 1526.

18. James Boynton of Wintringham, who made his will in 1534.

19. Roger Boynton, the eldest son, was also of Wintringham, and resided in Knapton, in that parish. He died in 1558.

20. William Boynton, third son of Roger, resided also at Knapton, in Wintringham. He died in 1615.

21. William Boynton, the youngest son, was executor of his father's will, and residuary legatee. He continued to reside at Knapton where his sons, William and John were born, the former in 1605, the latter in 1614. These two brothers in the year 1637 joined the expedition which was fitted out under the auspices of Sir Mathew Boynton and others who made extensive preparations for a settlement in New England. Sir Mathew remained behind and joined the fortunes of Oliver Cromwell. The remainder of the party embarked at Hull in the autumn of 1638, and arrived at Boston, in New England, the same year. Many of the families were wealthy, and with the means brought with them purchased a tract of land situated between the towns of Newbury and Ipswich, of which they took possession in April, 1639, and called it Rowley, in honor of their minister, Mr. Ezekiel Rogers, who had been the preacher at the village of that name in Yorkshire for some time.

The American ancestry is as follows:

(I) John Boynton, son of William Boynton, was born in Knapton, Wintringham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1614, and died February 18, 1670. He came to Amercia with his elder brother, William, and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638. He was a tailor by trade, but tilled the acre and a half of land that was assigned him in 1640, next to the property of his brother William. He married, in Boston, Eleanor (or Helen) Pell. Among their children was Caleb, of whom further.

(II) Sergeant Caleb Boynton, son of John and Eleanor (Pell) Boynton, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, about 1649, and died in Rowley, Massachusetts, September 13, 1708. He was a black-

smith and resident in Rowley. "He was a worthy man" (church records). The following record is also found: "To Caleb Boynton one free-hold as long as servicable to the town in the trade of a blacksmith, and to his children if servicable to the town in the same trade." He married, May 21, 1674, Hannah Harriman, daughter of Leonard and Margaret Harriman, of Rowley, Massachusetts. She was born May 22, 1655, and died February 19, 1725-26. Among their children was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(III) Ebenezer Boynton, son of Sergeant Caleb and Hannah (Harriman) Boynton, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, May 17, 1688, and died in Milford, Massachusetts, September 16, 1761. He was a blacksmith, and resided in Byfield Parish, Rowley, Massachusetts, until 1726, when he removed to Weston, Massachusetts. In 1735 they were of Waltham, Massachusetts, in 1737 of Hopkinton; in 1744 again of Waltham; and in 1746 of Mendon, Massachusetts. He married (first) Sarah Groat, who died in February, 1728; (second) in Weston, Massachusetts, June 7, 1728, Abigail Chadwick. Among his children by his first wife was Caleb, of whom further.

(IV) Caleb Boynton, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Groat) Boynton, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, May 18, 1724, and died in Milford, April 28, 1797. He became one of the original Universalist members under Elder Adams Streeter, in 1785. He married (first) Rachel —; (second) Lydia Bullard, daughter of Benjamin and Judith (Hill) Bullard, who was born in Hollis, June 10, 1728. He married (third) in Medway, May 24, 1768, Abigail Richardson. He was the father of Caleb, of whom further.

(V) Caleb Boynton, son of Caleb and Rachel Boynton, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, baptized February

9, 1755, and died, probably in West Stockbridge, in 1823. He served with his brother Samuel, in Captain Thomas Williams company, in the Revolution, and was engaged at Bunker Hill. He married (first) Phoebe —; (second) Eleanor Parks, of Northbridge. The children of his first wife were: 1. Ebenezer, born January 2, 1780. 2. Clarissa H., born November 20, 1781. 3. Henry Bilson, of whom further. 4. Betsey, born May 14, 1786. 5. Arba, born June 22, 1788. The children of his second wife were: 6. Polly (Mary), born June 27, 1790. 7-8. Rhuba and Rhoda, born March 26, 1793. 9. Phoebe S., born August 29, 1798. 10. Caleb Sumner, born March 9, 1800, died in 1830.

(VI) Henry Bilson Boynton, son of Caleb and Phoebe Boynton, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, on February 21, 1784, and died in 1856. He married Sally Arnold, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Frances A., who married in 1845, Philip Powers. 2. Jeanette A., who married in 1844, Albert W. Fox. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Sarah. 5. Henry. 6. Charles Sumner, of whom further. 7. Theodore A. 8. Infant son, died in 1828.

(VII) Charles Sumner Boynton, son of Henry Bilson and Sally (Arnold) Boynton, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and married Elizabeth Frances Thompson. Among their children was Charles T., to whom this review is dedicated.

(VIII) Charles T. Boynton, son of Charles Sumner and Elizabeth Frances (Thompson) Boynton, was born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts, December 5, 1858. He attended public schools until he was thirteen years of age, thus early beginning the work of life as a clerk in a grocery store. In the year that he attained his majority, he came

to Chicago, Illinois, his first position in this city as office boy in the employ of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. He remained with this organization until 1898, making his way upward through the various grades of service to the office of general western manager, a post he occupied at the time of the company's sale to the American Steel and Wire Company. Mr. Boynton went with the latter organization as general sales agent and director, resigning in June, 1900, and at that date assuming the presidency of the Shelby Steel Tube Company. In 1902 he became vice-president of Pickands, Brown & Company, distributors of pig iron and coke, and thus continued until his death. His responsibilities, in addition to this interest, included the vice-presidency of the By-Products Coke Corporation; Rogers-Browne Ore Company; director of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Dearborn Company, Buck & Rayner Drug Company; the Semet-Solvay Company, and many others. His business record is an open book whose pages show nothing but conscientious and strict observance of the highest principles of commercial and private probity. He was diligent in his attendance upon the important affairs that filled his days, and in all of his relations with his associates he displayed a consideration and kindness that were noteworthy characteristics of his personality.

Mr. Boynton, in those hours of leisure which his various connections allowed, indulged his love of the out-of-doors, finding pleasure and recreation in walking, golfing, motoring, fishing and shooting. His clubs were: The Chicago, Onwentsia, Shoreacres, and Old Elm.

Charles T. Boynton married, June 17, 1880, Anna E. Bell, of Catskill, New

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York, and their children are: 1. Elizabeth, married Everett L. Millard. 2. Edith. 3. Donald S., who was associated with his father in business and is still identified with his interests. He married Helen Winn Canfield, and they have five children: Donna, Margaret, Charles, Theodore, and Suzanne.

Mr. Boynton died February 27, 1923, a victim of pneumonia, which took him from his accustomed place when he was engaged upon many works of primary importance in the life of his city and when many years of equally conspicuous usefulness apparently lay before him. The history of Chicago will always be a document of absorbing interest so long as such figures as Charles T. Boynton move across its pages, building not for the attention or applause of the moment, but for enduring purposes.

FISHER, John J.,

Business Man.

The tide of settlement and progress that flowed from Virginia to Kentucky took this branch of the Fisher family from the home it had occupied for many generations near Orange Court House, Virginia, to Fisherville, Kentucky. To the Kentucky home were carried the traditions of open-handed hospitality and the household customs of the Virginia planter, and when John J. Fisher came to St. Louis, Missouri, after a period spent in Indian territory, it was to establish a home ordered according to those manners and observances that had maintained in his family for many years. The War Between the States had swept away the family fortunes; these he replaced through his own efforts, retaining, whatever the circumstances, the dignity and position of a Southern gentleman. In St. Louis he was an influential, es-

teemed citizen, less in the public eye than many of his contemporaries, but highly appreciated for sterling qualities of mind and heart.

John J. Fisher was a son of Robert Fisher, who was born near Fisherville, Kentucky, a planter owning extensive lands and many slaves. He married Mary E. Balle, member of an old French family founded in America soon after the revocation of the "Edict of Nantes" brought unbridled persecution upon the Huguenots. They were married at Louisville, Kentucky, and it was at Fisherville that John J. Fisher was born.

The death of the father at the age of forty years, when John J. Fisher was twelve years old, was followed by the Civil War period, in which the Fishers suffered the common fate of wealthy slave-owning Southerners, losing all of their possessions. The son continued advanced study by working his way through a Kentucky college, but was eventually forced to leave school and to devote himself entirely to active life. For a time he was employed as a clerk in a pork packing house of Louisville, subsequently going to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where he took up land under government regulations and remained for ten years. At the end of this time he came to St. Louis, here making judicious investment of his capital and leading a semi-retired life. The Fisher home in St. Louis has always been the scene of a hospitality both gracious and generous, and Mr. Fisher had no greater delight than to receive his friends there, musical entertainment, particularly singing, most often playing a part in that entertainment. He was a Democrat in political faith, and an attendant of the Presbyterian church. His interested sympathy and support was given to movements fostering civic progress and material and

moral growth, and in all relations of life he measured up to high standards.

Mr. Fisher married, in St. Louis, in 1879, Mary Hopkins Miller, daughter of William B. and Eliza Oliver (Hopkins) Miller, (q.v.). Mrs. Fisher is president of the St. Louis Young Women's Christian Association, and is interested in all forms of civic and social service.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fisher: 1. Ellen Balle, married Guy S. Warren. 2. Isabelle, married Edward Jones. 3. John J., Jr., married Ethel Edmunds, and they are the parents of two children, Benjamin Edwards and Katherine Miller Fisher. 4. Robert, married Marjorie Young, and they are the parents of three children, Hickman Young, Ellen Balle and Robert Hopkins Fisher.

(The Hopkins Line).

The surname Hopkins was spelled Hopkyns in England in the sixteenth century and earlier, and it is anciently found in Oxfordshire, where in 1567 John Hopkyns was a civic officer in Coventry. There is also found in Sibford Gower in Swelcliffe Parish a small estate which is charged with a quit rent of a hundred pence that tradition has assigned to the late owner as the nineteenth John Hopkins who had successfully and lineally inherited it without intervention of any other Christian name than John. The Hopkins coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three pistols or three roses gules.

Crest—A tower sable in flames proper.

Motto—Piety is peace.

(I) John Hopkins, American founder of this line, settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634, and was admitted a freeman in 1635. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, and died in 1654. His widow, Jane Hopkins, married

Nathaniel Ward. Children of John and Jane Hopkins: 1. Stephen, of whom further. 2. Bethia, married (first) 1652, Samuel Stocking, (second) James Steele.

(II) Stephen Hopkins, son of John and Jane Hopkins, was born about 1634-35, and died in October, 1689. He lived in Hartford, Connecticut, was admitted a freeman in 1657, and was a commissioner in 1668 and 1672. He married Dorcas Bronson, daughter of John Bronson, of Farmington. She died May 13, 1697, Children: 1. John. 2. Stephen, died 1703. 3. Ebenezer, of whom further. 4. Joseph. 5. Dorcas, married Jonathan Webster. 6. Mary, married Samuel Sedgwick.

(III) Ebenezer Hopkins, son of Stephen and Dorcas (Bronson) Hopkins, died in 1711. He married Mary —, and their children were: 1. Jonathan, born June 23, 169-. 2. Ebenezer, born November 16, 1693. 3. Hezekiah, born November 21, 1702, died in 1780, in Harwinton, Connecticut. 4. Stephen, of whom further. 5. Isaac. 6. Mary. 7. Sarah.

(IV) Captain Stephen Hopkins, son of Ebenezer and Mary Hopkins, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 17, 1706, and died in Amenia, New York, February 8, 1767. He came from Harwinton, Connecticut, to Amenia, New York, prior to 1748. The meeting house was built near his residence. He was the first supervisor of Amenia in 1762, also in 1764-65-66. His gravestone record reads: "He was a tender Husband. Indulgent father, kind master; his life a series of Piety and Charity to the Poor." He married Jemima Bronson, and they had the following children: 1. Captain Michael, born 1734, died November, 1773. 2. Captain Roswell, died in 1817, in Vermont. 3. Ruth, born 1738, died May 14, 1750. 4. Reuben, of whom further. 5. Noah, married Mary —. There were



Hopkins

two other sons and perhaps other daughters.

(V) General Reuben Hopkins, son of Stephen and Jemima (Bronson) Hopkins, was born in Amenia, New York, June 1, 1748, and died August 16, 1822, at Edwardsville, Illinois. He was a lawyer in Goshen, New York, and clerk of the court, and at the beginning of the Revolutionary War he left the practice of law and joined the army. He was adjutant at the battles of Bunker Hill, Peeksville, and White Plains, a soldier of unblemished record. At the close of the war he returned to his professional duties, and held the clerkship of the Circuit Court of Orange County for many years. During the War of 1812 he again appeared at the call of his country. Besides military offices, which he held in regular grade up to that of brigadier-general, he frequently represented the citizens of Orange County in both Senate and Lower House. He is known to posterity as a pious, humble Christian. He married, November 23, 1773, Hannah Eliot, (see Eliot VI). Children: 1. Eliot, born in Charlotte, Dutchess County, New York, September 12, 1774, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1815. 2. Benjamin B., born in Charlotte, Dutchess County, New York, March 16, 1776, died in Augusta, Georgia, 1852. 3. Mary, born December 2, 1777, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1820. 4. Adelaide, born in Sharon, Connecticut, March 3, 1780, died March 3, 1846. 5. Rebecca, born in Goshen, New York, January 16, 1782, died in Ontario County, New York, 1816. 6. William Hector, of whom further. 7. Hannibal Mason, born in Goshen, New York, August 8, 1788, living in Goshen in 1872. 8. Delinda, born in Goshen, March 25, 1792, died in Morgan County, Georgia, May 28, 1823.

(VI) William Hector Hopkins, son of General Reuben and Hannah (Eliot)

Hopkins, was born in Goshen, New York, November 12, 1784, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1840. He was an early St. Louis resident, occupying the house formerly occupied by Governor Carlos Dehault de Lassus, upon the balcony of which were enacted the ceremonies of "The Day of Three Flags," when the Spanish, French, and American flags waved successively over the city as emblems of sovereignty. He married, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Frances Gardner Ruffin, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Children: 1. Eliot R., married Mary de Lisle le Fevre. 2. Ashley Carr, married Mary Chouteau. 3. Adelaide Hull. 4. Laura Gardner. 5. Mary Frances, married Luther T. Woods. 6. William Ruffin, married Laura Hobbs. 7. Richard Rockwell. 8. Eliza Oliver, of whom further.

(VII) Eliza Oliver Hopkins, daughter of William H. and Frances G. (Ruffin) Hopkins, married William B. Miller, who was born at Village Green, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his father a farmer of the district. His education was obtained in Pennsylvania schools, and as a young man of twenty-one years he came to St. Louis, following the rivers as one of the early figures in steam boating, a contemporary of Captain Eads and John J. Roe, with whom he was associated. He owned a number of boats which he operated in the general freight and passenger traffic, but the prosperity of his business depended largely upon the transportation of troops and supplies to the army posts at Omaha and Fort Leavenworth. During the Civil War period one of his vessels, carrying a cargo of cotton valued at about \$300,000, was burned by the Confederate soldiers upon the approach of Federal troops, and shortly after sustaining this loss Mr. Miller sold his remaining boats, becoming steamboat inspector for the port of St.

Louis, an office that he held until his death in August, 1875. He was a man of broad sympathies, friendly and approachable, beloved of all who knew him.

(VIII) Mary Hopkins Miller, daughter of William B. and Eliza Oliver (Hopkins) Miller, married John J. Fisher (q.v.).

(The Eliot Line).

Tradition traces Eliots to the time of William the Conqueror, when mention is made of Sir William De Aliot, a Norman knight. In 1400 Ryc Alyett was of County Essex. In 1417 Edmund Elyot was of Somersetshire, and Sir Richard Elyot was knighted by Henry VIII. The coat-of-arms of the Eliot family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a fesse gules between two bars gemelle wavy sable.

Crest—An elephant's head argent, collared gules.

Motto—*Occurrent nubes.*

(1) Bennett Eliot lived in Widford, County Hertford, England, and married there, October 30, 1598, Letteye Aggar. Their first four children were baptized in the Church of St. John the Baptist at Widford; the others at Nazing, County Essex. He was buried at Nazing, November 21, 1621, and his wife was buried March 16, 1620. Children and dates of baptism: 1. Sarah, January 13, 1599, died March 27, 1673. 2. Phillip, April 25, 1602, died October 22, 1657. 3. John, mentioned below. 4. Jacob, September 21, 1606, died November 2, 1651. 5. Lydia, July 1, 1610, died about 1676. 6. Francis, April 10, 1615, died in 1677. 7. Mary, March 11, 1620, died about 1697.

(II) Rev. John Eliot, son of Bennett and Letteye (Aggar) Eliot, was baptized at Widford, Hertfordshire, England, August 5, 1604, and died May 21 1690. He entered Jesus College, Cambridge

University, March 20, 1618. He spent a part of the time between 1622 and 1631 at Little Baddow, County Essex, as a schoolmaster with the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who from 1626 to 1628 was lecturer at Chelmsford, receiving deep religious impressions. "When I came to this blessed family," Eliot writes, "I then saw, and never before the power of godliness in its lively vigor and efficacy." He embarked about the middle of August, 1631, in the ship "Lion" for Boston, Massachusetts, arriving November 2. He immediately took charge of the church at Boston in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. John Wilson. In 1632 he became teacher of the church at Roxbury, where many of his old friends and neighbors settled. He was wanted in the church in Boston as a colleague for Mr. Wilson, but had promised in England that when his friends came he would join them. He married, September 4, 1632, Hannah Mountford. In 1640 the famous Bay Psalm Book, translated by the Rev. Richard Mather, Rev. Thomas Weld and Mr. Eliot, was printed. He began to preach to the Indians, September 14, 1646, and continued earnestly in his efforts to educate and christianize the natives during his entire life. He published "a briefe topographical description of the Seuerall Townes in New England with the names of our magistrates and Ministers." In 1650 he selected Natick, Massachusetts, as a place for an Indian town, and the foundations were made the year following. In 1653 he had so far progressed in his knowledge of the Indian language that he had devised and translated the Book of Psalms. In 1654 he printed a catechism in the Indian tongue. In 1655 Genesis was printed and the Book of Matthew begun. "A Late and Further Manifestation of the Progress of the Gospel amongst the



Eliot

Indians in New England" was published. In 1657 he preached to the Podunk Indians at Hartford in their own language. In December, 1658, he had completed his translation of the entire Bible into the Massachusetts dialect. His "Christian Commonwealth" was said to have been published in 1659. In 1660 he was first called "The Indian Apostle," a title by which he has since been distinguished. The publication of the Bible was completed in 1663, and he began the translation of Baxter's Call. In 1664 his translation of the Psalter was published, and in 1666 the Indian Grammar. In 1686, after much revision and delay, a second edition of the Bible was printed and distributed among the Indians. When he was eighty-four years old he continued to preach from time to time to the Indians. He died May 21, 1690. The Indian church at Natick languished after his death, and in 1698 there were but seven men and three women members. Biographies of John Eliot were published by Cotton Mather, Martin Moore, Rev. John Wilson and Rev. Convers Francis. Memorial windows to John Eliot are in Memorial Hall, Harvard University, and in the Church of St. John the Baptist at Hertfordshire, England, and a panel framed in Sienna marble, representing "The Apostle Eliot Preaching to the Indians," was placed in position in the State House, Boston, in 1903. Various sermons and pamphlets were published by John Eliot, besides those mentioned. Besides the memorials mentioned is a monument of freestone at South Natick, the parish monument at Roxbury, a granite watering trough at Canton, an Eliot Memorial Terrace Fund at Newton, tablets in the Congregational House, Boston, and a Memorial at Tucson, Arizona.

The children of the Rev. John Eliot

and Hannah (Mountford) Eliot are as follows: 1. Hannah, born September 17, 1633, died February 9, 1708. 2. John, born August 31, 1636, died October 13, 1668. 3. Joseph, mentioned below. 4. Samuel, born June 22, 1641, died November 1, 1664. 5. Aaron, born February 19, 1643, died November 19, 1655. 6. Benjamin, born January 29, 1646, died October 15, 1687.

(III) Rev. Joseph Eliot, son of the Rev. John and Hannah (Mountford) Eliot, was born December 20, 1638, and died May 24, 1694. He graduated at Harvard College in 1658, and became the minister at Northampton, Massachusetts, and at Guilford, Connecticut. After his graduation he worked with his father, teaching the Indians, and was one of those who signed the covenant of the church at Northampton. Later he was associated with the Rev. Eleazer Mather in the ministry of the Northampton church, and in 1663 the town voted to build him a house if he would settle with them, but he went to Guilford. Of his ministry there the Rev. Thomas Ruggles says: "Mr. Joseph Eliot was for many years the conspicuous minister at Guilford, whose great abilities as a divine, a politician, and a physician, were justly admired, not only among his own people, but throughout the colony, where his praises are in the churches." and, "The Church and Town Greatly flourished under his successful Ministry, and Rose to Great Fame in the Colony." He received a grant of two hundred acres from the town of Guilford. In his will, dated December 1, 1693, he left "ten pounds toward the buying of a bell." The bell was bought June 5, 1725, and has been recast and increased at least four times, and is still in use. The Rev. Mr. Ruggles says: "After this burning and Shining Light had ministered to this Good

people About 30 years, he deceased May 24, 1694, to the inexpressible Grief of his beloved flock, whose memory is not forgotten to this Day." A scholarship in his memory at Yale College, called "The Joseph Eliot Memorial Scholarship," has been established by Dr. Ellsworth Eliot and many others of his descendants.

He married (first) Sarah Brenton, daughter of William and Martha (Brenton) Brenton. Her father was governor of Rhode Island in 1666-67-68. He married (second) Mary Wyllys, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Haynes) Wyllys, granddaughter of Governor George Wyllys, and great-granddaughter of Richard or Timothy Wyllys, of Warwick, England. Her mother was the daughter of Governor John Haynes, and through his second wife, Mabel (Harkalenden) Haynes, of royal descent. Children of first wife: 1. Melitable, born October 4, 1676, died April 4, 1723; married William Wilson. 2. Ann, born December 12, 1677, died November 16, 1703; married Jonathan Law. 3. Jenima, born November 14, 1679; married Rev. John Woodbridge. 4. Barsheba, born 1683; married Augustus Lucas. Children of second wife: 5. Jared, mentioned below. 6. Mary, born 1688; married Hawkins Hart. 7. Rebecca, born 1690; married (first) John Trowbridge; (second) Ebenezer Fisk. 8. Abial, born 1692.

(IV) Rev. Jared Eliot, son of the Rev. Joseph Eliot and Mary (Wyllys) Eliot, was born November 7, 1685, and died April 22, 1763. He graduated at Yale College in 1706, and became a famous minister. He was enrolled among the earliest pupils of the Collegiate School of Connecticut (afterward Yale College). Before his graduation he had won the affection and esteem of Rector Abraham Pierson, and when the venerable man lay

on his death bed he earnestly advised his parishioners of Killingworth (now Clinton) to call as his successor his favorite pupil, young Eliot. They did so, and he began his duties, June 1, 1707, although he was not formally ordained until October 26, 1709. To accept this call he withdrew as schoolmaster in his native town, but he maintained through life a strong interest in educational matters. In 1730 he was elected a trustee of Yale College, the first graduate of that institution to be so honored, and he filled the position till his death, with interest and energy, and in his will left the first bequest for the development of the library of that institution. He was an indefatigable student, and acquired a broad culture in science and letters, attainments which Harvard recognized with an honorary A.M., the second on her list, and which brought him into interesting correspondence with President Stiles, Bishop Berkeley, and Benjamin Franklin. Jared Eliot's ministry in Killingworth covered a period of fifty-six years, full of service. Ruggles in his discourse at his funeral, says: "For more than forty years of the latter part of his life he never missed preaching some part of every Sabbath either at home or abroad." Also "He was sound in the faith, according to the true character of orthodoxy, so he was of a truly catholic and Christian spirit in the exercise of it. Difference in opinion as to religious principles was no obstruction to a hearty practice of the great law of love, benevolence, and true goodness to man, to every man; nor of Christian charity to the whole household of faith. Them he received whom he hoped the Lord had received; abhorring narrowness, and the mean contractedness of a party spirit, but heartily loved and freely practiced, in word and behavior, the great law of true

liberty." This broadmindedness at one time nearly led him into Episcopacy. He was not only a divine, but was a physician as well. It has been said of him: "Of all those who combined the offices of clergyman and physician, not one, from the foundation of the American colonies, attained so high distinction as a physician as Jared Eliot." In chronic complaints "he appears to have been more extensively consulted than any other physician in New England, frequently visiting every county of Connecticut, and being often called in Boston and Newport." He trained so many students in medicine, who subsequently attained distinction, that he was commonly called "the father of regular medical practice in Connecticut." He was scarcely less famous in scientific investigation. He discovered the existence of iron in the dark red sea sand, and as a result of successful experiments made America's first contribution to the science of metallurgy in a tract entitled: "The Art of Making very Good if not the Best Iron from Black Sea Sand." These investigations won for him by unanimous vote the gold medal of the London Society of Arts, 1762. Some six years before he was unanimously elected a member of the Royal Society. He also published a volume called "Field Husbandry in New England."

Jared Eliot was distinctly practical, and a man of affairs, and he utilized his knowledge. He had large and profitable investments in the ore-fields of Northwestern Connecticut. He had extensive farming tracts, which were better cultivated than the tracts of most of his neighbors. Ruggles says: "Idleness was his abhorrence; but every portion of time was filled with action by him. Perhaps no man, in his day, has slept so little, and done so much, in so

great variety." He had a rare charm of person and manner. Well-proportioned and of commanding presence, with a countenance from which a grave dignity did not altogether banish a gentle kindness, he merits Ruggles' characterization: "He had a turn of mind peculiarly adapted for conversation, and happily accommodated to the pleasures of social life. No less agreeable, charming and engaging was his company, accommodated to every person under every circumstance. Nothing affected, nothing assuming; it is all nature, and shined with wisdom, so that perhaps no person ever left his company dissatisfied, or without being pleased with it." Benjamin Franklin, in one of his letters to him, says: "I remember with pleasure the cheerful hours I enjoyed last winter in your company, and I would with all my heart give any ten of the thick old folios that stand on the shelf before me for a little book of the stories you then told me with so much propriety and humor." His effectiveness and accomplishment, as well as his charm of manner, remained with him to the end of his long life. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the church. In addition to the publications mentioned, he published: "The Right Hand of Fellowship," 1730; "The Two Witnesses, or Religion Supported by Reason and Divine Revelation," 1736; "Give Caesar His Due; or the Obligations that Subjects are under to their Civil Rulers are showed in a Sermon Preached before the General Assembly of the Colony," 1738; "The Blessings Bestowed on Them that Fear God," 1739; "God's Marvellous Kindness," 1745; "Repeated Bereavements Considered and Improved," 1748; "Discourse on the Death of Reverend William Worthington," 1757.

Jared Eliot married, October 26, 1710.

Elizabeth Smithson, who died February 18, 1761, aged sixty-eight years, the daughter of Samuel Smithson, of Guilford. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born October 20, 1711, died April 11, 1713. 2. Hannah, born October 15, 1713, died January 27, 1781; married Benjamin Gale, M.D. 3. Dr. Samuel, born March 9, 1716, graduated at Yale, 1735; died January 1, 1741. 4. Aaron, of whom further. 5. Dr. Augustus, born June 18, 1720, graduate of Yale, 1740; died November 26, 1747. 6. Joseph, born January 8, 1723, died August 1, 1762. 7. Nathan, born April 13, 1725, died March, 1798. 8. Jared, born March 17, 1728. 9. Luke, born August 1, 1730, died September 8, 1730. 10. John, born December 2, 1732, died March 9, 1797. 11. George, born March 9, 1736, died May 1, 1810.

(V) Aaron Eliot, son of the Rev. Jared and Elizabeth (Smithson) Eliot, was born March 15, 1718, and died December 30, 1785. He lived at Killingworth, Connecticut, and was deacon, colonel and a physician. For nine sessions was a member of the General Assembly. He married, February 14, 1745, Mary Worthington, daughter of the Rev. William Worthington, of Saybrook, Connecticut, she died June 28, 1785. Children: 1. Hannah, of whom further. 2. Mary, born July 11, 1752; married Dr. Christopher Eby. 3. Samuel S., born July 2, 1753, died April 22, 1812. 4. William, born June 26, 1755, died in September, 1829. 5. Aaron, of whom further. 6. Joseph, born November 9, 1760; graduate of Yale, 1784; died in 1798. 7. Benjamin, born December 9, 1762, died in November, 1848.

(VI) Hannah Eliot, daughter of Dr. Aaron and Mary (Worthington) Eliot, was born August 31, 1746. She married General Reuben Hopkins. (See Hopkins V).

References: Eliot Genealogy. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." "History of Amenias, New York, Sharon, Connecticut, and Amenias, New York, Gravestones." Hopkins Genealogy.

MILTENBERGER, Henry Bryan, **Respected Citizen.**

(VI) Dr. Aaron Eliot, son of Dr. Aaron and Mary (Worthington) Eliot, (q.v.), was born August 15, 1758, and died August 5, 1811. He was a physician in St. Genevieve, Missouri, before 1840. He married, January 15, 1782, Gloriana Austin, who was born December 18, 1758, and died September 9, 1811, sister of Moses Austin, of Texas fame. Their children were: 1. Henry, born October 5, 1782, died in Missouri, before 1826. 2. Elias Austin, born April 12, 1784, died August 25, 1822. 3. Charles, born December 15, 1786, died February 12, 1811. 4. Ann Maria, of further mention.

(VII) Ann Maria Eliot, daughter of Dr. Aaron and Gloriana (Austin) Eliot, was born August 31, 1788, and died August 11, 1826. She married, November 17, 1807, Judge William Chiles Carr, of St. Louis, Missouri, whose beautiful home, "Hazlewood," is now the Protestant Hospital of St. Louis. He loved flowers and many of his plants were used in starting Shaw's garden, one of the show places of the city, and he also gave a park to the city. (See Carr V.)

(The Carr Line).

Arms—Gules on a chevron argent three estoiles sable.

Crest—A stag's head erased proper.

The history of the English speaking family of the Carrs and Kerrs dates back to the Norman Conquest, at which time one of the followers of William I, named Karre, received a charter which is recorded in Battle Abbey. The early posterity of this Norman soldier undoub-

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tedly settled in the North of England, and succeeding generations spread on both sides of the borderland of England and Scotland, and afterward into the North of Ireland. The spelling of the original name was modified by the English and Irish branches of the family from the Norman-French Karre or Carre to the present form Carr. The Scotch branch spelled the name in various ways, but generally Karr, Kerr, or Ker. During the first centuries of Norman rule in England, caprice and easy going habits of writers brought into use no less than ten different written forms of the name, including Carre, Carr, Care, Car, Karre, Karr, Kar, Kerre, Kerr, and Ker, but the pronunciation of the name was generally uniform, both the vowels receiving the sound of "a" as in "far." The records of the earliest Carrs who settled in this country date back three centuries to four brothers, Benjamin, William, George, and James Carr. One of the descendants of one of these was Thomas Carr, immigrant ancestor, from whom this line is traced as follows:

(I) Thomas Carr was born in England, about 1671, and died May 29, 1738. He is thought to have come from the borderland between England and Scotland. He received from the king a grant of land consisting of 25,000 acres in the counties of Louisa and Albemarle, in Virginia, which transaction is recorded in parchment, granting to "one trusty and well-beloved Thomas Carr, gentleman, a tract of land in our colony of Virginia." John Carr, brother of Thomas Carr is thought to have accompanied Thomas and his wife to America, but Robert Carr, another brother, settled in another colony. Thomas Carr married Mary Dabney, who was born January 22, 1680, and died in Virginia, September 7, 1748. Their four children were: 1. John, born June 25,

1706. 2. William, of whom further. 3. Thomas, born about 1709. 4. Sarah, born November 14, 1714.

(II) William Carr, son of Thomas and Mary (Dabney) Carr, was born in Virginia, about 1707. He married and became the father of a son, William, of whom further.

(III) William Carr, son of William Carr, was born in Virginia, about 1730. He married and became the father of a son, Walter, of whom further.

(IV) Walter Carr, son of William Carr, was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, November 1, 1753, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, December 5, 1838. He married, in Fluvanna County, Virginia, November 20, 1771, Elizabeth Childs, who was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, November 7, 1755, and died in Lexington, Kentucky, June 7, 1847. Children: 1. Susan, born November 16, 1772; married, 1797, Ira Metcalf. 2. Charles, born October 24, 1774. 3. Phebe, born January 22, 1777; married Nathaniel Ferguson. 4. Thomas, born March 4, 1779; married Patty Young. 5. Nancy, born July 12, 1781; married Richard Young. 6. William Chiles, of whom further. 7. Virginia, born April 27, 1785; married Elisha S. Winter. 8. Dabney, born March 17, 1787, died August 7, 1822, unmarried. 9. Eliza Minor, born April 5, 1791; married Colonel Thomas F. Riddick. 10. Huldah, born March 1, 1793; married, in 1814, William C. Bell.

(V) Judge William Chiles Carr, son of Walter and Elizabeth (Childs) Carr, was born near Charlottesville, Virginia, April 15, 1783, and died March 31, 1851. He removed to Lexington, Kentucky, with his parents when quite a young man, and in 1804 rode from there to St. Louis, Missouri, where he lived during the remainder of his life. He built the

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first brick house in this city. He married (first), November 17, 1807, Ann Maria Eliot, who was born August 31, 1788, and died in St. Louis, August 11, 1826. (See Eliot VII.) He married (second) in St. Louis, Missouri, December 10, 1829, Dorcas Bent, who was born in St. Louis, March 12, 1807, and died February 25, 1888. Children of first wife: 1. William Henry, born October 23, 1809, died October 11, 1821. 2. Ann Maria, of whom further. 3. Charles Eliot, born June 28, 1814, died September 22, 1826. 4. Virginia Eliot, born December 8, 1816. 5. Cornelia Chiles, born July 15, 1819. Children of second marriage: 6. Dabney, born June 29, 1831. 7. Walter Bent, born January 11, 1833. 8. William Chiles, born March 24, 1835, died July 13, 1840. 9. Charles Bent, born July 28, 1836. 10. George Washington, born August 10, 1838, died in August, 1839. 11. Thomas Jefferson, born June 28, 1840. 12. Robert Septimus, born February 10, 1842. 13. Martha Elizabeth, born May 12, 1844, died September 11, 1849. 14. Eugenice, born May 10, 1847.

(VI) Ann Maria Carr, daughter of Judge William Chiles and Ann Maria (Eliot) Carr, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 19, 1812, and died in St. Louis, May 27, 1875. She married (first) in St. Louis, Missouri, October 23, 1834, George Washington Kerr, who was born in Wheeling, Virginia, March 5, 1803, and died in St. Louis, October 2, 1838. She married (second), July 9, 1846, Ralph Peters, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died in Philadelphia, in October, 1852. Children of first marriage: 1. Isabella R., of whom further. 2. George Washington, born April 9, 1838. Children of second marriage: 3. Catherine C. Peters, born October 8, 1847, died June 17, 1850.

(VII) Isabella R. Kerr, daughter of

George Washington and Ann Maria (Carr) Kerr, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 28, 1836. She married, in St. Louis, February 28, 1856, William Austin Clendenin, born in Lexington, Kentucky, February 28, 1830, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Washington Kerr, born June 12, 1857. 2. Ellen, of whom further. 3. Anne Eliot, born June 21, 1861. 4. Mildred, born December 16, 1862. 5. Eliza, born September 8, 1867, in Kirkwood, Missouri.

(VIII) Ellen Clendenin, daughter of William Austin and Isabella R. (Kerr) Clendenin, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 28, 1858. She married, in St. Louis, November 10, 1886, Henry Bryan Miltenberger, who was born in St. Louis, January 10, 1852. Children: 1. Eugenia Blow, of whom further. 2. George Kerr, born August 10, 1889. 3. Eliot, born September 13, 1895, died November 9, 1923.

(IX) Eugenia Blow Miltenberger, daughter of Henry Bryan and Ellen (Clendenin) Miltenberger, married William Lee Ustich, December 18, 1920. They are the parents of one child, Ellen Clendenin, born May 14, 1922.

WELLS, William Perry,

**Officially Connected with Large
Enterprise.**

The life of a man of the type of William Perry Wells rarely stands alone, except in the worth that distinguishes it from his fellows, but takes its place in the honorable record that stands in the name he bears. To make a mark that is conspicuous above others in the long roll of notable achievements of those of the Wells' blood requires ability of unusual order, for the name is surrounded by lustre and honor in American history from the time of the colonies to the



W. W. W. W.

present. It was as a business administrator that William Perry Wells was active, and for three decades he gave of his strength and business genius to the upbuilding of the great International Harvester Company, occupying posts of executive responsibility and gaining outstanding reputation in his special field throughout the country.

His branch of the Wells family was founded in the Middle West by his grandfather, William Perry Wells, descendant of a line early resident in Vermont, who came to Utica, Michigan, as a pioneer settler, engaging in farming. The marriage of William Perry Wells, had united with their sturdy English stock a Scotch strain, his wife, Avalina (Ewell) Wells, a granddaughter of John Ewell, who was born in Scotland, March 4, 1734, coming to America about 1755 and locating in Vermont. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He married, May 21, 1756, Deborah Bates. There were nine children of this marriage, among them James Ewell, who was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, in December, 1757, and who also served in the Revolutionary army. He married, in 1778, Sarah Holbrook. Peleg Ewell, one of the thirteen children of James and Sarah (Holbrook) Ewell, married Clarissa Curtis, and among their eleven children were Avalina and Irene, the first and second wives of William Perry Wells.

Frank Ewell Wells, son of William Perry Wells, made his home in Missouri, and became a manufacturer of gun stocks, providing the Government with the output of his factory during the Civil War. He married Adalaide Griffith.

William Perry Wells, son of Frank Ewell and Adalaide (Griffith) Wells, was born in Clarence, Missouri, September 8, 1870, and died March 5, 1923. As

a youth he attended the public schools of Chillicothe, Missouri, being graduated from high school, then taking a course in a Kansas City business college, and shortly thereafter forming an association with the Deering Harvester Company. When he had been with this company for two years he was placed in the Quincy, Illinois, office and there remained until the creation of the International Harvester Company, in 1893. At this time he went to Topeka, Kansas, to represent the latter concern, remaining as branch manager until assigned to territory in the Canadian Northwest, with headquarters in Regina. Mr. Wells was in Canada until 1916. He then came to Chicago as district sales manager, an office he faithfully and efficiently filled until his death. His affiliation with the International Harvester Company has covered the entire period of its corporate existence, and he had won the warm confidence and esteem of its official heads by his undivided allegiance to the best interests of the organization. He was not only intimately familiar with the company's products and with the conditions which they were designed to meet, but he kept abreast of the advancement and improvement in business and sales science, holding an open mind for progressive ideas and judging a system or method solely by the results it produced, regardless of whether it had originated with him or with a subordinate. He had a wide acquaintance among the manufacturers of agricultural machinery throughout the country, as well as with dealers and those public officials whose province is the encouragement of agriculture by instruction, aid, and counsel.

Mr. Wells held high degree in Masonry, affiliating with Lodge, Chapter, Consistory and Shrine. He was a member of Edgewater Presbyterian Church.

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His clubs were the Edgewater Golf, Birchwood Country, and the Illinois Athletic Association, and his hours of leisure were invariably spent in his home or in some outdoor recreation. He enjoyed the fellowship of his friends, both socially and in business, and a genial disposition and sincere democracy made him a welcome addition to any gathering.

Mr. Wells married, April 25, 1894, Bertha Irene Pinkley, daughter of George and Emma Katherine (Brown) Pinkley, of Chillicothe, Missouri. Mrs. Wells is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry, traced as follows: George Williams, born in 1732, who enlisted as a private in Captain Kirkpatrick's company at Winchester and served throughout the war. This George Williams and his wife, Martha, who died in 1774, were the parents of George Williams, born in 1762, who married Nancy Burke, born in 1776; their daughter, Elizabeth Williams, born about 1817, died in 1885, married, in 1832, William Hale, born about 1810, died in 1891; their daughter, Nancy Irene Hale, born in 1833, died in 1909; married, 1852, James Brown, born in 1829, and died in 1863; and their daughter, Emma Katherine Brown, born in 1858, mother of Mrs. Wells. Another Revolutionary ancestor was Edward Hale, who served from Virginia in the capacity of private in the Fayette Militia under the command of Captain John Constant. His name appears on a payroll of the Fayette Militia, under the command of Captain John Constant in actual service in an expedition against the Indians from the 24th day of October, 1782, to the 23rd of November, both days included. His son, William Hale, was born about 1810, died in 1891, and married, in 1832, Elizabeth Williams, born about 1817, died in 1885; their daughter, Nancy Irene Hale, was

born in 1833, died in 1909, and married, in 1852, James Brown, born in 1829, died in 1863; their daughter, Emma Katherine Brown, is the mother of Mrs. Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Wells became the parents of two sons: 1. George Ewell, born in 1895; married Lucille O'Connor, and resides in Chicago. 2. William Perry, Jr., born in 1902. Besides his immediate family, Mr. Wells is survived by one sister, Mrs. May (Wells) White, of Spokane, Washington, and one brother, Frank I. Wells, of San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Harvester Company of America, held in Chicago, Tuesday, May 23, 1923, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas: After nearly thirty years of faithful and markedly efficient service in the International Harvester Company and with the Deering Harvester Company, William Perry Wells died March 5, 1923, at Chicago, having been branch manager at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, for twelve years and district manager at Chicago for seven years, and,

Whereas: The directors of the International Harvester Company of a desire to offer a suitable tribute to his memory, now; Therefore be it resolved that the Board hereby express and make of record its appreciation of his life work, and the sense of loss and of sorrow that his death has brought; and be it further,

Resolved, that the sincere sympathy and condolence of the Board be extended to the members of his family in their bereavement.

Signed,

A. E. McKinistry, Pres.
A. B. Keller, Sec.

WEST, Charles Lake,

Manufacturer.

The life of Charles Lake West, which ended on March 23, 1923, at his home in Oak Park, Illinois, in its sixty-second year, was one in which substantial results were obtained in practical fields, and one which was a source and center of

influence in many relations intimately affecting the general good. This memorial record, outlining the lines of work that claimed him and through which he made his contribution to his time, is faithful only if it shows his attitude toward effort for the common welfare and toward his personal aims, for they were pursued with equal diligence and zeal.

Charles Lake West was a son of Steven G. and Martha A. (Lake) West, and was born on a farm near Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in the town of Westville. The public schools of Elkhorn and a business college in Milwaukee afforded him his educational training for business life. In 1882 he began his active career at Perry, Iowa, where he was engaged in building and hardware operations until 1887, and Fremont, Nebraska, was the scene of his next venture. Here he became organizer, secretary, and manager of the Fremont Manufacturing Company, with which he was identified until 1894. Opportunity brought him to Chicago in 1894, and in this, the most important field he had so far invaded, he began the work that brought him prominence in his special branch of the woodworking trade, the manufacture of fine interior trim and cabinet-work. Until 1909 he served as secretary of the Edmunds Manufacturing Company, resigning to effect the reorganization of the C. Schweizer Manufacturing Company, which subsequently became the West Woodworking Company. From May 1, 1909, until his death, in 1923, Mr. West continued the directing head of the company, which enjoyed from the beginning notable prosperity and was accorded high standing in the trade. During the World War, Mr. West, in co-operation with Government authorities, converted his entire plant to the manufacture of airplane material, at the same time giving instant response to the many

calls made upon him in local and national organizations working in the common cause.

Mr. West played the part of a pioneer in the woodworking industry, and from his earliest operations he was concerned first with the quality of his plant's product,—wise distribution and constant demand following in natural sequence. One of the trade journals, writing of Mr. West after his death, made the following statement, convincing in its simplicity and bearing weight as the testimony of a contemporary active in his field:

Throughout his thirty years as a Chicago manufacturer he worked constantly for the improvement of building conditions in the city, an object dear to his heart and one to which he brought a balanced judgment and a broad, modern vision. To his far-sighted and constructive efforts in every position that he was called upon to assume is largely due the measure of improvement found today over conditions of thirty years ago.

Mr. West's interests and financial connections broadened to include the presidency of the Florists' Publishing Company, the vice-presidency of the Bradley Wash Fountain Company, and directorship of the Allied Golf Company and the Pelham-Craft Company, all of Chicago. He was a member of several trade and technical bodies, including the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, of Chicago, the Builders' Club, and the Master Carpenters' Association of New York.

Throughout the years in which these accomplishments were recorded Mr. West had become known as a dependable worker and leader in many forms of civic advance. His outlook was broad, his natural attitude progressive, and he never hesitated to attempt a new path that seemed better than the old. Thus he became one of the organizers of the playground movement in Oak Park, Illinois, when supervised play had more de-

tractors than supporters, and he was an organizer of the parent-teacher associations. The establishment of free golf links in the Chicago district was a project that appealed to him strongly for, himself a devotee of the game, he readily foresaw the benefits of municipally-controlled courses for the free use of citizens, prevented by circumstances from the enjoyment of club links. His Church was Grace Episcopal, of Oak Park, and in the work of the congregation he labored effectively and devotedly, giving its affairs precedence over many other obligations. The inception and successful completion of the new church enterprise was largely his work and one of his associates in the building program spoke of him thus:

It was Mr. West's vision of the ideal and faith in human nature's generosity that brought forth the plan for finishing the entire building now, and only those with whom he worked early and late to accomplish the ideal can know how much of himself he gave to it.

Socially and fraternally Mr. West was well known and popular, affiliating with Oak Park Lodge No. 540, Free and Accepted Masons, his Masonic membership including also Siloam Commandery, Knights Templar; and the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Wisconsin Club, the Executives' Club, the Union League, the Old Colony Club, the Men's Club of Grace Church, the Glen Oak Country Club, of which he was the first acting president, and the Chicago District Golf Association. He was fond of out-door life, combining with his liking for athletic sports an unusual breadth of scholarly taste and artistic appreciation. He was deeply interested in the Art League of Oak Park and did much to further its success.

On July 8, 1890, Mr. West married,

Jessica Chapman, daughter of Gustavus and Laura (Lawton) Chapman. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Laura Stephanie, a graduate of Vassar College, who married, in 1919, Lieutenant Walter Carlton Rattray, a Yale graduate, just returned from two years' service in France. Mr. and Mrs. Rattray have a daughter, Jessica E. 2. Muriel Elizabeth, who attended Rockford College, and married, in 1921, Charles Borland Kilmer, of Oak Park, and they have a son, Charles West Kilmer, who is his grandfather's namesake.

COCKRELL, Allen Vardaman,

Respected Citizen.

Throughout the greater part of Missouri's statehood the name Cockrell has been identified with public service of far reaching and enduring value, and its members have borne, in the devotion of public spirit and patriotism, heavy burdens and responsibilities in the crises of war and the less thrilling but equally momentous problems of peace. The following paragraphs bear witness to the worth and merit of the lives of two of the name, Senator Francis Marion Cockrell and Allen Vardaman Cockrell, father and son.

Son of Joseph and Nancy (Ellis) Cockrell, Francis Marion Cockrell was born in Johnson County, Missouri, October 1, 1834, died December 13, 1915. He was graduated from Chapel Hill College, Lafayette County, Missouri, in the class of 1853, that institution being perhaps the only log college in the United States. After graduation he taught Greek and Latin in the college, and, taking up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1855, establishing in practice at Warrensburg, Missouri. With the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Con-

federate States' army with the rank of captain and rose to the grade of brigadier-general. "The Centennial History of Missouri" contains the following record of one incident of his actively conspicuous military career:

A very narrow escape of General Cockrell occurred when Fort Blakely was taken on almost the last day of the war. Captain P. H. Pentzer, of the 97th Illinois Volunteers, told of the incident: "By the chance of battle, after a most bloody and obstinate contest at the rebel works, I came upon General Cockrell, who surrendered to me as a prisoner of war, handing me his headquarter colors himself. Here I may state that I saved his life by snatching a musket from Private Nathaniel Bull, of my own company, just as he was in the act of shooting the general. I had command of the skirmish line on forlorn hope on the extreme right of the line of white troops and joined the left of General Hawkins' line of colored troops. We met a terrific fire; ran over torpedoes, one of which took off a leg for Captain Wisner, of my regiment. We had a hand-to-hand fight on the rebel works where my color bearer and a number of my line were killed, and when I came upon General Cockrell the men were very much exasperated and ready to kill on sight the commander of these troops and the author of the torpedo business.

By direction of General Streele, I kept General Cockrell two or three days, and when ordered away I sent him in charge of Corporal George Bull, of my company, to the headquarters of General E. R. S. Canby."

Resuming practice after the war he came into a position of leadership in the district, and after a period of successful private endeavor was called to the public service as United States Senator, serving for five terms, 1875-1905. His political faith was Democratic, and among the many important places he filled in this, the highest law making body of the Nation, was the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, in the fifty-third Congress. The volume quoted above makes the following reference to Senator Cockrell and his brother, who

were members of the same Congress:

Not since the days of the Washburns until 1893 had there been brothers in the same Congress. As Senator Cockrell entered upon his fourth term, Representative Cockrell began his first. Both were Missourians, but the representative had settled in Texas and came from a district of that State. Both of the Cockrells were lawyers. Both were Confederates from the beginning to the end of the war. Both attained the responsibility of the command of brigades. The elder Cockrell directed the famous battle of Lone Jack. The two careers illustrated the lack of politics. The younger Cockrell entered the Senate without ever having held any previous civil office. The happy circumstance of defeat for the nomination of governor virtually sent the senator to Washington, and his aptitude for details of legislation, with his great industry in looking after the individual wants of constituents, kept him there. Champ Clark said he once saw a Grand Army post in Missouri turn out with band and banners to escort Senator Cockrell from the depot to the hotel. And when, to his astonishment, he sought an explanation of this extraordinary old soldiers' tribute to an ex-Confederate general, he found that the senator had been doing all the pension business gratis for the whole post. The elder Cockrell came to Congress by a series of steps up the political ladder. When the senator was reaching in one stride, with those astonishing long legs of his, from a law office at Warrensburg to the United States Capitol, the other branch of the family was issuing orders for road openings and creek bridges by virtue of his position as a county judge in Texas. After that he went to a higher bench, and so on up until he came to Congress to represent a district composed of just eighty great Texas counties, the largest in territory of all of the Congressional districts in the entire country. The senator had a regular Brother Jonathan figure and phiz. He hadn't got an ounce of flesh to spare. The representative-elect was broad and full faced, of generous proportions, just such a man physically as Texas delights to honor.

On March 5, 1905, Senator Cockrell became a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and served on this body until December 31, 1910, and from March 9, 1911, he was a United States

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Commissioner to re-establish the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. In 1913 he was a civilian member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, and he was also a director of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. His influence was broadly felt throughout the Commonwealth and the Nation, and he left a record of constructive, far-sighted statesmanship that will long stand as a monument and inspiration.

Senator Cockrell married (first), in 1853, a Miss Stapp, who died in 1860. In 1867, he married (second), Anne E. Mann, deceased. He married (third), Anna Ewing. Allen Vardaman Cockrell was a son of Senator Cockrell's third marriage.

Allen Vardaman Cockrell was born at Warrensburg, Missouri, in March, 1870, and after pursuing preparatory studies in his birthplace completed advanced courses in Columbia University, New York. In early life he served as a page in the United States Senate, and later enjoyed the privilege of association with Senator Cockrell in his important public work as the elder man's secretary. Allen V. Cockrell was also a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in 1904 was the Washington representative of the St. Louis World's Fair, transacting all of the Washington business of the Fair Corporation and arranging all official matters connected with the reception and entertainment of official groups of visitors from foreign countries. He was a man of many graces of mind, personality, and character, and in the course of a life that by all human standards of judgment was all too short he met in splendid manner the exacting requirements of noble family traditions. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Cockrell married Frances (Elliot)

Reed, daughter of Henry Elliot, and they were the parents of one son, Elliot Allen.

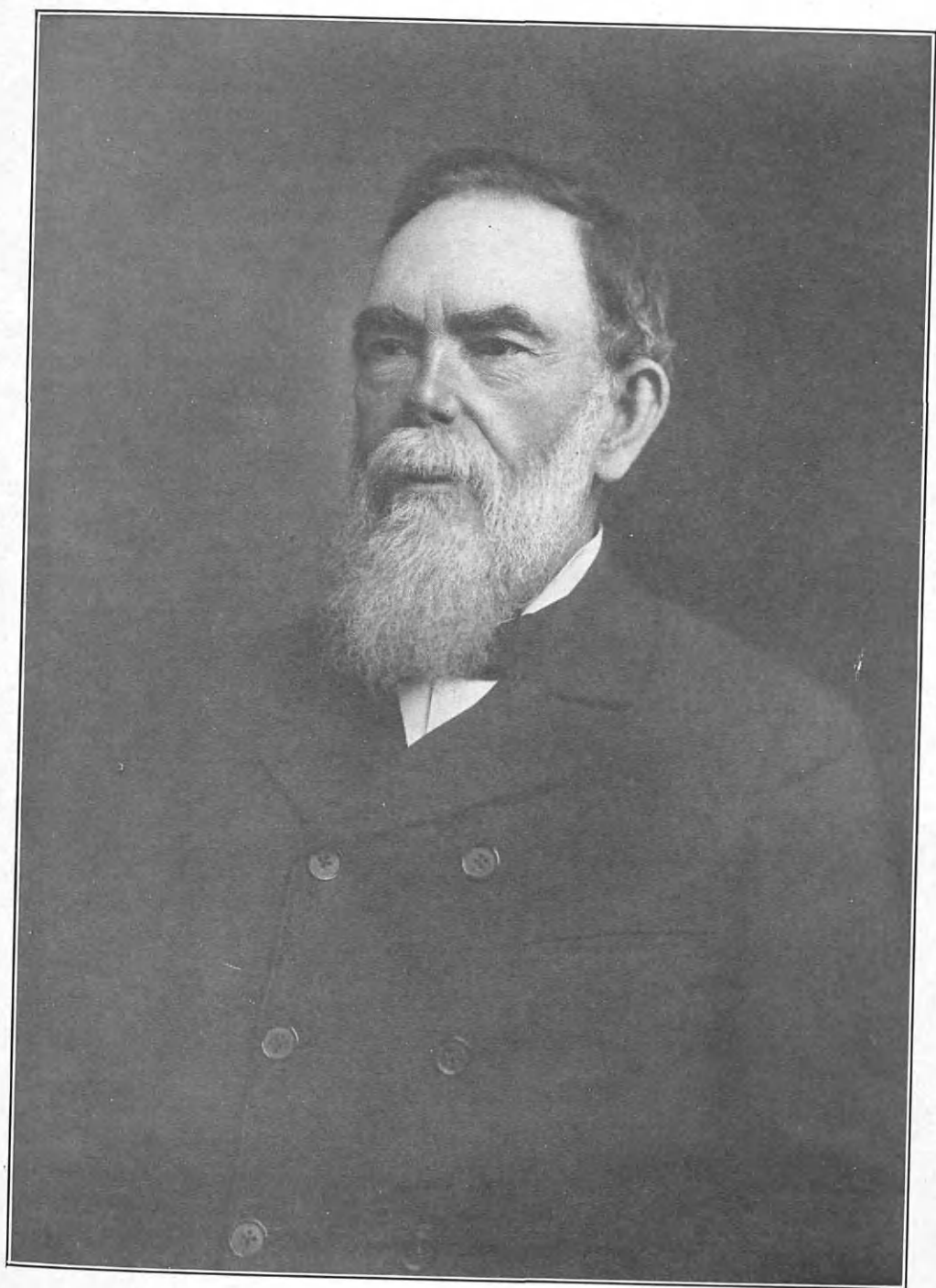
Henry Elliot was born in Jedboro, Scotland, May 1, 1837, and in 1850 came to the United States, Salem, Illinois, becoming his home. His early education had been obtained in his native Scotland, and for a time during his young manhood he was a resident of Vincennes, Indiana, becoming connected with railroading and working his way from humble to responsible positions in his calling. Subsequently he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and for a time resided in East St. Louis. A natural talent for invention found expression in the perfection of several appliances of value in railroading, notably an improved type of frog and switch, and he formed a company for their manufacture.

Henry Elliot married Hazeltine Roach, and they were the parents of three children: 1. William H., married Blanche Wilkerson; they had one child, Virginia, who married Dr. Walter Fischel. 2. Attie B., married Dr. C. R. Lightner. 3. Frances, married (first) Harrison Reed, they were the parents of one child, Vesta, who became the wife of Captain Gilder Davis Jackson, Jr. Mrs. Reed married (second) Allen Vardaman Cockrell, and they were the parents of one child, Elliot Allen Cockrell, who died at the age of nine years.

(The Lester Line).

The name Lester is a corruption of Leicester, the latter a surname taken from a locality.

(1) Bryant Lester, born 1730-35, is first found in Lunenburg County, Virginia, in 1758, when he appears as one rendered aid in the Indian Wars. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and in 1787 a vestryman of Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County, Virginia.



Henry Elliot

His will, dated May 2, 1795, was proved June 9, 1796. He married, about 1750, Sarah Winbush, of whose parents nothing is known. She died about 1798. Children of this marriage: 1. Henry, of whom further. 2. John, removed to Kentucky. 3. Bryant, married Alice Hooper. 4. Alexander, moved West. 5. Archibald, married Elizabeth Crymes. 6. Ermin, married William Richards. 7. Sally, married William Smithson. 8. Frederick, married Mrs. Pollard. 9. Martha, married an Atkins. 10. Rebecca, married an Estes. 11. Samuel, died unmarried.

(II) Henry Lester, son of Bryant and Sarah (Winbush) Lester, was born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, about 1752, and died in 1826. He is buried near Franklin, Tennessee. He became a Baptist minister, his work extending over a wide scope of country in lower Virginia. He was in 1787-89 pastor of Grassy Creek Baptist Church, Granville County, North Carolina, and was instrumental in gathering the church at Ash Camp, Charlotte County, Virginia, in 1803, and until 1808 was its pastor. Removing to Tennessee he continued to preach until too old to fill appointments. He married, November 4, 1771, Elizabeth McConnico, born about 1752-57, daughter of Jarret and Keziah (Hervey) McConnico, of Lunenburg County, Virginia. Children of this marriage: 1. Bryant Winbush, of whom further. 2. Sarah, married a Petters. 3. Mary. 4. Robert, married a Mosely, removed to Georgia. 5. Fountain, removed to Giles County, Tennessee. 6. German, married four times. 7. Nancy H., married William Barksdale. 8. Sterling H., born June 4, 1798, lived in Charlotte County, Virginia.

(III) Bryant Winbush Lester, son of Henry and Elizabeth (McConnico) Lester, was born about 1772. He removed,

about 1830, to Salem, Illinois, where he died. He married (first) Elizabeth Lewis, of Dinwiddie County, Virginia. He married (second), about 1807-08, Elizabeth Friend, of Charlotte County, Virginia. Children: 1. Elizabeth, married Archer Davidson. 2. Frances Harriet, of whom further.

(IV) Frances Harriet Lester, daughter of Bryant Winbush and Elizabeth (Lewis) Lester, married Williamson Roach.

RIPLEY, Edward Payson,

Railroad Magnate.

Bearing a name that is synonymous with the best in New England life and attainment from an early Colonial period, Edward Payson Ripley gave deep significance to its identification with American railroading and won position among the foremost executives of his day in this field. Entering the sphere of endeavor that was to become the scene of his life work, as a young man of twenty-four years, he was connected with eastern roads for a time, then found his way westward as the demands of western conquest called for men of his type to direct the extension and management of the roads that were to consolidate the ground won in the march of progress. The story of American railroading is one of unsurpassed interest and appeal, and the names of Edward Payson Ripley and some of the other strong characters who were his contemporaries stand forth in the chronicle in honor and distinction.

Edward Payson Ripley was a son of Charles O. and Anne Robinson (Payson) Ripley, and was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, October 30, 1845. His father was a native of Vermont, but came to Dorchester in young manhood and there followed mercantile operations

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until his death. Edward Payson Ripley entered the railway service in 1869 as a clerk in the Boston office of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and by 1872 his proved ability won him appointment as New England agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, a post he occupied until 1875. From 1876 to 1878 he was general eastern agent, traffic manager from 1878 to 1888 (an office newly created), and general manager from 1888 to 1890. In 1890 he was elected third vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, serving thus until 1895, then succeeding to the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. He was president and director of fifteen other railroad corporations and director of numerous railroad, mining and manufacturing enterprises, his official positions, in addition to the above, including the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company coast lines, the presidency of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, and the presidency of the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway. His course to chief executive responsibility had been without association in operative departments, but his experience had been country-wide and he was intimately in touch with the problems there encountered, being as popular with his subordinates in these departments as he was with his fellow officials. He was a director of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, and held place among the leaders of large affairs of his day.

Mr. Ripley was a member of the Metropolitan and Lawyers' clubs of New York, the Chicago, Commercial, Union League and Riverside Golf clubs of Chicago, the California Club of Los Angeles, and the Santa Barbara Country Club of Santa Barbara, California. He

was an important factor in bringing The World's Columbian Exposition to Chicago, and was one of the leading members of the committee on ways and means and transportation. His acquaintanceship was country-wide, and he was esteemed for exceptional qualities of administration and for the high principles that guided him in private and business relationships.

Mr. Ripley married, October 4, 1871, Frances Emma Harding, daughter of Wilder Harding, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of four children: Alice H., Frances P., Robert H., and Frederick C. The family home was in Riverside, Illinois. Mr. Ripley's death occurred at Santa Barbara, California, February 4, 1920. The story of his life is written in a record of exceptional accomplishment in a field ranking second to none in its essential nature, and it was his privilege to aid in serving the West as his founder ancestors rendered pioneer service in the New England Colonies.

COE, Schuyler Montgomery,

Manufacturer.

Member of a family whose history is closely intertwined with Chicago's development since pioneer days, Schuyler Montgomery Coe found in this city the business opportunities that he developed to prosperity and success. Here, too, he formed many contracts with his fellows in social and civic relations that resulted in firm and enduring friendships whose basis was his loyal response to the needs of friendship, whether they were material or personal, and his hearty, cordial manner bespoke a nature grounded in manly virtues. The latter years of his life found him closely identified with the community of Santa Barbara, Cali-

fornia, and there, as in Chicago, he occupied a place high in the esteem of his associates.

John D. Coe, son of John Coe, and father of Schuyler Montgomery Coe, came from his New York State home to Chicago and acquired large holdings of land in the present suburban district, settling at Glencoe, and acquiring title to the greater part of the land that is now the site of this attractive suburb as well as to the present site of Ravinia. John D. Coe married Catherine Van Duyn, also a member of an old New York State family.

Schuyler Montgomery Coe was born at Romulus, New York, June 22, 1851. He attended the country schools at Ovid, New York, and after the family moved West was a student in schools at Glencoe and Evanston, Illinois. A thorough training in his youth and habits of close observation in later life gave him an excellent educational equipment, although he did not pursue collegiate work. He was a youth in Chicago during the early days of its development, and often swam in the Chicago River in the neighborhood where he later established his business. A little later he became employed by his brother-in-law and drove a wagon, handled a truck, and at times worked in the store and office on South Water Street, now noted as the market and commission business section of the city. After several years in this association, he formed a partnership with his cousin, L. G. Yoe, in the firm of Yoe & Coe, this euphonious title used advantageously in advertising purposes. They began the manufacture of rock candy and syrups, and for many years they conducted an enterprise of generous proportions, distributing products that became recognized standards of quality and excellence. Both partners retired from active affairs

in 1906, Mr. Yoe a present resident of Chicago.

Upon withdrawing from business connections, Mr. Coe purchased a home at Santa Barbara, California, and there resided until 1918, when he returned to his former home and established his residence at the beautiful suburb of Riverside, spending the winter season at Santa Barbara and the remainder of the year in Riverside. In business and social life Mr. Coe's optimistic outlook upon life and his jovial manner made him a universal favorite and he counted his friends in large numbers. His clubs were the Union League of Chicago, the Riverside Golf, of Riverside, and the Santa Barbara and the Country, of Santa Barbara. He was an Independent in political faith, guiding his actions in public matters by the merits of the candidates and the issues at stake. The reputation that he bore in all relationships was that of a man of staunch uprightness and honor, and he met the obligations and responsibilities of life with courage and fidelity.

Schuyler Montgomery Coe was twice married, his second wife being Alice Harding Ripley, a daughter of Edward Payson Ripley (q.v.) and Frances Emma (Harding) Ripley. Mr. Coe's death occurred in Riverside, Illinois, September 22, 1922.

CLARK, Hinman Holden,

Business Man.

As an independent operator and in association with large and important interests, Hinman Holden Clark was generally and favorably known in the St. Louis world of affairs with which he was prominently identified for the greater part of four decades. In the city of his day he filled a place of honor won in essential and productive labor, and he

was affiliated with the best interests of the city in business, civic, and social connections.

Son of Jerome Augustus and Caroline (Holden) Clark, Hinman Holden Clark was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, March 29, 1848. He completed his education at Hartwick Seminary, near Cooperstown, New York. As a young man he heard the call of the West through the business opportunities it offered and came to St. Louis, Missouri, entering the employ of the Martindale Zinc Company, of South St. Louis, in 1872, coming to St. Louis with General John H. Martindale & Company. He was connected with the Martindale interests until General Martindale disposed of his holdings to Daniel R. Garrison and Stephen B. Edgar in 1874, when Mr. Clark established a commission house under the title of H. H. Clark & Company. For nine years this line of work occupied him, and on March 1, 1883, he formed the relation with the Water Pierce Oil Company that continued until his death. In the organization, a prosperous, highly-rated concern, he became manager of the naval stores department, filling his responsible post with an able efficiency that made his department one of the most productive divisions of the company. By his colleagues of the organization he was held in respect and esteem, and the quarter of a century of his association with the Water Pierce Oil Company was a period of sustained and faithful devotion to the upbuilding of its business and the advancement of its every interest.

Mr. Clark was a Democrat in political faith, confining his participation in public matters to the exercise of fair-minded influence and the casting of his ballot. He was a communicant of the Episcopal church, and a contributor with his wife,

Fanny Eliza (Todd) Clark, of \$1,000 towards the building fund of Washington University. He was also a member of the Merchants' Exchange, the Missouri Historical Society, the Mercantile Club, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Civic League.

Mr. Clark married, January 28, 1875, Fanny Eliza Todd, daughter of Charles Todd, of the mill furnishing firm of C. and G. Todd. Their children were: 1. Clara Louise, married Robert B. Wade, of New York. 2. Charles Todd, of St. Louis. 3. Hinman Holden, of Seattle, Washington. 4. Jerome Augustus, whose death occurred February 1, 1884.

Hinman Holden Clark's death occurred January 28, 1908. Mrs. Clark, who survives him, is a follower of Christian Science, and a notable ancestry gives her membership in the Society of Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

(The Leonard Line).

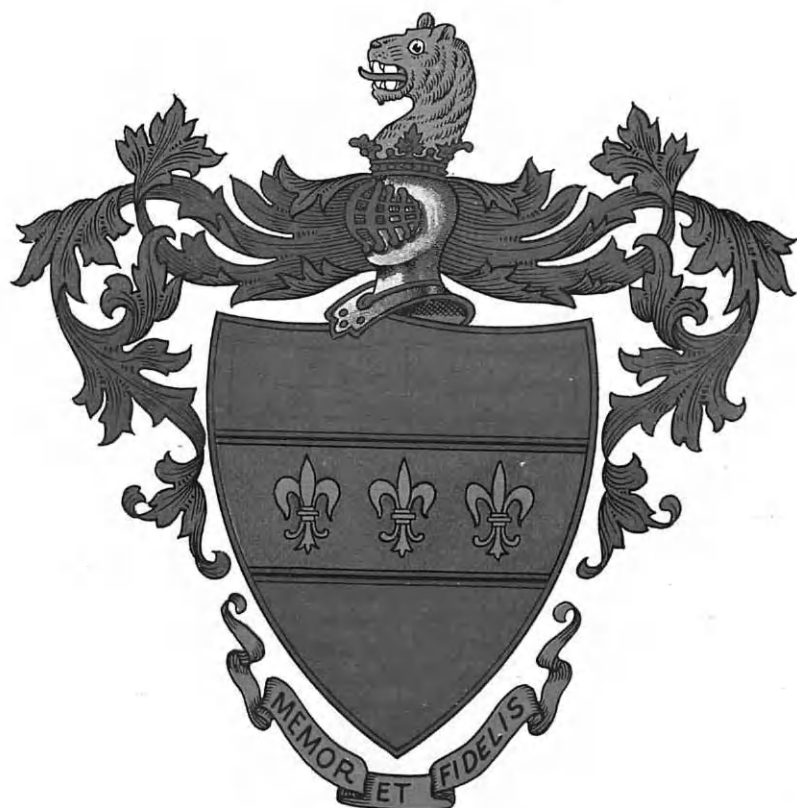
Arms—Or, on a fesse azure three fleurs-de-lis argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a tiger's head argent.

Motto—*Memor et fidelis.*

The name Leonard is one of those taken from the Christian name, and signifies the lion-hearted. The family has long been of prominence in England, coming from Leonard, Lord Dacre, of England. The first American Leonards were Solomon, James, and Henry, brothers, sons of Thomas Leonard, of Pontipool, Wales, a place famous for iron works and mines. They were Puritans.

(1) Solomon Leonard came from Holland, probably with Rev. John Robinson's congregation, although not in the "Mayflower." He was engaged in the service of the Colony Company in Plymouth for a time, but became one of the



Leonard

early settlers of Duxbury, where he was living when the town was incorporated in 1637. He received a grant of land there in 1638, and was admitted a free-man in 1643. The same year he was on a list of those able to bear arms. He spelled his name Lenner, and sometimes Lennerson. He became one of the earliest proprietors and settlers of Bridgewater, where he lived during the remainder of his life. He was a weaver by trade. The Christian name of his wife was Mary. Children: 1. Samuel, married (first) Abigail Wood; (second) Deborah —. 2. John, born about 1645, married Sarah (Chandler?). 3. Jacob, mentioned below. 4. Isaac, married Deliverance —. 5. Solomon, married Mary —. 6. Mary, married, December 24, 1673, John Pollard.

Rev. Dr. Fobes, describing Rayham (a part of Taunton) in 1793, wrote as follows:

The first adventurers from England to this country who were skilled in the forge and iron manufacture were two brothers, viz: James and Henry Leonard. They came to this town in the year 1652, which was about two years after the first settlers had planted themselves upon this spot, and in the year 1652 these Leonards here built the first forge in America. Henry not long after moved from this place to the Jerseys and settled there. James, who was the great progenitor from whom the whole race of Leonards sprang, lived and died in this town. He came from Pontipool, Monmouthshire, and brought with him his son Thomas, then a small boy, who afterward worked at the bloomery art, with his father at the forge. This forge was situated on the great road, and having been repaired from generation to generation it is to this day still in employ. On one side of the dam, at a small distance from each other, stand three large elms and one oak tree. Two of the elms are near three feet in circumference and are still large and flourishing. These trees are now almost one hundred and twenty years old which, with the ancient buildings and other objects around, present to the eye a scene of most venerable antiquity. In

the distance of one mile and a quarter from this forge is a place called Fowling pond, on the northerly side of which once stood King Philip's house. It was called King Philip's hunting house, because in the season most favorable to hunting he resided there, but spent the winter chiefly at Mt. Hope, probably for the benefit of fish. Philip and these Leonards it seems long lived in good neighborhood, and such was Philip's friendship that as soon as war broke out, which was in 1675, he gave strict orders to all his Indians never to hurt the Leonards. During the war, two houses near the forge were constantly garrisoned. These buildings are yet standing. One of them was built by James Leonard long before King Philip's War. This house still stands in its original Gothic form and is now inhabited together with the same paternal spot by Leonards of the sixth generation. In the cellar of this house was deposited for a considerable time the head of King Philip, for it seems that even Philip himself shared the fate of kings; he was decollated and his head carried about and shown as a curiosity by one alderman, the man who shot him. There is yet in being an ancient case of drawers which used to stand in this house upon which the deep scars and mangled impressions of Indian hatchets are now seen, but the deeper impressions made upon those affrighted young women, who fled in fright when the Indians broke in, cannot be known. Under the door steps of the same building now lie buried two unfortunate young women who, in their flight, were shot down by the Indians and the blood was seen to run quite across the road, but more fortunate was the flight of Uriah Leonard, who was riding from Taunton to the forge in this place, was discovered and fired upon by the Indians. He instantly plucked off his hat, swung it around, which startled his horse, and in full canter he reached the forge dam, without a wound, but several bullets were shot through the hat he held in his hand, and through the neck of his horse, near the mane, from which the blood on both sides gushed and ran down both his legs.

Barber's "History of New England," published 1853, contains an illustration described as follows:

The above cut represents the original Leonard House in this town where tradition says that Philip's head was deposited for some time.

It is still occupied by one of the family and so far as we are informed it is the oldest mansion of the family now standing in the county. The vane at one end is inscribed with the date 1700, but there is little doubt of the house having been built at least thirty years previous. The workmanship, especially within, is remarkably massive and sound. It is apparently modelled after the English fashions of the eighteenth century with some modification proper for defense against the Indians. It was garrisoned during war. The Fowling Pond, still so called, has become a swamp.

(II) Jacob Leonard, son of Solomon and Mary Leonard, was born about 1647. It is said that he was one of the earliest settlers of Worcester, but was doubtless driven out by the Indians and lived in Bridgewater again. He was in Weymouth in 1679, where two daughters were born. In 1681 he sold certain tracts of his Bridgewater property to John Aldrich, and in exchange took John Aldrich's place in Mendon. On the second attempt to settle Worcester, Jacob Leonard located, in 1684-85, in the vicinity of Lake Quinsigamond. About May 1, 1693, the Indians being troublesome, they went back to Bridgewater. He lived for a short time in Taunton, North Purchase (now Easton). His will was dated December 14, 1716, and proved December 19, 1717. He married (first) Phebe Chandler, daughter of Roger Chandler; (second) Susanna King, born in Weymouth, May 6, 1659, died in Bridgewater, daughter of Samuel and Experience (Phillips) King, and granddaughter of John King, an original proprietor of Mendon. Children by first wife: 1. Joseph, of further mention. 2. Josiah. Children by second wife: 3. Abigail, born in Weymouth, November 11, 1680, married Thomas Washburn. 4. Susannah, born in Weymouth, December 24, 1683, died November 19, 1764; married, March 22, 1714, Ebenezer Hill. 5. Experience. 6. Mary, married, November 27, 1719,

Benjamin Willis. 7. Solomon, born in Bridgewater, 1693, died May 29, 1761; married, 1730, Elizabeth Perkins. 8. Sarah, born in Bridgewater, June 11, 1699; married, February 27, 1720-21, William Orcutt. 9. Jacob, born in Bridgewater, June 13, 1702, died December 6, 1722.

(III) Joseph Leonard, son of Jacob and Phebe (Chandler) Leonard, was born about 1670, and died January 29, 1749. He and his wife are buried in the old Bridgewater burying ground. He resided in Bridgewater. He married, in 1695, Martha Orcutt, born in Scituate, in 1671, died September 30, 1752, daughter of William and Martha Orcutt. Children: 1. Joseph, mentioned below. 2. Ephraim, married, September 16, 1720, Martha Perkins. 3. Martha, married, October 7, 1734, Ebenezer Eddy.

(IV) Joseph Leonard, son of Joseph and Martha (Orcutt) Leonard, was born in 1696, and died in Bridgewater, April 28, 1786. He was a prosperous farmer, and active in church affairs. He married, September 14, 1721, Mary Packard, born 1696, died March 29, 1770, daughter of Nathaniel Packard. Children: 1. Mary, born July 25, 1722, died young. 2. Sarah, born October 15, 1723, married, December 20, 1743, Isaac Pool. 3. Dan, born July 29, 1725. 4. Seth, born March 1, 1727, died 1755. 5. Mary, born February 2, 1729, died young. 6. Joseph, born November 1, 1730, died October 11, 1793; married, January 31, 1750, Huldah Dean. 7. Benjamin, born October 21, 1732, died November 22, 1813; married (first) 1756, Keturah Briggs; (second) February 17, 1760, Mary Renette; (third) Polly Bosworth. 8. David (twin), of whom further. 9. Jonathan, born July 29, 1734 (twin), died December 31, 1813; married, April 25, 1758, Martha Washburn. 10. Simeon, born

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November 24, 1737, died September 20, 1793; married, April 10, 1764, Anna Smith.

(V) Captain David Leonard, son of Joseph and Mary (Packard) Leonard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, July 29, 1734, died November 24, 1813. He was a soldier in the French Wars, and was with General John Winslow's regiment in 1755 in the expedition to Nova Scotia. He was present at the capture of Ticonderoga in 1759, and also served in the Revolution, a minuteman at the Lexington alarm. Afterwards he was a master mariner and a farmer at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, a part of the farm on which he lived being still owned by descendants. It is written of him that he was a man of great energy, of character, and lived an exemplary life.

He married, May 24, 1770, Mary Hall, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Andrews) Hall. (See Hall V.) She was a woman of firm religious convictions, strong marked character, great energy of purpose, and filled a long and active life with usefulness. Children: 1. David Augustus, of whom further. 2. Zenas Lockwood, born January 16, 1773. 3. Mary, born September 2, 1774. 4. Bernard, born February 16, 1777. 5. Caleb Francisco. 6. Olive, born October 12, 1780. 7. Hannah, born August 11, 1782. 8. Linus Romulus, born August 10, 1784. 9. Sarah, born April 26, 1786. 10. Fanny, born April 2, 1788. 11. George Washington, born February 8, 1790. 12. James Manning, of whom further. 13. Charles Frederick, born July 15, 1796.

(VI) David Augustus Leonard, son of Captain David and Mary (Hall) Leonard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 25, 1771. He was graduated from Brown University in 1792 after preparation under the famous tutor, Abner Alden, and was ordained

to the ministry, December 17, 1794, at Bridgewater. He became one of the leading divines of his day, a man of rich spirituality and uplifting fervor. He married, February 9, 1797, Mary Peirce, daughter of Captain Job and Elizabeth (Rounseville) Peirce.

Rev. David Augustus Leonard's daughter, Helen Leonard, wife of Dr. Charles Hay, was the mother of the distinguished Colonel John Hay, first Assistant Secretary of State under President Lincoln, and joint author with Colonel John G. Nicolay, of the "History of Abraham Lincoln." The career of Colonel Hay is but one of the outstanding examples of public service rendered by Leonard connections in the generations of the family's history.

(VI) James Manning Leonard, son of Captain David and Mary (Hall) Leonard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 24, 1792, died October 31, 1847. In early life he was apprenticed to his uncle, Cephas Thompson, of Middleborough, to learn the art of portrait painting, and he afterwards practiced his profession in Middleborough, spending his winters in the Southern States, where he painted many portraits. He removed to Illinois in 1834, settling in Ottawa, where he engaged in the mercantile and milling business. He married (first), January 1, 1815, Sally Thompson, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Bowen) Thompson. She was born May 22, 1795, died November 17, 1822. He married (second), November 8, 1826, Clarinda Wood, daughter of the Hon. Wilkes Wood. (See Wood V.) She was born July 27, 1799, died April 28, 1832. He married (third), November 24, 1834, Minerva Dimmick, daughter of Deacon Ephraim and Jerusha Dimmick, of Ottawa, Illinois. She was born April 10, 1813, died

December 29, 1874. Child of first marriage: 1. Othalia Adaline, born March 11, 1816, died 1835. Children of second marriage: 2. James Manning, born August 10, 1827. 3. Eliza Ann, of whom further. 4. Frances Clarinda, born March 11, 1832, died 1852. Children of third marriage: 5. A daughter, born 1836, died aged eleven months. 6. A daughter, born 1838, died aged three months. 7. Edith Amanda, born February 14, 1840. 8. Austin Bernard, born 1842.

(VII) Eliza Ann Leonard, daughter of James Manning and Clarinda (Wood) Leonard, was born February 12, 1829, died June 6, 1852. She married December 16, 1850, Charles Todd. He was born May 1, 1817, died July 9, 1889, at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

(VIII) Fanny Eliza Todd, daughter of Charles and Eliza Ann (Leonard) Todd, was born November 16, 1851. She married, January 28, 1875, Hinnian Holden Clark, of St. Louis, born March 29, 1848. She is a cousin of the late renowned diplomatist, Colonel John Hay, member of the Cabinet of President Abraham Lincoln.

(The Hall Line).

Arms—Ermine, a chevron gules between three stags' heads erased of the second.

Crest—A stag's head erased as in arms.

Motto—*Suaviter in modo fortiter in re.*

Families of the name of Hall are very numerous in the United States and in England. The name is second in popularity and in frequency to Smith. The Rev. David B. Hall, in his book of 1883, "The Halls of New England," mentions twenty early immigrants named John Hall. Savage names nearly as many and states that great confusion results. The name is a very ancient one in England, and is derived from the Saxon form of the Latin word, *aula*, which signifies the portion of an early castle which cor-

responds to the hall of more modern dwellings.

(I) George Hall immigrated from Devonshire County, England, in 1636-37. He died in Taunton, Massachusetts, October 30, 1669. He was a proprietor of Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, and settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, one of the forty-six original proprietors of the first territorial purchase from the Indian sachem, Massasoit. Admitted a freeman in 1643, he was enrolled to bear arms the same year. Later he was a member of the Board of the Supervising Council, constable, chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1666-69, clerk in 1656, and several years after that date. He and his wife Mary were the parents of six children: 1. John, born in 1640. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Samuel, born in 1644. 4. Charity. 5. Sarah. 6. Mary.

(II) Joseph Hall, son of George and Mary Hall, was born in 1642, died April 17, 1705. He was a tailor, and resided on the homestead inherited from his father, also being a large land owner in his own right. He was constable in 1667-80, and surveyor during that time. He was a ready promoter of the Pilgrim Church and town affairs, and was a share owner in the iron works. He married Mary Bell, daughter of Nathaniel Bell. Children: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Mary, born in 1696; married Joseph Wilbore. 3. Mehitable, born in 1698, died in 1785. 4. Abigail, born in 1700, died in 1790. 5. Nathaniel, born in 1702. 6. Nehemiah, born in 1703-04.

(III) Captain Joseph Hall, son of Joseph and Mary (Bell) Hall, was born in 1694, died in 1763. He was a wealthy business man, as the inventory of his estate discloses, and was a slave owner. As master of a sailing vessel he was engaged in coast trade to New York and the West Indies, and was a prominent

member of the church of Taunton. He married (first) Elizabeth Leonard, daughter of James Leonard, the iron manufacturer. She was born in 1694, died in 1750. He married (second) Mrs. Sarah (Dean) Williams. Children by first wife: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Susannah, married Job Tisdale. Child by second wife: 3. Ebenezer, born in 1754.

(IV) Joseph Hall, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Leonard) Hall, was born October 12, 1720, died October 31, 1807. He resided on a portion of the patrimonial estate at Taunton, Massachusetts, was a farmer and also a merchant. He was a member and deacon of the First Church of Taunton. He married Mary Andrews, daughter of James Andrews. She was born February 14, 1724, died December 21, 1814. Children: 1. Persis, born August 21, 1750. 2. Mary (twin to Persis), of whom further. 3. Elizabeth, born February 17, 1752. 4. Josias, born April 12, 1754. 5. Hannah, born November 23, 1755. 6. Sarah, born March 2, 1758, died 1798. 7. Anna, born April 30, 1761, died 1823.

(V) Mary Hall, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Andrews) Hall, was born August 21, 1750, died December 4, 1839. She married, May 24, 1770, Captain David Leonard. (See Leonard V.)

(The Wood Line).

Wood or Woods is a surname of ancient English origin, and had its origin in designating some men from their residence near woods. Atwood and Bywood are forms of the same name. The surname Hill is of similar origin, and perhaps quite as generally used. Other surnames formed in this way are Pond, Rivers, Lake, Bridge, etc. The medieval spelling of this surname was Atte Wode, afterwards softened to Atwood. Since

the immigrants came to this country with the early settlers at Plymouth, we find Wood and Atwood used interchangeably. Almost every conceivable Wood in England surnamed some family back in the tenth, eleventh or twelfth centuries, and hence the multitude bearing this name. In Domesday the name is found in the Latin form De Silva, in County Suffolk. In the Hundred Rolls the forms de la Wode, In le Wode and Ate Wode are found.

(I) Henry Wood, immigrant ancestor of the Middleboro family, was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, as early as 1641. He was sometimes called "alias Atwood." He was a proprietor of Plymouth, September 16, 1641; on the list of men of Plymouth able to bear arms, 1643. He removed to Middleboro where he married, April 25, 1644, Abigail Jenney. He died before September 30, 1670, when the inventory of his estate was taken. Administration was granted to his widow Abigail. His son John made a noncupative will dated April 13, 1673, bequeathing to his two youngest brothers, his sister and his mother. The court ordered land of his to be given over to Abiel and Isaac, the two youngest brothers, by Samuel, the eldest. Children: 1. Samuel, born May 25, 1647. 2. Jonathan, born January 1, 1649. 3. David, born October 17, 1651; married Mary Coombs, daughter of Cuthbert Cuthbertson, and widow of Francis Coombs. Children: John, born 1686; David, born 1688; and Jabez, born 1691. 4. Sarah. 5. John. 6. Isaac. 7. Abiel, of whom further.

(II) Abiel Wood, son of Henry and Abigail (Jenney) Wood, was born in 1658, and died October 10, 1719. He married, December 16, 1683, Abijah (or Abiah) Bowen, born 1663, died May 21, 1746. Children: 1. Elnathan, born April

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14, 1686. 2. Abijah, born February 20, 1688; married Isaac Tinkham. 3. Abiel, born March 19, 1690. 4. Timothy, born October 13, 1693. 5. Jerusha, born November 11, 1695. 6. Ebenezer, of whom further. 7. Judah, born July 28, 1700. 8. Thomas, born January 30, 1702-03.

✓(III) Ebenezer Wood, son of Abiel and Abijah (or Abiah) (Bowen) Wood, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, August 4, 1697, died December 5, 1768. He married, in 1728, Lydia Lovell, born in 1706, died October 3, 1789. Children: 1. Silas, born May 23, 1729. 2. Timothy, born May 10, 1732. 3. Sarah, born June 17, 1734. 4. Ebenezer, of whom further. 5. Lydia, born April 27, 1738. 6. Simeon, born September 28, 1740. 7. Levi, born September 28, 1740, twin of Simeon. 8. Abiel. 9. Mary.

✓(IV) Ebenezer Wood, son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Lovell) Wood, was born at Middleboro, Massachusetts, March 13, 1736. The records of the Third Company of Infantry. William Tupper, captain, enlisted at Middleboro, Massachusetts, for service in the Revolution, name Private Ebenezer Wood. He married, in 1767, Sally Bennett, daughter of Cornelius Bennett, born in 1748, died October 23, 1811. Children: 1. Wilkes, of whom further. 2. Horatio G. 3. Theodate, born in 1779. 4. Ebenezer, born in 1774, died September 2, 1800.

✓(V) Judge Wilkes Wood, son of Ebenezer and Sally (Bennett) Wood, was born in 1771, died October 1, 1843. He was graduated from Brown University, in the class of 1793, and forty years afterward he was elected a fellow of the corporation. Studying law with Judge Thomas at Plymouth, Massachusetts, he was admitted to the bar of that county in 1796, and began the practice of his profession at Middleboro, where he continued until his appointment as Judge of

Probate. Later he was elected president of the bar association of the county, was State Senator for two years, and a member of Electoral College which cast its vote for William H. Harrison. Upon the death of Judge Thomas (1821), he was appointed Judge of Plymouth County, an office he held at the time of his death. As a lawyer he was respected throughout the county. He was an able judge, well read in his profession, and of sterling integrity.

✓Judge Wood married (first), 1798, Betsey Tinkham, born in 1779, died September 21, 1803. He married (second) Mrs. Betsey Thompson, who died December 12, 1822, aged thirty-three years. He married (third) Mrs. Lucy (Nickols) Cushing, who died September 26, 1848, aged sixty-one. Children: 1. Clarinda, second wife of James Manning Leonard (See Leonard VI.) 2. Charles W. 3. Emily Louisa, married Leonard Elmes. 4. Mary T., married Russell L. Hathaway. 5. Sally, born 1803, died 1846; married a Leonard. 6. William Henry, born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, October 24, 1811. 7. Joseph T., born in 1819, died February 6, 1890.

(The Hinman Line).

The name of Hinman is found in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and also in Germany, spelled Hinmann. In England the name was often spelled Inman, Hyndman, and in other ways.

(1) Edward Hinman, immigrant ancestor, came from England, and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, about 1650. He was the first and only immigrant of the name in America. Tradition says that he had belonged to the bodyguard of Charles I as sergeant-at-arms, and escaped from Cromwell's wrath to America. This is probably where he gained the title of sergeant, which he held in

America. From the Dutch records at Albany it appears that he had some connection with Captain John Underhill, in offering their military services to Governor Stuyvesant to fight the Indians, but the offer was declined, and tradition says that Sergeant Hinman disbanded his company at Stamford soon afterward, and settled in Stratford. He was a farmer and extensive land owner there, and was the first owner of the old tide mill between Stratford and what is now Bridgeport. Soon after settling there he had a house-lot which is recorded and described in the "Stratford Records," "19th of 9th month, 1668." Royal R. Hinman, in his work of 1856, says: "This house of Sergeant Hinman was located upon the west of the present Main street in Stratford, a little southwest of that noble old Episcopal Church the beauty of which is its antiquated structure and plainness." At a town meeting on March 7, 1654, and on February 2, 1664, various pieces of land were given to him by division of the town lands. He also purchased land at different times. In 1681 he sold his homestead and removed to Woodbury, Connecticut, where he made his will. He died November 26, 1681, it is thought in Stratford, where his will was proved and recorded. He remembered all his children, and directed that his youngest son, Edward, Jr., be brought up to a trade by Jehial Preston, of Stratford. His death is recorded in Stratford. He was a man of pure character, and was much respected for his strict honesty and integrity. He married, in Stratford, Hannah Stiles, daughter of Francis and Sarah Stiles, who removed from Windsor to Stratford. Children, born in Stratford: 1. Sarah, born September 10, 1635. 2. Titus, born in June, 1655. 3. Samuel, born in 1658. 4. Benjamin, of whom further. 5. Hannah, born July 15, 1666.

6. Mary, born in 1668. 7. Patientte, born in 1670. 8. Edward, born in Stratford, in 1672.

(II) Benjamin Hinman, son of Edward and Hannah (Stiles) Hinman, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, in February, 1662-63, and died in Woodbury, in 1713. He was a farmer. He settled at Woodbury, Connecticut, and was Representative to the General Court in 1711. He married, at Woodbury, Connecticut, July 12, 1684, Elizabeth Lamb, the first marriage recorded on Woodbury records. Children: 1. Annis, baptized in 1685-86, died young. 2. Hannah, baptized in October, 1686. 3. Adam, baptized in January, 1687. 4. Noah, of whom further. 5. Benjamin, baptized in April, 1692. 6. Elizabeth, baptized in February, 1693. 7. Eunice, baptized in May, 1696. 8. Annis, baptized in 1697. 9. Rachel, born in 1700. 10. Edward, born October 25, 1702. 11. Samuel, born in December, 1704. 12. Wart, born October 16, 1706. 13. Mercy, born December 23, 1709.

(III) Judge Noah Hinman, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Lamb) Hinman, was baptized at Woodbury, Connecticut, in July, 1689, and died November 4, 1766. He was one of the most important men of his county, Justice of the Peace in 1713, deacon of the First Church of Woodbury, member of Legislature of Connecticut for eight sessions, one of the side judges of the County Court, Litchfield County, Connecticut, five years, and in 1732 one of a committee to lay out the South Purchase.

Judge Hinman married (first), February 28, 1710-11, Anna Knowles. She died February 10, 1720. He married (second) Sarah Scovill, of Waterbury, Connecticut; she died April 23, 1741. He married (third) Widow Wildman. Children by first wife: 1. Elizabeth, baptized

May 25, 1713. 2. Gideon, born January 30, 1715, died 1722. 3. Adam, baptized in July, 1718. 4. Thankful, baptized in January, 1719-20, died in January, 1720. Children by second wife: 5. Gideon, baptized in November, 1725. 6. Edward, born April 2, 1730. 7. Abijah, baptized in 1733. 8. Reuben, of whom further. 9. Simeon, baptized December 4, 1737. 10. Noah, Jr., baptized in June, 1740. 11. Sarah, baptized August 1, 1742. Children by third wife: 12. Arnole, baptized in 1746. 13. Damaris, born and baptized in 1748.

(IV) Reuben Hinman, son of Judge Noah and Sarah (Scovill) Hinman, was baptized September 7, 1735. He removed from Woodbury to Williamstown, Massachusetts, and from there to East Hoosick (now Adams), Massachusetts. Under the command of Captain Ebenezer Downs, on the alarm of Fort William Henry, near Lake George, he and his brother marched there in August, 1757, where they remained on duty several weeks. In the Revolutionary War he served as selectman of East Hoosick, and at the alarms of Berkshire County, Massachusetts Militia. He married, September 29, 1756, Mary Downs, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Downs and his wife, Mary (Bristol) Downs. Captain Ebenezer Downs served in the French Wars, and in the Revolutionary War he served on the Committee of Safety for Southbury, Connecticut. Children: 1. Eunice, of whom further. 2. Currence, baptized in April, 1760. 3. Abraham, baptized in 1762.

(V) Eunice Hinman, daughter of Reuben and Mary (Downs) Hinman, was born in 1757. She married, in 1774, James Holden. (See Holden I.)

(The Holden Line).

The name Holden, Holdin, Holding or

Houlding is an ancient and noteworthy English patronymic early introduced into the American Colonies.

(I) The record of the line that follows begins with James Holden, born in 1756, who died in Batavia, New York, in 1839. He lived in Barre and Adams, Massachusetts, later removing to Genesee County, New York, where he was pensioned for service in the Massachusetts Continental Line during the Revolutionary War. He married, in 1774, Eunice Hinman. (See Hinman V.) Issue: 1. Hinman, of whom further. 2. Samuel C., born in 1794; married Delia Towner. Electa, married Russell A. Dickinson.

(II) Hinman Holden, son of James and Eunice (Hinman) Holden, was born in Adams, Massachusetts, in 1787, and died in 1871. He served in the War of 1812. He married Tryphenia Stewart, and among their children was Caroline, who married Jerome Augustus Clark, they becoming the parents of Hinman Holden Clark (q.v.)

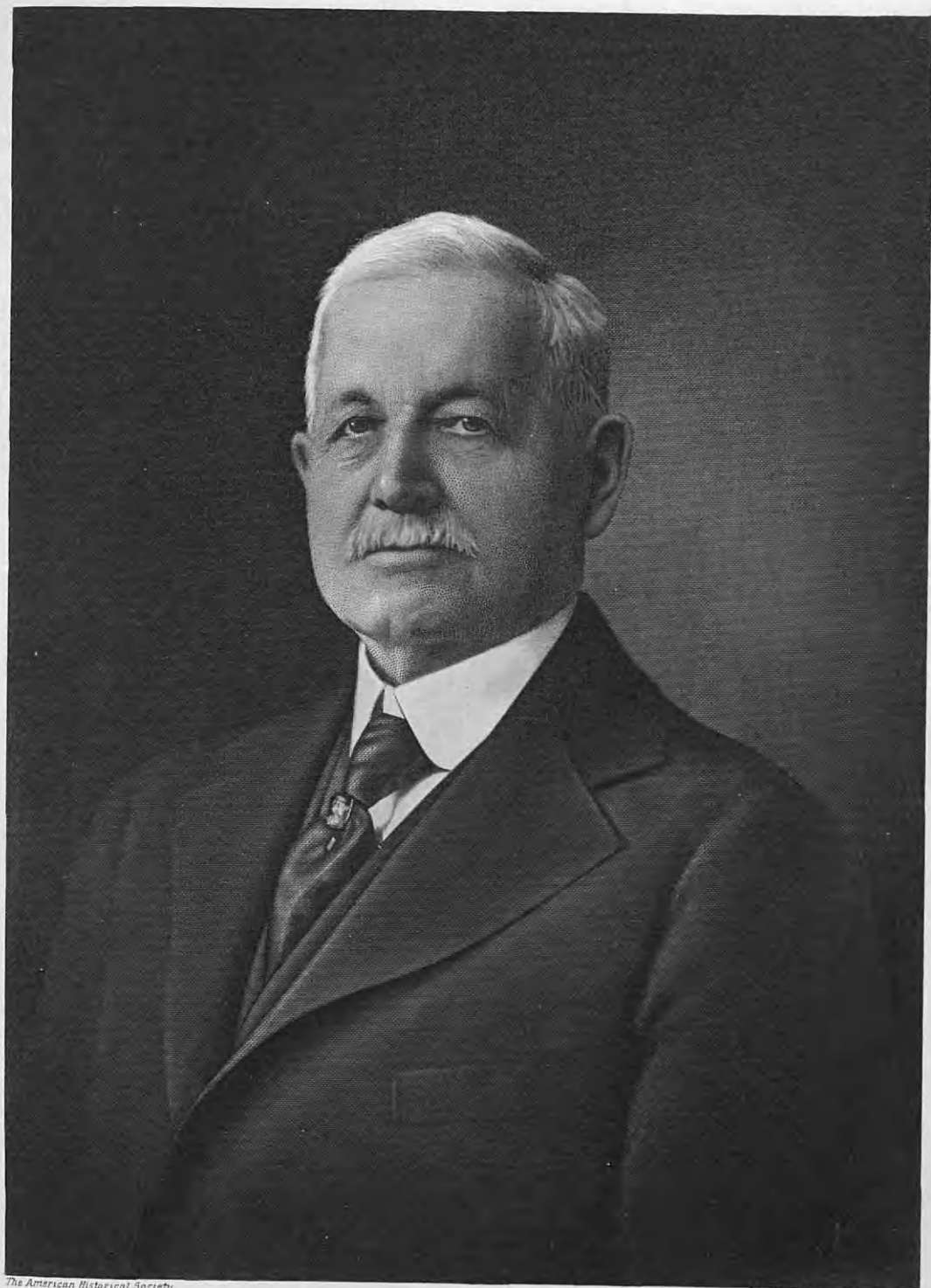
References: "History of Plymouth County, Massachusetts." Leonard Genealogy. Bridge-water Vital Records. Genealogy of Henry Wood and four generations of His Descendants. "History of Middleboro, Massachusetts." Hinman Genealogy. D. A. R. Lineage Books. "Matthews American Armory." Family Data.

KLEINHANS, Jacob,

Attorney.

Each soul on touching thine
Caught from the slightest contact something
good,
Some little grace, one kindly thought,
One aspiration yet unfelt, one bit of courage,
For the darkening sky, one gleam of faith,
To brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond the
gathering mists,
To make this life worth while,
And Heaven a surer heritage.

A lawyer of eminence, numbering



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Jacob Kleinkauf.

among his clients many of the leading men and larger corporations of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Western Michigan. Jacob Kleinhans was the object of a large proportion of his profession's honors. But it was as a churchman that Mr. Kleinhans was perhaps better and more intimately known to more people, he having served Grace Church as senior warden from 1882 until 1918, coming to Grace Parish when it meant faith, courage and work, becoming a member of its first vestry, consecrating to the service trained legal habits and his experiences.

Jacob Kleinhans was born in Belvidere, New Jersey, January 19, 1845, and died at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, October 7, 1918. He spent the first twenty-one years of his life in his native State, there acquiring his secular and professional education, and gaining admission to the New Jersey bar. In 1866 he came West, locating at Rochester, Michigan, later removing to Grand Rapids, where the many years of life yet remaining him were passed in honor and prosperity.

In Grand Rapids he first was connected with the law office of Judge Isaac H. Parish, later becoming associated with Ebenezer Eggleston in law practice. This firm subsequently became Blair, Eggleston, Kingsley & Kleinhans. Judge Eggleston's retirement changed the firm name to Blair, Kingsley & Kleinhans. Still another change in the firm name came with the death of James Blair, the senior member, Kingsley & Kleinhans practicing until Mr. Kleinhans withdrew to form a partnership with Loyal E. Knappen under the firm name Knappen & Kleinhans. There was no change in firm name after the admission of Stuart E. Knappen, but when Judge Knappen was appointed to the Federal bench, he withdrew from the firm, which then

became Kleinhans & Knappen, but later Marshall M. Uhl was admitted, and in 1916 the firm personnel was increased by the admission of Harold Bryant. All these men were men of honor and proved ability, the firms, as named, standing high in public esteem and professional importance. Mr. Kleinhans had few business interests unconnected with his profession, but for many years he was a director of the Fourth National Bank. He was never a candidate for public office, yet was keenly alive to all the responsibilities of citizenship.

When Grace Church was still a mission Mr. Kleinhans taught in the Sunday school. At his death, forty-five years later, one of the members of the choir of another church asked the choir-master of Grace Church if he might sing with the choir of Grace Church at the Memorial service, saying: "Forty-five years ago I was a member of Grace Sunday school and Grace was but a little mission. Mr. Kleinhans was my teacher, he placed his impress upon me then and I have loved him ever since."

In 1875 he was elected a member of the first vestry of Grace Church, and on December 28, 1879, was confirmed. He was elected junior warden in 1881, and senior warden in 1882, holding the latter office until his death, thirty-six years later. In 1897 he was appointed chancellor of the diocese, and each year was reappointed. The same year he was elected a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Western Michigan, and that office he also held until his passing. He was elected a member of the association of the Diocese, and later was a trustee of that association. At about the same time he was made a trustee of the Akeley School for Girls, a Diocesan school at Grand Haven, he serving in that position for the remainder of his

life. He represented the Diocese at the meetings of the Fifth Missionary Department and those of the Provincial Synod. He also represented the Diocese at the General Convention in 1910, 1913 and 1916. As he was one of the recognized leaders of the Michigan bar and one of the country's distinguished lawyers, so too he was one of the recognized leaders of the church in his own Diocese and throughout the land. He was frequently consulted by those in authority, and was an expert in Canon law. In his parish he was its acknowledged leader and its unfailing supporter. All respected and admired him and those who knew him loved him. He was a man of few words but his life spoke volumes. Said his rector: "From the time I became Rector of Grace Church I planned and consulted with him about every thing which related to the church and parish. I also brought to him matters of a personal nature and I grew to love him as I do my Father. In every department of his life he was faithful."

The following resolutions were passed by the Vestry of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church and signed by the ten members of that body:

Jacob Kleinhans fell with the leaves in the rich, golden year end of his life. To those of us who have lived and worked and played with him down through the years, the announcement that he had answered the last summons came with benumbing; and we found ourselves groping about like children for a reason why God's hand should thus fall so heavily upon us, and in an impotence we fain would have protested against the divine decree. In this day of momentous happenings, when the world is fairly writhing with the conflicting passions of man, we do well to step aside a bit and contemplate a life on every department of which God seems to have put the divine stamp of approval.

The life of Jacob Kleinhans was woven and interwoven with the fabric of this parish and his church was his great love. Words fail utterly to express the affection he had for her,

and the reverence with which he held her. We who have had the benefit of his counsel, his encouragement and guidance through all the vicissitudes of the parish, now feel most poignantly his departure.

Jacob Kleinhans was a man of childlike simplicity of character. He was the uncompromising foe of all cant and dissimulation. He had in a rich measure the abiding consciousness that he was fundamentally right with God. The consciousness of having done well the task allotted to him constituted his sole reward, and he was content to go down to the grave unpraised of men.

In this hour when the wound in the heart is still fresh, the words of Bryant fall upon the ear with a peculiar sense of comfort and consolation

"Why mourn ye that our friend is gone?
Ye are not sad to see the gathered grain,
Nor when the mellow fruit the orchards cast
Nor when the yellow woods shake down the
ripened mart.

"Ye sigh not when the sun his course fulfilled
His glorious course, rejoicing earth and sky,
In the soft evening when the winds are
stilled,
Sinks where his islands of refreshment lie,
and leaves the smile of the departure
spread
Over the warm-colored heaven and ruddy
mountain head."

The light of his life will not be dimmed in the mists of the years, but rather will it glow with an ever-increasing radiance to our children and our children's children. It is with profound gratitude for the life that has touched ours so closely and with the responsive thrill of an emotion deep within us we append our signatures to this appreciation of the life of one of God's noblemen.

Signed by the Vestry.

Resolutions passed by the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Western Michigan:

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Western Michigan mourns the death of Mr. Jacob Kleinhans, an honored member of that body, who entered into paradise on October 7, 1918. It is not possible to adequately record the love and esteem which was felt by the many who have sat with Mr. Kleinhans in the

deliberations of the Standing Committee, for never has Christian character been blended with mundane judgment in such high degree of excellence and balance as that exhibited by our lamented friend and co-worker. Profound in learning, possessed of quick perception, direct of speech and method, imbued with a deep sense of justice, Mr. Kleinhans brought to all the meetings incalculable assistance, the loss of which his fellow members can never cease to miss. As Chancellor of the diocese his deep spiritual nature enabled him to rule by higher standards and principles than those of the world, his decisions being as faithfully laid down according to the precepts of his Lord and Master as by the laws of the State. No member of the Standing Committee was ever more faithful in his attendance than was Mr. Kleinhans. His life was never so busy as to lead him to neglect the duties of his church. He was, in short and in the fullest sense, a loyal churchman, and the refining of his own spiritual nature, and by word and example, the spiritual nature of many others, was more to Jacob Kleinhans than was the gaining of fame or wealth. The life he led was one of unfaltering rectitude, and leaving behind for all who knew him a wonderful heritage, he has passed worthily to his great reward. These remarkable traits of character earned for Mr. Kleinhans high and well deserved preferment in the Councils of the church, preferment which he received and administered wisely, humbly and modestly. Knowing and feeling all these truths the members of the Standing Committee share deeply in the sorrow which the death of Mr. Kleinhans has brought to those nearest and dearest to him, and that the love and respect borne him may be known, it is directed that this inadequate tribute be spread upon records of the Standing Committee and that a copy be sent to the family of Mr. Kleinhans.

From the "Grand Rapids News:"

In the death of a man like Jacob Kleinhans a community suffers a genuine loss. This model counsellor never sought public approbation. He was content to do his duty, and he had the reward in his own consciousness, in the satisfaction that comes to every real man who lives a real life.

The general public was not well acquainted with Mr. Kleinhans. But the few who were fortunate enough to be included in the circle of his intimates, knew him and appraised him

at his true worth. After all, it is only the few intimates who can gauge a man. The Bar Association of Grand Rapids, which has numbered many brilliant and able lawyers among its membership, will assign him a high place in the legal history of the city. And so will the people in every walk of life.

At a memorial service addresses were made by Roger W. Butterfield on "Mr. Kleinhans as a Citizen;" by the rector, Rev. George Paul Torrence Sargent, on "Mr. Kleinhans as a Communicant;" and by Bishop McCormick on "Mr. Kleinhans as a Churchman." The Bishop also wrote a eulogy of Mr. Kleinhans that appeared in the "Church Helper."

Jacob Kleinhans was married, February 25, 1879, at the residence still occupied by Mrs. Kleinhans, it then being the home of her parents, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, by Rev. William H. Knowlton, to Emma E. Miller, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Cook) Miller. Henry Miller came to Grand Rapids from Rochester, Michigan, about 1867, but was born not far from Buffalo, New York, coming to Michigan in boyhood. He became a successful merchant, and interested in street railways. Henry Miller died April 2, 1879, in Grand Rapids, his widow surviving him until the year 1900. Mrs. Emma E. (Miller) Kleinhans survives her husband and continues her residence in Grand Rapids, Michigan, her home No. 246 Jefferson Avenue, Southeast. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through her mother's line (Cook), her Revolutionary ancestor, Major William Christopher Fox, of New York State. The Cooks were early settlers in Mohawk Valley.

**POST, Rev. Truman Marcellus,
Clergyman, Author.**

The record of the branch of the Post family of which Rev. Truman Marcellus

Post was a distinguished member reaches in notable service in many generations to the early days of the New England Colonies. His long life of seventy-six years was spent in works that represent one of the most noteworthy chapters of the history of this old American line, and his more than forty years in the ministry constitute a period of richly rewarded Christian service. Rev. Truman Marcellus Post was widely known through personal labors in the Middle West when that district represented the frontier of organized community life, and and through his writings and extensive lecture tours he gained reputation as a scholar and divine of rare powers. His span of life covered a period of great change and progress, during all of which he kept thoroughly abreast of the times, and when the crisis of the Civil War came he stood as a rock for the Union, his influence holding the large proportion of his congregation on that side. The story of his life is a narrative of the consecration of splendid gifts to noble aims, and if there creeps into it something of the spirit of devotion that animated him and of the love that he bore his fellows, it is the more faithful account thereof.

Stephen Post, the progenitor, and his wife Eleanor, came to America in the ship "Griffin," settling in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and later accompanying the Rev. Mr. Hooker to Connecticut. Stephen Post was a friend of Uncas in the Pequot War, was one of the builders of the fort at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and was a citizen of considerable distinction. His name is inscribed on the monument in the old burying ground of the Center Church, erected by the citizens of Hartford in memory of the founders of that city.

In 1753 his great-great-grandson Roswell Post, moved to Rutland, Vermont,

where "the old Post mansion" is still standing. Roswell Post, son of this Roswell Post, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga, with Stark at Bennington, and was probably among the "Continental" under General Washington. He served three terms in the Vermont Legislature, and in 1773 settled in Cornwall, where he was a founder of the Congregational church and an officer until his death in 1827. Roswell Post married Martha Mead, of Killingworth, Connecticut, and among their children was Martin Post, father of Truman Marcellus Post.

Martin Post studied law under the preceptorship of Seth Storrs, Esq., a prominent Middlebury lawyer, and, being admitted to the bar in 1802, began practice at Jericho, Vermont, where he remained until 1804. After his marriage in 1804 he moved to Cornwall and was a legal practitioner of that place until 1808. From 1804 to 1808 he was clerk of the Vermont House of Representatives, and from 1808 to 1810 clerk of the Addison County Court. Middlebury became his home in 1808, and, forming a partnership with Horatio Seymour, he resided there until his death in 1811, a man of high moral character and of consequence in the district. He married Sarah Hulburd, of Orwell Village, and in 1813 his widow removed to the home of her father, Ebenezer Hulburd, on the old road from Orwell Village to Benson, and there, in 1814, she married a retired shipmaster, Captain Augustus Hand. Children of Martin and Sarah (Hulburd) Post: 1. Martin M., who was a graduate of Middlebury College in the class of 1826, of which he was valedictorian, took the theological course at the seminary at Andover, and as a young man of twenty-five years went to Logansport, Indiana, where he remained until his death, Octo-

ber 11, 1876. He was one of the founders of Wabash College. 2. Aurelian Hulburd, a graduate of Middlebury College, class of 1832; began theological studies at Andover, which ill health forced him to abandon. He died in 1834, after returning to New England from a journey to the Mississippi. 3. Truman Marcellus, of whom further.

Truman Marcellus Post was born in Middlebury, Connecticut, June 3, 1810, receiving his first name in honor of an uncle. He spent ten years of his boyhood in the old Hulburd home, and after attending the country schools went to college in 1822. Domestic relations after his mother's second marriage were not pleasant, and in 1824 he left home and became a member of the family of an uncle, Deacon Bascom. He studied Latin under the instruction of Lucius Tilden, preceptor in the Addison County Grammar School in Middlebury, and after suitable preparation entered Middlebury College, being graduated in 1829. During vacation periods he taught school, and in 1832-33 lived in Washington, where he became acquainted with such leaders of National life as Marshall, Story, Wirt, Clay, Webster, and Governor Duncan, of Jacksonville, Illinois. In 1833 Mr. Post went West via the Ohio River, and then on to St. Louis, subsequently going to Jacksonville. He was appointed to a professorship in Illinois College, and remained there until 1835, when trouble with his eyes necessitated a trip East for treatment by Dr. Reynolds, of Boston. While on this journey to the neighborhood of his old home he was married, bringing his bride to Jacksonville.

On October 8, 1840, he was ordained in the ministry of the Congregational church, and was given the charge at Jacksonville, beginning his forty years

of active ministerial work. In 1843 he and his family made a short trip to Middlebury, and on this occasion he preached a number of times in the Congregational church. On October 31, 1847, he accepted a call to the Third Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, having at the same time been offered the chair of rhetoric and English literature at Middlebury, feeling that his richest field of opportunity lay in his adopted western home. In 1851 he established Congregationalism in St. Louis, and the First Trinitarian Congregational Church was founded March 14, 1852, Rev. Post becoming its first pastor. On March 4, 1860, a new church at Tenth and Locust streets was dedicated, and the work that he had begun was here continued. Rev. Truman Marcellus Post was a true leader of his people in spiritual affairs, and their trusted and reliable adviser in moral and practical matters. He was a steadfast supporter of the Union throughout the Civil War, and his example and effort did much to enlist the loyalty of his congregation. Rev. Post traveled extensively, lectured a great deal, and was the author of many articles and literary reviews, all of which bore the stamp of deep study and broad scholarship. He continued actively in his work until 1865, when he experienced a recurrence of his former eye trouble, and at this time he had a cataract removed at Boston. He resigned from his pastorate, January 1, 1882.

Rev. Truman M. Post married, in 1835, Frances Henshaw, of Middlebury, Connecticut, whose death occurred November 4, 1873. Her husband survived her until December 31, 1886, and at his passing was mourned in sincere sorrow by the hundreds to whom he had ministered with the devotion and faithfulness that were his outstanding characteristics.

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NEFF, William Byron,

Jurist.

In the passing of Judge William Byron Neff the Cleveland bench lost a valuable official, a judge whom no temptation of policy or gain ever swayed from conscientious decision, a man of rare scholarship and of gentle, courteous personality.

Among the countless tributes paid to his notable career was one by a well known lawyer:

Great men of all times have had their periods of success and decline—statesman, premiers, rulers all, but here is a man who served the public for thirty years and kept its increasing honor and respect to the last day.

A judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio said some years ago:

The Common Pleas judges usually follow the decisions of the Supreme Court, but in this State the Supreme Court follows the decisions of Judge Neff.

In an eloquent address at the funeral of Judge Neff at Wade Memorial Chapel in Lake View Cemetery, Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War under President Wilson said:

I came to know Judge Neff immediately upon coming to Cleveland. He was then on the Common Pleas bench. His splendid command of English won my admiration, and I learned to value his high character and his culture. His love of good literature was a passion. He was a devout student of the classics and could repeat his favorite Shakespearean plays from memory. Therefore he knew words, he used them as rapiers, he painted with them in color, delicate shades of meaning glowed upon his pages, melody sang in his paragraphs and made his decisions vivid. With his learning he combined a keen imagination and an acute sense of humor which made his decisions clear in meaning and smooth as blank verse in composition. His great courtesy to young lawyers and consideration for them won their affection and respect. He was a graphic story teller and an orator of convincing eloquence.

Judge Samuel E. Kramer, presiding Judge of the Common Pleas Court, also

paid tribute to his friend and colleague in a touching address at the funeral services, from which is quoted:

When he had stated a proposition of law, it was stated clearly and completely. No word could be added and none subtracted. Many years since counsel abandoned all effort to find anything in his charges to juries which could be urged in error by reason of the language he employed.

Upon his character as a jurist of rare qualification Judge Neff is assured an enduring place among the great Judges of the State of Ohio. The degree of devotion that he gave to his work, is, I believe, unparalleled. It was his life's very essence. It was to him as the breath of his nostrils, his very heart's blood. He was veritably consecrated to his work.

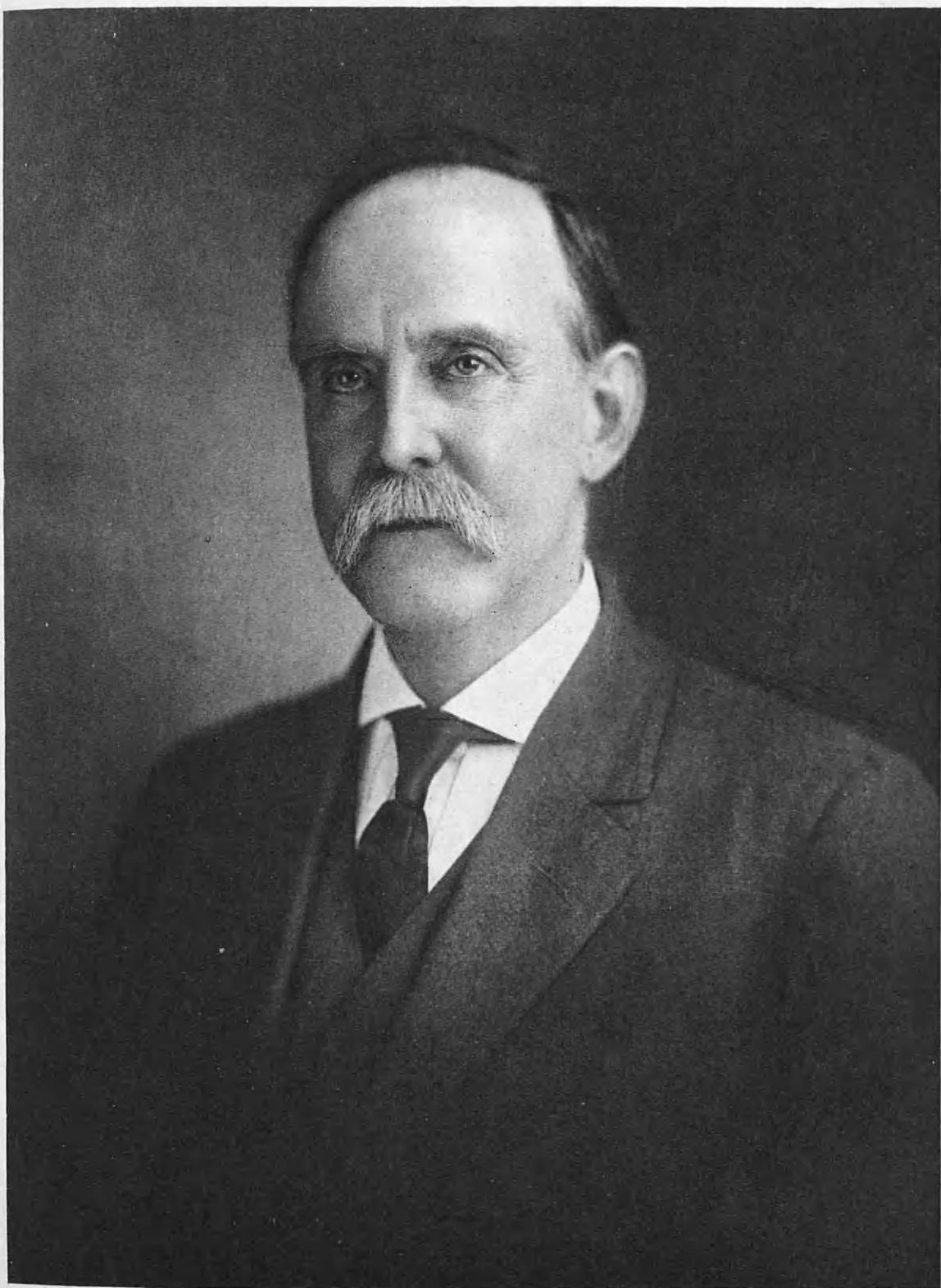
Promptly at the hour set Judge Neff opened his court and nothing was sufficiently important to keep him a moment away. At four o'clock he closed, although ten minutes earlier would have enabled him to reach home an hour sooner.

The Spartan courage of Judge Neff in the last days of his service in the performance of his duties might well be written in prose and poetry with the bravest deeds of men. Here at least was one public servant to whom the public would have said, not, "Do more," but "We command that you do less." But no man could have been more modest or more patient in suffering.

It was this devotion to his work which indirectly cost his life. The car which should have taken him from Gates Mills in time to reach the Court House was late on a Saturday morning in September when he was to give an important decision in a case that was holding up work on the City Hospital. He knew that both sides were waiting for him and started to walk to the village to take a car from there. On the way his car passed him so close that it probably struck his umbrella and threw him down the embankment, breaking his arm. The process of recovery was so slow and complicated that it left him an invalid, suffering constant pain, and too enfeebled to combat later illness.

In closing Judge Kramer said:

In the last months of his service upon the Bench, after his partial recovery from the accident, his body was so frail, his mind so domi-



Wm. H. H. H.

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nating and his gentle spirituality so outstanding that the passing of his physical part seems scarcely to have removed him from us. Neither age nor suffering had dimmed the luster of his talents nor detracted from the high standard of his achievements as a jurist.

An editor of a daily paper wrote:

Judge Neff was a jurist of the old school, conscientious, dignified and learned in the law. A man of human impulses and broad vision, free from political bias, he sought equity and dispensed justice. He had slight patience with the technicalities of the law when he felt they ran counter to the justice and equity of a cause, but his opinions were respected, not alone because they were based on a sound interpretation of legal principles but because they were broad. He kept in close touch with the affairs of ordinary people, and his knowledge of human nature was profound and philosophic, affable and easy of approach, but never forgetful of the dignity of his profession, nor did he ever lose sight of the humanity of the common man. He linked his friends to him firmly, and passed away deeply, truly and universally lamented. Bench and Bar united in paying tribute. The passing of Judge Neff cuts the last link between the old and the new generation—the loss of a man the type of whom is not likely soon to be replaced.

William Byron Neff, son of Cornelius and Eliza Jane (Rhinehart) Neff, was born at Winchester, Preble County, Ohio, April 30, 1852, and died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, November 6, 1922. Later Van Wert, Ohio, became his home and there the lad attended school. At sixteen he became a student at Ohio Wesleyan University, leaving that institution in his senior year to attend the Cincinnati Law School, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1876. He was admitted to the bar the same year and, choosing Cleveland as a location, he formed a partnership with his brother, O. L. Neff, under the firm name of Neff & Neff, which continued until 1890, when he was elected county prosecutor. He served two terms in that office, making a record which

still rings to his praise. In 1894 he was elected to the bench of Cuyahoga County, where he served his term, and was re-elected by a very large majority in 1900. At the end of his second term he retired to enter private practice, taking a year's vacation in Europe, and then forming a partnership with Martin A. Foran, later his colleague on the Common Pleas bench. This partnership continued for a year when, in 1908, Judge Neff was urged to resume his place on the bench and was elected by another large majority, running many thousand votes ahead of his ticket. Again in 1904 he had the same endorsement. In 1920 he had made plans to retire, but yielded to the persuasion of legal friends and consented to the use of his name on the ticket without making any campaign whatever. He was elected by 12,000 votes over his next competitor on the ticket. It was his pride that he had never once asked a man to vote for him, although elected seven times to his two offices. He served but two years of his fifth term as judge, and during his last year was dean of the bench, Judge Foran's death having left him the oldest judge in years and by far in experience. Judge Neff and Judge Foran were warm personal friends, although of opposite political faith. In 1914 Judge Neff presided over the first exclusive divorce court in the United States. Judge Neff compiled a record of longer service on the Common Pleas bench than any other jurist in the history of Ohio. His life was undoubtedly shortened by his diligence at his post. He was always at the service of his contemporaries of the bench. He was often called "The judge who was never reversed." He made few enemies—if any—and the name of his friends was legion. He never took advantage of his position to advertise himself.

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He was editor of "The Bench and Bar of Cleveland," was a member of the Masonic order and of the Cuyahoga County and State Bar Associations. A short time before his death the Cleveland Bar Association counted as one of its luncheon attractions a series of informal talks on literature and travel by Judge Neff. He was to be on the program of the meeting which occurred two months after his death.

"And so, in the midst of honor and usefulness, he came to his death. In his position some other occupant will sit, but the place which Judge Neff left vacant can never be filled."

He sat upon the Common Pleas bench for twenty-six years, and was laid to rest in the city of his adoption and the city in which he rose to professional eminence.

Mrs. Neff, who was Elizabeth Hyer, of Greenfield, Ohio, and their two children, Horace Neff, a member of the Ohio bar, and Amy Clare, wife of George Frederick Burrows, of Cleveland, survived him, also his two beloved grandchildren, William Frederick and Amy Elizabeth Burrows, who made happy his last years in the home in Overlook Road and the summer home which he loved at Gates Mills.

LYON, Benjamin,

Respected Citizen.

In a list of passengers that embarked for America in the "Hopewell," September 11, 1635, we find the name of William Lyon, age "fourteen yeres." "Theis vnderwritten names," it is stated, "are to be transported to New England imbarqued in the Hopewell, Tho: Babb Mr p. Cert. from the Ministers and Justices of their conformitie in Religion to or Church of England: and ye and they are no Subsedy Men, they have taken ye Oaths of Alleg: and Suprem."

The name is further registered in Rolls Office, Chancery Lane, London, as having sailed for New England, September 11, 1635, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. William Lyon, perhaps an orphan, is said to have been placed in the care of Isaac Heath. There appears to be no reason to question the conclusion reached by Albert Welles ("American Family Antiquity") that this was the William Lyon who was baptized at Heston, now part of the city of London, December 23, 1620, the youngest son of William and Anne (Carter) Lyon, of Heston.

(I) In Roxbury land records the name of William Lyon appears as Lion, Lyon and Lyons, and we find all three forms also in the records of the Eliot church. He seems to have written it himself sometimes Lion, sometimes Lyon (or Ljon). William Lyon married, June 17, 1646, (Roxbury Church Register), Sarah Ruggles, daughter of John and Mary (Curtis) Ruggles, of Nazing, England. She was born April 19, 1629, and came to America with her parents while yet an infant.

The death of Sarah Lyon is not found in Roxbury town or church records, and probably occurred in Rowley, for on September (or November) 30, 1677, William Lyon, "of Rowley," was married to Mrs. Martha (Philbrick) Casse (Cass), widow of John Casse.

William Lyon, in 1645, became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Roxbury. He received, in 1648, a grant of six acres of land in Roxbury, and in 1652 of three acres "upon the common, by John Polly's." His name also appears as grantee in deeds of land in Roxbury in 1651, 1658 and 1661, and as grantor in 1658 and 1672. When the new settlement at New Roxbury, now Woodstock, Connecticut,

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was determined upon in 1686, he was one of the first "goers," and he was assigned a lot there, although he did not actually occupy it. Several of his grandsons (William, Thomas, John, and Jacob) were prominent members, however, of the new Colony, and a stepson, Ebenezer Cass, received a grant of land there. The Lyon homestead in Roxbury was on what is now Bellevue Avenue formerly called Lyon Street. It was on the east side of the street, southwest of Atwood Street.

William Lyon was admitted to full communion in John Eliot's church in 1655, and became a freeman in 1666. He, with John Bowles and others, signed the Roxbury petition, October 25, 1664, to the General Court, praying it to "stand fast in our present liberty's." He lived to the age of seventy-two. He was buried May 21, 1692, probably in the West Roxbury Cemetery, although there is no stone there to mark the spot. His widow died "about" August 4, 1694 (Roxbury T. R.). Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Thomas, baptized August 8, 1648, died in Roxbury, in 1734. 3. Samuel, baptized June 10, 1650, died April 7, 1713 (Roxbury T. R.). 4. William, baptized July 12, 1652, died in Roxbury, August 10, 1714, aged about sixty-two years. 5. Joseph, baptized November 30, 1654, died in Woodstock, Connecticut, June 7, 1721. 6. Sarah, born January 8, 1657, baptized March 8, 1657. 7. Jonathan, born September 5, 1666, (T. R.), baptized September 9, 1666, and died January 5, 1668 (T. R.). 8. Jonathan, born in 1668, died May 30, 1668 (Pope), buried June 5, 1668 (T. R.).

(II) John Lyon, oldest son of the pioneer, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in April, 1647. He inherited the landed property of his father, and lived and died in Roxbury. He married, May 10, 1670, in Roxbury, Abigail Polley, born

June 4, 1654, daughter of John and Susanna Polley, of Roxbury (John Polley was born in England about 1618, was in Roxbury as early as 1650, when his wife, Susanna, was admitted to the church. He was four times married; by his first wife, Susanna, he had six daughters, Mary, Sarah, Hannah, Abigail, Bethiah and Susanna. In his will, dated December 17, 1688, he makes bequest to his son-in-law, "John Lion."). They united with John Eliot's church, March 24, 1672. John Lyon and his wife died, it is said, of smallpox, on the same day, January 15, 1703, and were buried in one grave in West Roxbury Cemetery.

John Lyon died intestate. Administration of his estate was granted to his oldest son, John. Inventory, June 7, 1703; amount, £409-10-0. Division of his estate, August 12, 1704, to children: John, William, Joseph, Abigail, "Bethiah," Ebenezer, Nehemiah, and Hannah. February 25, 1703, ("1702"), Samuel Ruggles and Joseph Weld were appointed guardians to the four minor children: Ebenezer, Nehemiah, Bethiah, and Hannah. These items from Suffolk County Probate Records. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. William, born September 15, 1675 (T. R.), died in Woodstock, Connecticut, September 27, 1741 (T. R.). 3. Joseph, born February 10, 1678 (T. R.), died in Roxbury, June 19, 1724, in his forty-seventh year (G. R.). 4. Benjamin, baptized February 1, 1680, buried February 14, 1680 (Ch. R.). 5. Abigail, born July 12, 1682 (T. R.), baptized July 16, 1682; married, January 22, 1706, Nathaniel Draper, (Roxbury T. R.). 6. Benjamin, born December 18, 1684, (T. R.), baptized December 21, 1684, died before 1704.

(III) John Lyon, son of John Lyon, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 14, 1673, and died in "Rehoboth"

in February, 1725. He removed, about 1698, to Woodstock. In 1705 he went to Mashamoquet, now Pomfret, and later was "of Rehoboth," living perhaps at Seekonk or in that neighborhood.

His wife's name was Elizabeth. He died intestate, Suffolk County. Probate Records have: "March 1, 1725, John Lyon of Rehoboth, boatman, granted administration on estate of his father, John Lyon, late of Rehoboth, husbandman." Also, March 3, 1725, inventory of property in Roxbury, *vis*: a house, orchard and twenty acres of land adjoining, value £350 (XXIV, 396-7).

Daniel Carpenter was appointed guardian to Caleb Lyon, minor, January 18, 1726. John Lyon, Jr., guardian to Joshua, January 25, 1726, (Bristol County Probate Records). On March 22, 1726, mention is made of Elizabeth Lyon, widow of John Lyon, and children: John, Joshua, Benjamin and Caleb Lyon, and Susanna Carpenter (Bristol County Register of Deeds). Children: 1. John, born about 1697 (no record found of place or date), died February 12, 1760 (Rehoboth Records). 2. Susanna, born in Woodstock, Connecticut, September 29, 1699 (T. R.). Married, December 29, 1720, Daniel Carpenter, Jr., who was born in 1696, and died January 26, 1763, *ae.* 67. (Rehoboth Records). 3. Benjamin, born in Woodstock, May 29, 1702 (T. R.), died April 27, 1727 (Rehoboth Records). 4. Elizabeth, born in Woodstock, July 22, 1703 (T. R.), died April 29, 1719 (Rehoboth Records). 5. Abigail, born in Woodstock, August 1, 1705, died May 10, 1710, (Rehoboth Records). 6. Joshua, born in Woodstock, June 22, 1707. Resided at Bristol, Rhode Island, and died about 1760. 7. Caleb, of whom further. 8. Hannah, born July 1, 1713 (Rehoboth Records). 9. (?) Bethia, probably in 1710, may have been of some other fam-

ily, married, by Rev. John Greenwood, December 12, 1728, to Obadiah Carpenter, of Rehoboth, both buried at Attleboro, Massachusetts, where slate stones under a fir tree mark their graves ("History of Attleboro").

(IV) Caleb Lyon, son of John and Elizabeth Lyon, was born April 15, 1709, (Rehoboth Records) and died at Woodstock, Connecticut, November 14, 1792. He married, in his nineteenth year, February 29, 1728, at Woodstock, (Boston Records) his own cousin, Margaret Lyon, daughter of William and Deborah (Colburn) Lyon, born at Woodstock, November 19, 1708. He took the freeman's oath in Woodstock in 1749. Several of his sons and at least one son-in-law left records of distinguished service in the Revolution. Among his descendants (probably) were General Nathaniel Lyon and Hon. Caleb Lyon, first territorial Governor of Idaho.

Children of Caleb and Margaret (Lyon) Lyon, the first nine baptized in the Newman Congregational Church, Seekonk, Massachusetts, the remaining six in Woodstock: 1. Deborah, born January 23, 1729 (Rehoboth Records) (January 28, *Mss. Fam. Records*), baptized January 26, 1729. Married, November 28, 1748, Allerton Cushman (E. C. M., 1, 110). 2. Benjamin, of whom further. 3. Margaret, born July 20, 1732, (Rehoboth Records), baptized July 23. Married, June 6, 1754 (E. C. M., 1, 111), Colonel Ezra May, died in Goshen, January 19, 1788. 4. Caleb, born June 29, 1734 (Rehoboth Records), baptized June 30, 1734, removed to Goshen, Massachusetts. 5. William, born April 29, 1736 (Rehoboth Records), baptized May 2, 1736, and died April 5, 1739 (Rehoboth Records). 6. Lemuel, born June 4, 1738 (Rehoboth Records), baptized June 4, 1738, settled in Goshen. 7. John, born

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February 24, 1740 (Rehoboth Records), baptized March 9, 1740 (February 20th Mss. Family Record), was a Revolutionary soldier. 8. William, twin brother of John, died September 17, 1740 (Rehoboth Records). 9. William, born February 7, 1742 (Rehoboth Records), baptized February 28, 1742, at Woodstock, March 30, 1805 (G. R.). 10. Levi, born at Woodstock, Connecticut, December 28, 1743 (T. R.), died in 1824.

(V) Captain Benjamin Lyon, son of Caleb and Margaret (Lyon) Lyon, was born at Seekonk, Massachusetts, December 31, 1730, died in Woodstock, Connecticut, July 14, 1807, and buried at Woodstock Hill Cemetery. He was appointed captain of the Seventeenth Company, Eleventh Regiment, October, 1772 (Col. Rec. Conn. XIV, 9). He served in the Revolution, being one of those who responded at the Lexington Alarm. In 1773 he sold land in "The Gore" to Jonathan Harding. He made a bequest of £50 for procuring a library for the North Society, afterwards known as the United Lyon Library.

He married, in Woodstock, January 25, 1752 (or 1753), Sarah May, born October 22, 1733, daughter of Nehemiah and Mehitabel (Holbrook) May. Nehemiah May was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 28, 1701, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, May 1, 1753. Sarah (May) Lyon died in Woodstock, March 31, 1818, in her eighty-fifth year (G. R.). Children, born in Woodstock: 1. Nehemiah, born October 9, 1753 (T. R.) baptized October 14, 1753 (Ch. R.), died at Craftsburg, Vermont, October 21, 1836 (Bible R.). 2. Prudence, born in July, 1754 (T. R.), baptized November 16, 1755, died January 30, 1757 (Ch. R.) (birth not in T. R.), was a minister, and resided in Pomfret, Connecti-

cut, died February 11, 1826. 4. Azubah, (Zubah) born December 4, 1759 (T. R.), baptized December 9, 1759, married, at Woodstock, November 30, 1780, Jonathan Morse (T. R.), died January 16, 1837. 5. Deborah, born March 15, 1762, baptized March 21, 1762 (Ch. R.), married, in Woodstock, February 7, 1782, Jonathan Mason (T. R.). 6. Hannah, born September 24, 1763 (T. R.), married, in Woodstock, January 1, 1789, Lieutenant David Holmes (T. R.). 7. Molly, ("Mollie," also called Polly), born July 14, 1765 (T. R.), married, May 17, 1787, Amos Paine. 8. Benjamin, of whom further. 9. Hervey, born September 24, 1768 (T. R.), not married, died November 30, 1842 (G. R.). 10. Baxter, born December 1, 1771 (T. R.), died July 7, 1801. 11. Sarah (Sally), born August 8, 1773 (?), (not in T. R.), married, at Woodstock, November 27, 1794, Captain Leonard Holmes (T. R.), and died August 27, 1854. 12. Chester, born April 3, 1777 (T. R.), died May 14, 1778.

(VI) Benjamin Lyon, Jr., son of Captain Benjamin and Sarah (May) Lyon, was born in Woodstock, December 14, 1766, and died there March 8, 1845. He married, March 4, 1790, Priscilla Paine. (See Paine VI.) Children: 1. Dolly, of whom further. 2. Chester, born April 16, 1792, (Fam. R. not in T. R.), died August 21, 1797, aged five years and four months (G. R.). 3. Almira, born March 14, 1795 (T. R.), married, February 27, (or March 2nd), 1819, William Howe, Jr., of North Brookfield, died June 21, 1876, aged eighty-one years. 4. Baxter, born March 3, 1797, (T. R.), died at Medina, Michigan. 5. Charles, born March 4, 1800 (Paine Gen. not in T. R.), died at Westfield, Massachusetts, December 16, 1848. 6. Asa, born May 27, 1802 (T. R.), died at Maysville, Kentucky, August 26, 1847. 7. John, born April 27, 1806 (T. R.), died

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

at Hoosick Falls, New York, February 5, 1870. 8. Walter Paine, died in infancy.

(VII) Dolly Lyon, daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla (Paine) Lyon, was born December 22, 1790, and married, October 24, 1823, Henry Reed, a merchant of South Brookfield, Massachusetts. She died August 23, 1862. Children: 1. Anna Priscilla, of whom further. 2. Henry, born July 16, 1826, married, in September, 1850, Ellen Bliss, of Shrewsbury. 3. Charles Lyon, born January 4, 1828, died March 21, 1832. 4. Micah Stone, born March 17, 1829, died in California, September 19, 1853. 5. Almira Howe, born August 26, 1830, died April 2, 1856. 6. Charles Lyon, born June 6, 1832. 7. Mary Elizabeth, born January 13, 1834, married, December 27, 1871, Roscoe E. Farnham, of Woolwich, Maine.

(VIII) Anna Priscilla Reed, daughter of Henry and Dolly (Lyon) Reed, was born October 15, 1824, and died January 4, 1920. She married, in April, 1848, as his second wife, Bezer Keith, of North Brookfield, Massachusetts, born in Warren, Massachusetts, November 27, 1821, died about 1862. Bezer Keith married (first), September 10, 1845, Louisa Harwood, who died May 28, 1847. There was one child of his first marriage, Jonas H., born December 14, 1846; and two of his second, Louise, who married Benjamin S. Ambler; and Mary W.

Bezer Keith was a son of Charles and Sybil (Keith) Keith, and a grandson of Benjamin, Jr., and Martha Keith. Charles Keith was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, August 14, 1794, and his wife was a daughter of Asa and Susanna (Hartwell) Keith. Their children were: Susannah C., born May 5, 1816; Calvin, born September 19, 1818; Bezer, of previous mention; Asa Alden, born January 7, 1824; Eliza A. Parson, born July 11, 1826; Henry Martin, born January 12,

1830; Isabella Judson, born April 25, 1833.

(The Paine Line).

Arms—Argent on a fesse engrailed gules between three martlets sable as many mascles or; all within a bordure engrailed of the second, bezantée.

Crest—A wolf's head erased azure charged with five bezants in saltire.

There were several families of Paine in New England at an early date, and the name is often spelled Payne, and has been traced to an earlier period than it is possible to trace most names. Because of the general lack of surnames among the English people it has been extremely difficult to trace any line for any considerable period previous to the emigration of the Puritan settlers in America. In the "Visitation" of Suffolk County, a work originally compiled in 1561, and subsequently extended, is found considerable matter treating upon old families and upon this family. According to the various writers, they were residents in Leicestershire, upon the famous field of Bosworth, where the last great battle of the Roses was fought, being one of the places where Pagen of Domesday fame had land. The identity of the lineage is made practically certain by the continued use of the coat-of-arms by the family in Bosworth, and afterward in Suffolk by two generations of the original American families.

(1) Stephen Paine, a miller by occupation, came from Great Ellington, County Norfolk, England, to New England in 1638, in the ship "Diligence" of Ipswich, with a large company of immigrants from the neighborhood of Hingham, England, accompanied by his wife, three children and four servants. He settled first in Hingham, Massachusetts, and about 1643 removed to Rehoboth, of which town he was one of the founders

and original proprietors. He possessed large estates in that and adjoining towns, was prominent in the affairs of the church and Colony, representing the town in the General Court for many successive years, until his death in August, 1679; he was buried on August 21, 1679. His first wife, Niobe Paine, died January 20, 1660, in Rehoboth. He married (second) Alice Parker, widow of William Parker, of Taunton. She survived him, and died December 5, 1682. It is probable that one of the three children who came with him died soon after, as record is found of only two, Stephen, of whom further, and Nathaniel.

(II) Stephen Paine, son of Stephen and Niobe Paine, was born about 1629, in England, inherited from his father a house, barn, bark mill, tannery shop and other property in Rehoboth, and owned also much land in Attleboro and Swansea. He was made a freeman in 1657, and was buried in Rehoboth, January 21, 1677. He married, in 1652, Ann Chickering, daughter of Francis and Ann Chickering, of Dedham, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Stephen, born September 29, 1654. 2. Rebecca, born October 20, 1656. 3. John, born April 3, 1658. 4. Mary, born May 11, 1660. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Elizabeth, born August 27, 1664. 7. Sarah, born October 12, 1666. 8. Nathaniel, born September 20, 1667. 9. Benjamin, born March 9, 1675. All children were living at the time of Stephen Paine's death.

(III) Samuel Paine, son of Stephen and Ann (Chickering) Paine, was born May 12, 1662, in Rehoboth. In 1695 he bought two hundred acres of land in Pomfret, Connecticut, from Major James Fitch on May 15, 1708, he exchanged his Rehoboth farm for John Lyon's Woodstock farm of one hundred and forty acres, and with his children removed to Woodstock.

In 1709 Samuel Paine and Nathaniel Sawyer were appointed "to go to the Borderers and see what they will subscribe to Mr. Dwight's Salary." In 1719 he was one of the committee on location of new meeting house, and in April, 1723, he signs a protest against a vote "that the school house shall not be finished." In his will dated June 7, 1720, he named his ten children. Two or three years later he became helpless, and his son, Daniel, cared for him until his death, on May 11, 1735. The four older brothers, in 1728, conveyed to Daniel all their prospective shares in their father's estate "Taking into our Just and Serious Consideration The Good Services of our Loving Brother Daniel Paine of Woodstock, Yeoman in Labouring for and Taking Care of our Honored Father for near about Six years before the date hereof—And also taking into our consideration what our said Father hath heretofore advanced to us Respectively for our Settlement in The World And also in consideration of the very unhappy circumstances our said Father is now under and which he has been in for a Long time and which we fear he may still continue in which we call for the Especial Care of the said Daniel Paine for the future."

Samuel Paine's grandfather, Stephen Paine, Sr., bequeathed to him a farm in Rehoboth, sixty acres of upland, and £50 in goods. His father-in-law, Samuel Peck, bequeathed to him fifty acres of land, and his brother, Benjamin, gave him £1, 1s, 2d.

Samuel Paine married (first) Anne Peck, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hunt) Peck, December 16, 1685. They had eight children born in Rehoboth. She died in Rehoboth, February 26, 1703. In 1709 he married (second) Abigail (Bartholomew) Frizzell, widow of Joseph

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Frizzell, and daughter of William Bartholomew. When four years old she, with sixteen others, was captured by Indians and taken from Hatfield to Canada and ransomed from captivity eight months later by payment of £200. She bore him two children. He lies buried beside his wife Abigail on Woodstock Hill. Children: 1. Samuel, born September 13, 1686, died February 13, 1732; married Ruth Pettin. 2. Anne, born September 16, 1688, died January 6, 1747; married Peter Hunt. 3. Seth, born August 20, 1690, died January 18, 1772; married Mary Morris. 4. Sarah, born December 11, 1692, died about 1750; married Daniel Peck. 5. Judith, born February 18, 1695, died November 26, 1778; married Ichabod Peck. 6. Noah, born May 28, 1696, died April 2, 1753; married Mehitable Storrs. 7. Stephen, born June 21, 1699; married Sarah Leach. 8. Daniel, of whom further. Children of second marriage: 9. Rebecca, born in 1710, died in February, 1784; married Deliverance Cleveland. 10. Ebenezer, born in 1711, died March 29, 1789; married Mary Grosvenor.

(IV) Daniel Paine, son of Samuel and Anne (Peck) Paine, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 22, 1702. His mother died the following year, and five years later his father removed to Woodstock and married Abigail (Bartholomew) Frizzell. He was a farmer and a land surveyor, occupying the homestead which his father bought from John Lyon. He piously cared for his afflicted father in his declining years, and there he died, sixty years later, June 22, 1795, at the ripe age of ninety-three years. After the death of his father in 1735, his half-brother, Ebenezer Paine, married and moved to West Woodstock, and the widow, Abigail Paine, left the homestead and went to live there. In 1741

Daniel Paine placed sixty pounds in the hands of Ebenezer Paine towards maintenance of his step-mother, taking a bond for security, which was witnessed by Ebenezer Smith, Jr., and Benjamin Frizzell. On September 14, 1743, the Legislature of Massachusetts incorporated "The West Parish of Woodstock," a division line was run and established between the east and west parts, October 19, 1743, by Captain John May, Jabez Lyon and Lieutenant Daniel Paine with the aid of Captain William Chandler as surveyor. In 1771 Captain Daniel Paine was one of five appointed to examine the financial condition of the town.

Daniel Paine married Leah Smith, of Barrington, after publication of intention made September 26, 1729, and on February 26, 1731-32 "they owned the covenant." Children: 1. Sarah, born November 9, 1731, died October 5, 1757. 2. Leah, born November 26, 1733, died October 16, 1801; married Isaac Fellows. 3. Daniel, born October 24, 1736, died April 9, 1777; married Elizabeth Williams. 4. Amos, twin of Daniel, of whom further. 5. Abram, born December 5, 1738. 6. Anna, born December 5, 1738, died February 2, 1811; married (first), July 17, 1760, Captain Samuel Chandler, and (second) the Rev. Josiah Whitney. 7. Esther, baptized November 29, 1741, died January 13, 1813; married Uriah Johnson.

(V) Captain Amos Paine, son of Daniel and Leah (Smith) Paine, was born October 24, 1736, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, October 25, 1790. He was a member of the Congregational church of Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1766, and, being a man of energetic business habits, he was elected frequently to town offices, serving as Collector of Taxes in 1771-75. He served as a private in the French and Indian Wars, and was captain during a



C. P. Nicholson

part of the Revolution. In September, 1776, his company was in New Haven, Connecticut, and in Westchester County, New York. He married, July 12, 1764, Priscilla Lyon. She was born January 3, 1743, and died September 29, 1807. Children: 1. Anne, died young. 2. Anna. 3. Sarah. 4. Daniel, died young. 5. Amos. 6. Dolly. 7. Daniel. 8. Royal, died young. 9. Walter. 10. Betsey. 11. Priscilla, of whom further. 12. Royal. 13. Lucy.

(VI) Priscilla Paine, daughter of Captain Amos and Priscilla (Lyon) Paine, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, June 8, 1770, and died in South Brookfield, Massachusetts, November 9, 1850, at the home of her daughter, Almira Howe. She married, March 4, 1790, Benjamin Lyon, Jr. (See Lyon VI.)

NICHOLSON, William Ramsey,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

William R. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, president of the Land Title and Trust Company, is a man whose activities have not been limited to one field of endeavor. Mr. Nicholson, while actively engaged in real estate and real estate law, has been earnest in his efforts in behalf of philanthropic work and religious enterprises.

William Ramsey Nicholson was born June 25, 1851, in Philadelphia, a son of Thomas and Ann (McConnell) Nicholson, and a representative of the third generation of his family in the metropolis of Pennsylvania. He was educated in the schools of his native city, finishing at the Central High School. Deciding to make law his profession, Mr. Nicholson, in 1868, entered the office of William Nelson West, who, from 1878 to 1884, held the office of city solicitor. While still engaged in the practice of real estate law he became convinced that the

real estate business possessed more attractions for him than the consideration of legal questions. In 1880 Mr. Nicholson formed an association with John M. Erickson and Frederick L. Michaelson for the purpose of building and operating in real estate. For ten years he was active in that line of business, his operations being largely directed toward the upbuilding of West Philadelphia, where his firm caused over one thousand houses to be erected. On January 1, 1890, he was elected president of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, holding that office until November, 1891, when he resigned to become president of the Land Title and Trust Company, of which he had been a director since its incorporation. While resigning the presidency of the West Philadelphia Title and Trust Company, he retained, until recently, his membership on the board of directors. The growth of the Land Title and Trust Company under the guidance of Mr. Nicholson and his able board of directors has been most remarkable and illustrates anew the fact that gaining public confidence is the one road to legitimate financial success.

As the strength of Mr. Nicholson as financier and man of affairs has become apparent to the business world, the demand for his services has extended to many fields of activity. He is now president and director of the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages, and director of the Fourth Street National Bank, the Girard Fire Insurance Company, the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Railway Company, the West Side Belt Railway Company, and the Philadelphia Board of the American Surety Company of New York. He is president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Building Company, a member of the Clearing House Committee of the Phila-

delphia Clearing House Association, and, until recently, treasurer and director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, and president and director of the City Club of Philadelphia and the Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia.

A Republican in politics and active in all that aids the growth of the city, Mr. Nicholson is a man whose opinions are sought and whose penetrating thought has often added wisdom to public movements. When the two weeks' campaign to raise a million dollars for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association was inaugurated in Philadelphia, Mr. Nicholson was chairman of the committee, and threw himself heart and soul into the movement, and it is estimated that one-third of the amount was given as a result of his personal effort. Later he took a prominent part in the financial campaign of the Young Women's Christian Association, which raised half a million. When the evangelist, "Billy" Sunday, was invited to conduct a religious campaign in Philadelphia, Mr. Nicholson was one of the men who arranged for and made the movement one of the greatest outpourings of religious fervor the world ever saw, acting as chairman of the finance committee. When the City Club considered the advisability of banishing liquor from their club house, Mr. Nicholson vigorously supported "No License" and, with his associates, carried the day for a new order in club management that had many imitators. The campaign of four days, in May, 1915, of which he was chairman, resulted in an increase of membership from four hundred and forty-seven to two thousand, the limit fixed by the club. The clubs in which Mr. Nicholson is enrolled are the Union League and City. He is a long-time member of the Northminster Presbyterian Church, of which he is treasurer;

and as president of the Presbyterian Social Union, he has encouraged and aided all departments of church work.

Mr. Nicholson married, September 2, 1873, Anna Hopson, daughter of William and Mary A. (Govett) Hopson, and the following children were born to them: 1. Howard G., died in infancy. 2. Edgar W., married Ruth Arnold, daughter of Colonel Isaac Arnold, of the United States Army, and they have three children: Lawrence Arnold, a graduate of Princeton University, 1924; Edgar W., Jr., attending Haverford School; and Ruth Arnold. 3. William R. (2), married Ethel Sutton, and their children are: Winifred Sutton, and William R. (3). 4. Edith Govett, now deceased, who married William P. Herbert, and their children are: William P., Jr., educated at Princeton University; and Anna Nicholson.

On November 10, 1923, William R. Nicholson celebrated his thirty-second anniversary as president of the Land Title and Trust Company and his desk was banked with huge baskets of flowers from friends and business associates, bearing witness to the fact that he is one of the men Philadelphia could ill do without. Perhaps the secret of his success may be found in his own words: "I always loved my business."

COX, Walter,

Industrial Magnate.

The industrial history of Pennsylvania presents no facts of greater interest than those connected with the manufacture of glass. For the last thirty years this industry has had no more able or aggressive representative than Walter Cox, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Company and the Glanios Coal Company, and officially con-



Walter Cox

Reply in Duplicate and
Address reply to
CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

V.H. Dill/cam

Air DIVISION
Balloon Section

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON.

March 15, 1913.

From: Office Chief Signal Officer of the Army,
To: Mr. Walter Cox, President Pennsylvania Wire Glass Co.,
914 Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Subject: Spectral Transmission of Colored Glass.

1. This office has just received a supplementary report of Bureau of Standards Test No. 22341 on spectral transmission of two samples of glass, and it is noted that a copy of this report was forwarded to you.
2. It is thought that you should feel, as we do, especially gratified, on account of the results accomplished in the way of exclusion of ultra violet rays and infra-red rays of the sunlight by the specimen of your special colored glass, A-213.
3. According to the table this sample of glass excludes 85% of the ultra violet rays and about 55% of the infra-red rays which, it is believed, is about all you, or anyone can accomplish along this line with a single sheet of glass.
4. It is believed that the results of these tests should enable you to secure orders for glass of this kind for use in structures housing balloons, airplanes, or rubber fabric, and you may refer to this office for recommendation, if you desire to do so.

By direction of the Acting Chief Signal Officer:

W.D. Geiger
1st Lieut. A.S., S.R.C.

pected with a number of other kindred organizations. Mr. Cox is the inventor and manufacturer of the Actinic Wire Glass which has proved so remarkably useful in furthering a number of the interests vital to every community as to receive recognition from the United States Government.

William Cox, grandfather of Walter Cox, was a Philadelphian who spent the latter years of his life in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Hewson Cox, son of William Cox, served during the Mexican War as aide-de-camp and confidential interpreter to General Winfield Scott, his rank being that of colonel. Colonel Cox married Mary Ricketts Camac, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography.

Walter Cox, son of Hewson and Mary Ricketts (Camac) Cox, was born September 17, 1857, at "Solitude," Chester County, Pennsylvania, and received his preparatory education in the private schools of the Rev. John W. Fairs and Reginald H. Chase. In 1877 he graduated as Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania, subsequently receiving from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. While at the university he not only ranked high as a student, but was also distinguished for his devotion to athletics. After leaving the university, Mr. Cox began the study of law under the preceptorship of William E. Littleton, but did not finish the course. Neither was he actively engaged in business until, in 1893, he became secretary and treasurer of the American Wire Glass Manufacturing Company. On June 28, 1901, he organized the Continuous Glass Press Company, the name being changed, July 1, 1910, to the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Company, with Mr. Cox as its president, an office which he has since continuously retained to the

advantage of the enterprise which has grown, under his able administration, to international proportions, a market being found for its product in nearly every part of the civilized world.

The life of Mr. Cox has been for many years a life crowded with activity, his talents for affairs having caused him to be pressed into service in various directions. In 1895 he was made treasurer of the Hygeia Ice and Cold Storage Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of artificial ice. He is a director of the American 3-Way Luxfer Prism Company, and the Aldine Trust Company, and officially connected with several other business enterprises, all remarkably successful, a fact to be largely attributed to his energy, far-sightedness, and executive genius. During the World War Mr. Cox served as chairman of the War Service Committee of the Rough, Rolled and Wire Glass Industry.

Within the last five years Mr. Cox has invented and manufactured Actinic Wire Glass, which intercepts the ultra violet chemical rays of light that hold heat and takes about forty-eight per cent, of the heat from the sun's rays, so that factories built of it right out in the sun are as though built in the shade; it is used for hangars for the ZR-1 dirigibles, because the ultra violet rays that it intercepts deteriorate the fabric of the balloon, and its size eliminates a large percentage of the infra red heat rays. It also relieves eye-strain, diminishes the deterioration of rubber fabrics, intercepts heat rays, and reduces the fading of colors. It can be supplied with or without mesh wire insertion and is suitable for schools, factories, train sheds, office buildings and banks. In recognition of its great adaptability Mr. Cox received a letter from the United States Government recommending its use.

Among many other inventions relating to machinery for the manufacture of glass products, none stand out more prominently than his invention of corrugated wire glass, the contour of which is very much the same as that of corrugated steel sheets. The United States Patent Office, recognizing the merits of this glass, granted an article patent which in these days is rarely granted. He also has taken out patents for the method and process for the manufacture of this glass, which, although only recently introduced, has met with very favorable comment, and the manufacture and sales are increasing enormously.

In politics Mr. Cox is a Republican. On May 10, 1907, he was elected president of his college class and has held the office ever since. His clubs include the University (incorporator), Philadelphia, Cape May Golf, Merion Cricket, Racquet, Philadelphia Gun, Philadelphia Country, Atlantic City Country, University Barge, Pine Valley Golf, and the State in Schuylkill. Mr. Cox is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Mr. Cox married, May 24, 1882, Hannah Ashbridge, daughter of Richard and Mary Ashbridge.

(The Camac Line).

Turner Camac, of Dublin, Ireland, married Sarah Masters (see Masters line).

William Masters Camac, son of Turner and Sarah (Masters) Camac, married Elizabeth Boynton Markoe, daughter of John Markoe, and granddaughter of Abraham Markoe, captain of the first City Troop of Philadelphia.

Mary Ricketts Camac, daughter of William Masters and Elizabeth Boynton (Markoe) Camac, became the wife of Hewson Cox, as stated above.

(The Masters Line).

William Masters, one of the founders

and original trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, married Mary Lawrence (see Lawrence line).

Sarah Masters, daughter of William and Mary (Lawrence) Masters, married Turner Camac (see Camac line).

(The Lawrence Line).

Thomas Lawrence, a provincial councillor, and one of the twenty-four founders of the University of Pennsylvania, was nine times mayor of Philadelphia.

Mary Lawrence, daughter of Thomas Lawrence, became the wife of William Masters (see Masters line).

SAHLGAARD, Hagbarth,

Consul for Norwegian Government.

The diplomatic career for which Hagbarth Sahlgaard was educated gave way to a business career, although in later life, as consul in the Northwest for the Norwegian Government, he came in some measure into the field of endeavor that had been his father's ambition for him. A native of Norway, Hagbarth Sahlgaard as a private citizen honored the land of his birth in a career of singular usefulness, while in official capacity as its representative he served conspicuously both the country that was his ancestral home and the Nation of his adoption. Norwegian influence in the United States is too generally esteemed to need emphasis here, but no review of Mr. Sahlgaard's life would be at all complete without recognition of his great value as a connecting link between his homeland and the wide field of opportunity its sons have found in such numbers in the Northwest.

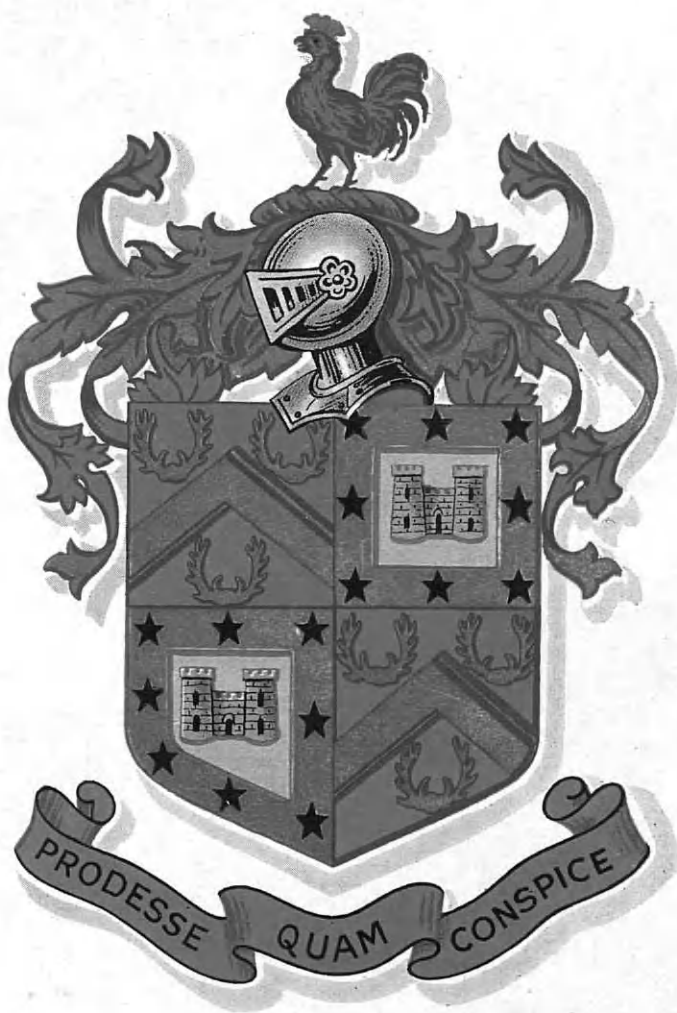
Hagbarth Sahlgaard was born in Kongsberg, Norway, July 30, 1844, and it being his father's desire, as previously stated, that he be prepared to represent his country at foreign courts and capi-

COX.

Arms—1st and 4th, gules, a chevron or, between three attires of a stag, affixed to the scalps argent; 2nd and 3rd, azure a tower with two side pieces argent within a bordure or, charged with eight mullets sable.

Crest—A cock gules, ducally crowned or.

Motto—*Prodesse quam conspice.*



Cox

tols, he was given every educational advantage, acquiring ease and fluency in speaking French, German and English. In the year that he attained his majority he came to the United States, settling first in St. Peter, Minnesota, where for several years he was connected with a bank. Later he came to St. Paul, Minnesota, and was elected to the vice-presidency of the State Savings Bank, also having interests for many years in the land business with Colonel Prince, while the wholesale drug business likewise occupied him for a short time. He was an able business man, scrupulously exact in all his dealings, and a constant adherent to a strictly straightforward code of practice. He succeeded Dr. Borup as Consul in the Northwest for Norway, and for over twenty years administered the duties of this office, receiving in recognition of his services knighthood from King Oscar and the Order of Vasa. Mr. Sahlgaard was one of the organizers of the Minnesota Club and was one of its leading members, while his fraternal affiliations were with Scottish Rite Masonry. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and throughout a long life was identified with those civic and moral influences which determine the standards and tone of a Municipality and a Commonwealth.

Mr. Sahlgaard married, September 5, 1878, Lucy Lanpher. (See Lanpher VII.). His death occurred July 3, 1892.

(The Lanpher Line).

Harrison, in his "English Surnames," gives the names Lanphier and Lanfear, and offers a Celtic derivation as meaning dweller of the great enclosure of the church from *lan*, an enclosure, a church, and *fear*, a mutated form of *near*, *mer*, great. He adds that it is probably a Norman family, Langfere or Lanferiere.

(I) This American record begins with George Lanphere, who emigrated to Am-

erica, settling at Providence, Rhode Island, before 1669, and died there on October 6, 1731. In 1671 he took the oath of allegiance to Rhode Island, and in 1704 he had two hundred acres laid out to him. There are three Lanpher burying grounds in Westerly, but the graves are for the most part unmarked. His children were: 1. Mary, died in 1727. 2. Shadrock, died in 1728. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Theodosius, died in 1749. 5. Seth, died in 1725. 6. A daughter. 7. Sarah. 8. Elizabeth. 9. Richard.

(II) John Lanpher, (the spelling in this line thereafter), son of George Lanphere, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, and died there, his will proved May 30, 1757. He was a farmer, and lived at Westerly, where he bought a part of his father's tract of land. He and his wife Ruth were the parents of ten children: 1. John, married, in 1727, Elizabeth Foster. 2. Daniel, married, in 1730, Caton Presser. 3. Amos. 4. Nathan, of whom further. 5. Anna, married a Lewis. 6. Ruth, married a Shaw. 7. Experience, married, in 1726, John Satterly. 8. Mary, married, in 1738, James Casey. 9. Patience, married, in 1735, Ichabod Presser. 10. Keziah.

(III) Nathan Lanpher, son of John and Ruth Lanpher, lived at Westerly, Rhode Island. He married (first), June 22, 1739, Mary Langworthy. He married (second), January 24, 1760, Anne Lewis. Children of first wife: 1. Mary, born April 5, 1740. 2. Nathan, born February 18, 1742. 3. Elisha, born January 21, 1744. 4. Jonathan, born April 19, 1748. 5. Langworthy, born February 5, 1753. 6. Amey, born March 20, 1755. Children of second wife: 7. Patience, born May 26, 1761. 8. Paul, born February 25, 1762. 9. Pardon, twin of Paul, of whom further. 10. Anna, born February 20, 1767.

(IV) Pardon Lanpher, son of Nathan

and Anne (Lewis) Lanpher, was born in Westerly, Rhode Island, February 25, 1762, and died in Lowville, New York, being one of the first settlers there in 1800, having, for three years prior to that time, been in Whitestown, New York. He married, in Westerly, Rhode Island, February 25, 1790, Polly Berry. Children: 1. Pardon, of whom further. Probably others.

(V) Pardon Lanpher, son of Pardon and Polly (Berry) Lanpher, was born in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, December 27, 1790, and died in Lowville, New York, December 31, 1881, aged ninety-one years. He emigrated with his father to New York State, and spent his life in Lowville, New York. He married Lucy Coffin, and they were the parents of Morris, of whom further.

(VI) Morris Lanpher, son of Pardon and Lucy (Coffin) Lanpher, was born in Lowville, New York, February 23, 1814. He was a resident of Plainfield, Illinois. He married Elvira Parker. Children: 1. Rollin, married Charlotte Taylor. 2. Mary, married Joseph Forepaugh. 3. Lucy, of whom further. 4. Obed. 5. Sophia.

(VII) Lucy Lanpher, daughter of Morris and Elvira (Parker) Lanpher, married Hagbarth Sahlgaard (q.v.).

(The Farnsworth Line).

The families of Farnsworth in America are all of English origin, and derive their name from one of two places in England bearing the name Farnworth, one in the parish of Prescott, not far from Liverpool, the other in the parish of Dean, near Manchester. The names of these places have always been written without an "s," and the families in England almost uniformly write it Farnworth. All of the settlers in this country wrote it the same way during the seventeenth century. In the early part of the eigh-

teenth century it was gradually changed to Farnsworth. The word is a Saxon descriptive compound from "fern" (the fern plant) and "worth" (an estate, or farm).

Farnworth (in the parish of Dean) lies on the westerly side of a branch of the Irwell, and on the other side of the river lies a place called Fearney. It is not unlikely that the name was frequently written in early times Fearnsworth. It is thus that one signs a will in 1291 "Roger de Farnsworth," and in 1311 Eleas de Smethon conveys lands (near Farnworth) to Adam le Farnsworth.

Farnworth (in the parish of Dean) was a manor of fourteen hundred acres; the Manor Court was Farnworth Hall. It was standing during the time of Queen Elizabeth, but was afterwards suffered to go to decay. It was probably occupied as a residence in the days of Joseph and Matthias Farnsworth, the early immigrants to America.

(I) Matthias Farnsworth, by occupation a weaver, first appears of record in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he was a resident in 1657, but he had probably already resided there some years at that date. When he came to this country is unknown. He was a farmer and had a farm near what is now Federal Street, on which he lived until 1660 or 1661, when he removed to Groton. There he shared in the distribution of lands with the other proprietors. The records show that Matthias Farnsworth had the following uplands: "His houselot, ninety acres, more or less, lying on both sides of the mill highway, bounded on the north by the side hill by 'James his brook,' and so forth; six acres and a half, more or less, bounded west by Mill road; seventy-one acres, more or less, lying on the other side of the Mill road. His meadows: In south meadow, four-

teen acres, more or less, bounded on several points by the town common; six acres, more or less, near the mill; five acres and a half, more or less, near the mill; two acres and a half, more or less, at Half Moon Meadow; in all something over two hundred and twelve acres of virgin soil."

The first of the lots described was the one on which he built his log house. This was undoubtedly burned by the Indians when nearly the whole town was destroyed by them, March 13, 1676. A number of settlers were killed, the others escaped to Concord, and on March 17, 1676, they removed in sixty carts what was left of their portable property. In the spring of 1678, Matthias Farnsworth with his family, including his three eldest sons, who were then of age, returned to his clearing in the woods and rebuilt his house and began anew. This latter house stood until 1820, when it was torn down to make room for improvements. Here he lived until his death, January 21, 1669. He was admitted a freeman of the Colony, May 16, 1670, and made his will, January 12, 1689, being then seventy-seven years of age.

Matthias Farnsworth was a prominent member of his church, of which he was one of the early members, and a leading citizen of the town. He was one of the Council of Eleven held in Groton, in May, 1664, to consider certain "uncomfortable differences that had been amongst them about Church Government." He filled many offices in the town, the most important of which were those of constable and selectman. He held the office of constable, whose duties then were the collection of rates and taxes for the settlement, as late as 1684, when he was seventy-two years old.

Matthias Farnsworth was probably twice married, but nothing is known of

his first wife, by whom he probably had three children. He married (second) Mary Farr, daughter of George Farr, of Lynn, Massachusetts. She survived him many years, seems to have been a householder in 1692, made her will, December 5, 1716, and died between that date and March 7, 1717, when her will was proved. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born about 1647; married James Robertson (or Robinson). 2. Matthias, of whom further. 3. John, born about 1651-52; married Hannah Aldis. 4. Benjamin, married Mary Prescott. 5. Joseph, born November 16, 1657, in Lynn, died in 1674. 6. Mary, born October 11, 1660, in Lynn; married Samuel Thacher. 7. Sarah, born about 1663-64, probably in Groton; married Simon Stone. 8. Samuel, born October 8, 1669; married Mary (Whitecomb) Willard. 9. Abigail, born January 17, 1671; married John Hutchins. 10. Jonathan, born June 1, 1675; married, in 1698, Ruth Shattuck. 11. Joseph (2), born in 1677, died February 20, 1687.

(II) Matthias Farnsworth, Jr., son of Matthias Farnsworth, was born in 1649, and died about 1693. He lived in Groton, Massachusetts, and while he did not live long enough to display his personal qualities, he seems to have been a man of ability, since he held many town offices in Groton. He served under Major Willard in King Philip's War in 1675 in an expedition to Brookfield, Massachusetts. On March 17, 1692, he was assigned a place in the Farnsworth garrison for defense from the Indians. His death occurred probably during one of these Indian uprisings, perhaps in consequence of them. He married, in 1681, Sarah Nutting. She survived him and was appointed administratrix of his estate, December 6, 1698. She married (second) John Stone, of Concord, December 16, 1698. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Farns-

worth: 1. Joseph. 2. Ebenezer, born about 1684. 3. Josiah, of whom further. 4. Sarah, born in 1688; married Jonathan Shedd. 5. Matthias, born August 6, 1690.

(III) Josiah Farnsworth, son of Matthias, Jr. and Sarah (Nutting) Farnsworth, was born February 24, 1687, and died in September, 1744. He lived in Groton, Massachusetts, and married, probably as his second wife, March, 1719-20, Mary Pierce. Children: 1. Josiah, born January 4, 1721. 2. Mary, born June 5, 1722; married William Nichols. 3. Oliver, born August 30, 1723, died probably aged ten years. 4. Ebenezer, of whom further. 5. James, born December 2, 1727. 6. Jemima, born August 29, 1729; married Seth Walker, Jr. 7. Thomas, born April 1, 1731. 8. Joseph, born November 27, 1732. 9. Oliver, born January 16, 1735. 10. Mary, born February 2, 1738, probably died young.

(IV) Ebenezer Farnsworth, son of Josiah and Mary (Pierce) Farnsworth, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, March 22, 1726, and died there November 6, 1794. He settled in Charlestown, New Hampshire, about 1750. He was taken prisoner by the Indians, August 30, 1754, and carried to Canada, where he remained until a short time before the English took Montreal. He was taken to England and then sent home. After his return he joined an expedition into Canada against the French, and helped to take Isle Aux Noix, St. Johns and Montreal. Later in the Revolutionary War he was in the army that made attacks on the same places, then held by the English. He married, in 1762, Sarah Walker. Children: 1. Levi, of whom further. 2. Ebenezer, born July 12, 1765. 3. Joel, born in 1767.

(V) Levi Farnsworth, son of Ebenezer

and Sarah (Walker) Farnsworth, was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, April 1, 1763, and died in Vermont, January 9, 1828. He moved from Charlestown, New Hampshire, to Halifax Plains, Vermont, in 1787-88. He married, in 1786, Sarah Jarvis. Children: 1. Asahel, born April 25, 1787. 2. George, born in 1789. 3. Lavina, of whom further.

(VI) Lavina Farnsworth, daughter of Levi and Sarah (Jarvis) Farnsworth, was born in Fairfax, Vermont, in 1791, and died September 11, 1842. She married, November 6, 1810, Orrin Parker. Children: 1. Sophia, married Stephen Sherwood. 2. Elvira, of whom further. 3. Sylvia, born November 20, 1820; married Reuben Lafayette Farnsworth. 4. Hiram. 5. Asahel. 6. Sarah, died young.

(VII) Elvira Parker, daughter of Orrin and Lavina (Farnsworth) Parker, married Morris Lanpher, of Plainfield, Illinois. (See Lanpher VI.)

References: Austin's "Rhode Island Dictionary." Rhode Island Vital Records. "History of Westerly, Rhode Island." "History of Lewis County, New York." Farnsworth Genealogies. Family Data.

JACKSON, William,

Manufacturer.

The line of descent of William Jackson, one of the builders of what is now Syracuse, New York, follows eastward down the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, across country to Chester County, Pennsylvania, down the Delaware and across the Atlantic to Ireland, to Lancashire, England. Jacksons were members of the Society of Friends in England and Ireland when it meant persecution and suffering, many of the name having been ministers of the faith, as they have been teachers and educators in religion and science. Jacksons in this branch inter-



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William Jackson

married with Townsends, Jeromes, and Laphams, and these lines will be traced from William Jackson's children to the American ancestors.

(I) Richard and Anthony Jackson, brothers, were born at Eccleston, Lancashire, England, whence they removed in 1649 to Ireland, settling at Carrickfergus, County Antrim. Richard Jackson married Margaret Keete, of Carrickfergus, but the marriage of Anthony Jackson has not been preserved in the records. Both brothers became members of the Society of Friends in 1654, and in 1655 they moved to County Cavan, Ireland, where Anthony Jackson remained, being mentioned as being in the neighborhood of Cavan and Old Castle, where in 1678 and at other times he suffered imprisonment for adherence to his religious convictions. The last mention of his name is in 1681.

(II) Although the name of Anthony Jackson's wife is not known, there is a record of his son, Isaac Jackson, born about 1665, who married, at Old Castle, County Cavan, Ireland, February 29, 1696, Ann Evans, daughter of Rowland Evans, of Balliloeing, County Wicklow, as appears by their marriage certificates recorded by Carlow Monthly Meeting. Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson were the parents of ten children, and in 1717, their eldest daughter came with her husband to London Grove Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Isaac Jackson having a strong inclination to visit her, thought so long and earnestly upon the question that in a dream he saw himself in the New World, and after traveling quite a distance back into the country he came to a valley between two hills through which ran a beautiful stream. The prospect and situation became pleasant, and in his dream he decided the family must settle there.

The dream resulted in Isaac Jackson and his family embarking at Dublin on the ship "Sizargh" and landing at New Castle on the Delaware, September 11, 1725. The party was composed of the parents, Isaac and Ann Jackson, with five children: William, Mary, James, John, and Isaac. Going to the home of his son-in-law in London Grove Township, Isaac Jackson related to him his dream and was told that just such a place as he described was near at hand. Upon examination of the spot he found to his great joy that he could absolutely identify it with the place of his dreams, and he purchased a farm that included that spot. That farm was his home until his death, and remained in the family for a century and a half, a family reunion being held thereon in 1875. The name Harmony Grove was bestowed upon the homestead, and there peace, good order and harmony prevailed.

Children: 1. Rebecca, born at Old Castle, Ireland, January 25, 1697; married, at Ballytore, Ireland, November 10, 1716, Jeremiah Starr, and in 1717 emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in London Grove Township, Chester County. 2. Thomas, born in Old Castle, Ireland, November 9, 1698; married Mary Boardman; died in King's County, July 21, 1785. 3. Isaac, died in infancy. 4. Alice, born in Old Castle, Ireland, August 29, 1703; married Joseph Gibson, in Ireland; came to Pennsylvania in 1728; died about 1787. 5. William, of further mention. 6. Mary, twin with William, came to Pennsylvania with the family in 1725; married, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1733, Francis Windle. 7. James, born in Kildare, Ballytore County, Ireland, February 10, 1708; came to Pennsylvania in 1725; married, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1745, Hannah Miller, and died without child-

ren in August, 1748. 8. Isaac, died in infancy. 9. John, born at Ballytore, Ireland, October 16, 1712; married, at New Garden Meeting, February 17, 1740. Sarah Miller, daughter of James and Rachel Miller, of Kennett, Pennsylvania; died May 31, 1791. 10. Isaac, died aged fifteen years.

(III) William Jackson, fifth child of Isaac and Ann (Evans) Jackson, was born at Cloenerany, County Wexford, Ireland, February 24, 1705. He came to Pennsylvania, on the "Sizargh," in 1725, lived at the homestead, "Harmony Grove," and there died November 24, 1785. William Jackson married, in New Garden Monthly Meeting of Friends, September 9, 1733, Katherine Miller, born January 30, 1713, died April 2, 1781, daughter of James and Katherine (Lightfoot) Miller, formerly of Timahoe, County Kildare, Ireland. William and Katherine Jackson presented in their lives such an example of industry, frugality, and unswerving integrity, together with a warm interest in their religious society and in the community-at-large as to merit and receive a special testimony from the New Garden Monthly Meeting to which they belonged, and which was made a matter of record after their passing. They were the parents of ten children, all born at "Harmony Grove," London Grove Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Children: 1. Isaac, of further mention. 2. James, born November 3, 1736, died April 11, 1817; married Mary Jackson, daughter of Joseph and Susanna Jackson, of London Grove, and they were the parents of ten children. 3. Ann, born May 19, 1739, died April, 1804; married Caleb Harlan, of London Grove, and resided in Milltown, Delaware; they were the parents of nine children. 4. Elizabeth, died in infancy. 5. Thomas, died aged

two years. 6. William, born May 14, 1746, died January 10, 1834; married Hannah Seaman, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Seaman, of Westbury, Long Island. He was a minister of the Society of Friends and traveled a great deal, and in 1802 visited England and Ireland on religious service. He left no children. 7. John, born November, 1748, died December 20, 1821; married Mary Harlan, daughter of Joel and Hannah (Wickersham) Harlan. He succeeded to the homestead, and was a student of botany as well as "a successful cultivator of curious plants, a respectable botanist and one of the most gentle and amiable of men." He had seven children. 8. Katherine, died aged two years. 9. Katherine (2), born October 2, 1754, died February 18, 1826; married Thomas Pennington, a widower, of London Grove, and bore him two children. 10. Hannah, born May 15, 1757, died September 25, 1813; married Isaac Thomas, and they were the parents of four children.

(IV) Isaac (2) Jackson, eldest child of William and Katherine (Miller) Jackson, was born July 2, 1734, died June 27, 1807. He married, May 13, 1762, Hannah Jackson, born July 27, 1741, died May 5, 1806, daughter of Ephraim and Rachel Jackson, of Edgemont Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Isaac and Hannah (Jackson) Jackson were the parents of the following named children: 1. Joseph. 2. William, of further mention. 3. Mary. 4. Hannah. 5. Catherine, died young. 6. Catherine (2). 7. Susanna, married Emmor Kimber, and they were the founders of Kimber's Boarding School for Girls, a valuable institution. 8. Isaac. 9. Phoebe. 10. Alice, a gifted minister of the Society of Friends, married Enoch Lewis, the noted mathematician, teacher and author.

(V) William (2) Jackson, second son

of Isaac (2) and Hannah (Jackson) Jackson, married Phoebe Townsend, daughter of Henry and Anne (Wright) Townsend. One of their sons was Professor Isaac M. Jackson, for half a century professor of mathematics at Union College, Schenectady, New York. Another son, William, of further mention.

(VI) William (3) Jackson, son of William (2) and Phoebe (Townsend) Jackson, was born at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York. After completing his education, he joined his uncles, John and Isaiah Townsend, iron manufacturers of Albany, New York, and in the early "thirties" located in Syracuse, New York, where he represented the Townsend interests. For over fifty years he was engaged in iron manufacturing and in the hardware business, also was interested in salt manufacture as an official of one of the Syracuse companies in that business. He was a successful business man, and influential in the public affairs of Syracuse. He was a Whig in politics, later a Republican, serving as trustee of the village of Syracuse, and as postmaster under presidents Tyler and Fillmore. He died at his home on James Street, Syracuse, in 1885, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, but for many years he was a member and vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Syracuse.

William Jackson married, in 1836, Emma Jerome, born in Geddes, Onondaga County, New York, January 8, 1817, daughter of Isaac and Clarinda (Patchin) Jerome. Mrs. Emma Jerome Jackson was a woman of education, trained under a governess in her father's home, and in The Hire School, Skaneateles, New York, Friends School at Geneva, New York, and at Cazenovia Seminary. She was for many years a member of St. Paul's

Protestant Episcopal Church, and at her death, December 22, 1906, was its oldest communicant. She was very active in parish work; took a deep interest in the Old Ladies Home in its early days, also in the work of The Employment Society; was a charter member of The Visiting Nurses' Society; a life member of the Onondaga County Historical Society; and was a good friend of the Grand Army of the Republic Post, and a member of Onondaga Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. Jackson saw General Lafayette when he came to Syracuse in 1825; and her home on James Street was the abode of a refined and generous hospitality. She was a lover of nature and of her home, and beloved by all who knew her. William and Emma (Jerome) Jackson were the parents of two daughters, Mary Jerome and Emma Jerome, the last named the widow of S. Gurney Lapham, journalist.

(VII) Mary Jerome Jackson, eldest daughter of William (3) and Emma (Jerome) Jackson, was born in Syracuse, New York, there was educated and there now resides. After completing her studies, she opened a private school on James Street, known as "The Keble School," a boarding and day school for young ladies. This school which Miss Jackson founded and of which she was the principal was under the auspices of the bishop of the diocese (Bishop Huntington) and was patronized liberally by church families. For over thirty-two years, 1871-1903, Miss Jackson remained at the head of this successful institution, then in 1903 she closed the school. The site of "The Keble School" is now occupied by "The Snowden," one of the largest apartment houses in Syracuse. Miss Jackson and her sister, Mrs. Lapham, there residing. She is one of the active members of St. Paul's Episcopal

Church; member of the Onondaga County Historical Society; and in politics is Republican.

LAPHAM, Smith Gurney,

Journalist.

To the profession of journalism S. Gurney Lapham brought a mind well stored, a trained, talented pen, an unblemished integrity, a strong, lofty purpose, an abiding faith in the affection for the members of the newspaper craft and in fellowmen in general. For nearly half a century he was engaged in newspaper work, and during that long period was connected with but three papers, "The Syracuse Courier," which he founded; its successor, "The Evening Telegram;" and "The Syracuse Herald."

His life was a distinct gain to the community in which he preferred to make his home, and that desire to abide in Syracuse, when he had opportunity to go higher on the roadway of success, was indicative of the warmth of his feelings toward his fellow-newspaper workers, others with whom he mingled professionally and socially. The world is the better for his life, for as an individual he stood as an exponent of those lofty qualities which make for true manhood, and the possession of such qualities cannot but be an influence for good, and that sort of influence that lives after the one who exerts it has passed on. What S. Gurney Lapham was and did will long remain a grateful remembrance to those who had the good fortune to count him as a friend.

The Lapham family, authors, statesmen, men of science, antiquarians, journalists, had its home in Norfolkshire, England, and flourished in Scotland from early times. Lapham is a name meaning hearthstone or home stone from *lapis*—

"stone" and *heim*, "home." Two of the family came over from England before the middle of the seventeenth century, Thomas and John, the latter a weaver from Devonshire, where he was born in 1625, settled in Providence, Rhode Island, and his descendants are found in New York, New England, and the West.

The two most conspicuous members of the New York family are Ellbridge G. Lapham, named after a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and William Gray Lapham, named after Boston's richest and most prominent business man. Ellbridge Gerry and William Gray Lapham were sons of Judge John Lapham, who came to Farmington, Ontario County, New York, in 1812. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and the meeting house he attended is still standing in Farmington.

Ellbridge G. Lapham, born in Farmington, New York, October 18, 1818, died in Canandaigua, New York, January 18, 1890, and both he and his brother, William G. Lapham, were classmates at Canandaigua Academy with Stephen A. Douglass. Ellbridge G. Lapham studied civil engineering, but later embraced the law, was admitted to the New York bar in 1844, and settled in Canandaigua. In 1855 he formed a partnership with James C. Smith, which continued until Mr. Smith became "Judge" Smith. Smith & Lapham was one of the strongest law firms in Western New York, Mr. Lapham being especially strong before juries, Mr. Smith in the Appellate courts.

Mr. Lapham came into the Republican party with exodus from the Democratic party in 1856, and became one of the strongest men of that party. As a public speaker he did splendid party service, being a singularly terse, epigrammatic and impassioned orator, at once forceful and eloquent. He was elected represen-



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S. Gurney Lapham

tative to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh congresses, resigning from the last-named upon his election as United States Senator from New York in 1881. In the Lower House he was conspicuous for the fidelity and vigilance with which he cared for the interests of his constituents, and for his vigor in debate, these qualities going with him into the Upper House.

The senatorial canvass of 1881, consequent upon the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt, was one of the most memorable in the annals of the State and most dramatic throughout its two months' continuance. The contest ended in a compromise, July 22, 1881, between the two factions of the Republican party, Ellbridge G. Lapham (Stalwart) being elected to succeed Roscoe Conkling, and Warner Miller (Half Breed) to succeed Senator Platt. After his senatorial service, Senator Lapham lived in comparative retirement in Canandaigua until his death. He married Jane McBride, who survived him with three children: Mrs. William H. Adams, Charles B., and Ellbridge Gerry (2) Lapham.

William Gray Lapham, brother of Senator Lapham, was born in Farmington, Ontario County, New York, March 24, 1816, and died in Syracuse, New York, October 25, 1873. After attendance at Canandaigua Academy, he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, whence he was graduated C.E. and retained as instructor for a year. He personally surveyed every foot of the Auburn & Rochester railroad, and was employed in its construction. He was next made chief engineer and superintendent of the Canandaigua & Elmira railroad, going thence to the Canandaigua & Niagara Falls railroad in the same capacity. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed by Dean Richmond

to the position of superintendent of the New York Central railroad, and held that position until his death. He stood high in the favor of the officials of the Central, and was often called to New York for consultation with Commodore Vanderbilt.

William G. Lapham married, in 1840, Rebecca Smith, of Farmington, New York, and they were the parents of three children: Smith Gurney Lapham, whose career follows; Mary (Lapham) Roberts, of New York City; and Mrs. Charles Peterson, of Lockport, New York.

Smith Gurney Lapham (usually writing his name S. Gurney) only son of William Gray and Rebecca (Smith) Lapham, and nephew of United States Senator Ellbridge Gray Lapham, was born in Farmington, Ontario County, New York, July 19, 1841, died in Syracuse, New York, dean of the newspaper men of that city, January 4, 1917. He was a graduate of the famous "Academy" at Canandaigua, where he won the first prize in declamation, his father and uncle having been students of an earlier period in the history of the old school. He entered Amherst College in 1859, but two years later transferred to Williams College, whence he was graduated A.B., 1863, having again distinguished himself in declamation and scholarship. Syracuse having become the family home, the young man began the study of law in the office of Justice Daniel Pratt, of the Supreme Court, residing in Syracuse. He was ready for admission to the bar when his health failed, and he never practiced the profession for which he had prepared.

With restored health, Mr. Lapham accepted a position as clearing house clerk with the Central National Bank of New York City, but a business career did not appeal to him, and in 1867 he returned

to Syracuse and entered upon a career in journalism that only terminated with his retirement nearly a half a century later. He became associate editor of "The Daily Courier and Union" (as the old "Courier" was then known) that paper having Daniel J. Halstead as sole owner, and William H. Green as editor, being a leading Democratic paper of Central New York.

In 1870, Mr. Lapham acquired a third interest in "The Courier" with Milton H. Northrup, editor, Mr. Lapham, associate editor, Mr. Halstead, business manager. The Courier Printing Company was founded in 1873, Daniel Pratt, president, Mr. Lapham, secretary, Mr. Halstead, business manager, and Mr. Northrup, editor. In 1879, William C. Ruger, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals was elected president, Mr. Northrup, secretary-treasurer, S. Gurney Lapham, editor-in-chief. In 1875, Mr. Lapham obtained leave of absence and spent several months in Europe. On February 4, 1894, "The Courier" was sold under receivership proceedings, and for a few years Mr. Lapham continued on the editorial staff of the paper as associate editor.

"The Courier" never a financial success, passed out of existence with the closing years of the nineteenth century, being succeeded by "The Evening Telegram," an afternoon Democratic paper of which Mr. Lapham was editor. In 1905 "The Telegram" suspended publication, Mr. Lapham then going to the staff of "The Evening Herald," and continuing with that paper as editorial writer and dramatic editor until 1913, when he retired from newspaper work, having been "in the harness" forty-six years. He was known to newspaper men all over the United States. As editor of "The Courier" for so long, he de-

veloped many young men who have since become bright lights in the journalistic firmament and he always took a deep interest in the "cub" reporter.

Mr. Lapham early took a deep interest in National, State and city politics, and soon after beginning his newspaper work he was writing editorials along political lines, making that class of writing his specialty for many years. He came to know personally many of the great party leaders, and covered for the Associated Press and his own paper the convention held in Syracuse in 1872 which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for governor of New York, as he did the later State Democratic convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for president.

One of the most remarkable tributes of esteem and affection was paid Mr. Lapham on the evening of November 22, 1913, when he was the "honor guest" at a dinner served in the "Onondaga," the occasion making his formal retirement from the field of journalism after nearly half a century of service. The diners included many of the men who had worked with Mr. Lapham during his connection with "The Courier," "Telegram" and "Herald," and the addresses, which were informal, accorded him high praise as a newspaper writer and worker, as a man and as a loyal friend. Letters of regret were received from well known newspaper men in all parts of the country.

In December, 1890, Mr. Lapham was chosen the first president of the Syracuse Press Club, and was one of the thirty charter members. It was through his efforts that later the Press Club brought Patti to Syracuse in concert, paying the famous singer \$2,000, yet clearing another \$1,000 for the club. He served two years as president, the club several years later passing out of existence. He

was an amateur actor of ability in his younger days, and a lover of music. He had no equals in Syracuse as a Shakespearean student and reader, and would declaim from memory with dramatic intensity the strong passages from the tragedies, and repeat with charm the lighter lines. In his library were rare editions of Shakespeare's plays and books dealing with the history of the drama. He gave to the Public Library a copy of the famous Chaudos portrait of Shakespeare, and among his most cherished possessions were letters and autographed pictures of stage folks, including Sir Henry Irving and Madame Modjeska, whom he entertained in his home. He served as a teacher of elocution in Syracuse University, and frequently lectured upon "Heroes and Heroines" of Shakespeare. As a dramatic critic he was kind and considerate, and while few men were better qualified to criticise, he better loved to praise.

Mr. Lapham married, in Syracuse, December 27, 1864, Rev. George Morgan officiating, Emma Jerome Jackson, born in that city, second daughter of William and Emma (Jerome) Jackson. Mrs. Lapham survives her husband and continues her residence at "The Snowden." She is, like Mr. Lapham in his lifetime, an ardent Democrat; in religious faith is connected with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a member of Harmony Circle. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. S. Gurney Lapham: 1. William Gurney, born September 7, 1866, died in infancy. 2. Anna, married Walter Snowden Smith, of Syracuse, and they are the parents of three sons: Walter Snowden (2), Gurney Lapham, and Nelson Jerome Smith. These grandsons of S. Gurney Lapham, with five nephews, were the active bearers at his funeral, and with loving hands carried him to

the receiving vault in Oakwood Cemetery. 3. William Gray, married Susan Hastings Ward, and resides in Syracuse, they the parents of two sons, William Gray (2) and Beverly Hastings Ward Lapham.

The Syracuse Newspaper Association, of which Mr. Lapham was president for life, paid this tribute to his memory:

That Smith Gurney Lapham gave the world his best, and that best the finest thought of a brilliant, comprehensive and philosophic mind, stands as a greater monument than massive stone or carven image.

With modesty that passed the bounds of the most ethical of a changing press, his work, life and influence were best known and appreciated by his co-workers. To them his example will be lasting, his name preserved wherever there shall be reminiscence of half a century of Syracuse journalism; his helpfulness unforgotten so long as one of the boys shall live, and his impress upon the best thought of dramatic, statesmanship of his time, and loyalty to his profession and the city of his chosen work, something that cannot be measured.

The memorial of the Syracuse Newspaper Association can but at best inadequately express the thoughts which well from the heart at its loss. How unnecessary are memorials when the life of such an appreciative worker for the best of his profession has placed its indelible stamp upon his time.

TOWNSEND, Henry,

Respected Citizen.

Phoebe (Townsend) Jackson, wife of William Jackson (See Jackson, q.v.) was a descendant of Henry and Anne (Coles) Townsend, of Oyster Bay, Long Island. The surname Townsend was originally applied to a family residing on the outskirts or end of the town, the early English form of the name being "Townshend." The arms of the Townsend family of New York are:

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Arms—A shield azure, a chevron ermine, between three escallops or.

Crest—A stag proper.

Motto—*Droit et avant.*

Henry Townsend, with brothers, John and Richard, came from Norwich in Norfolkshire, England, between the years 1638 and 1645, locating first on Manhattan Island, thence removing to Flushing at its settlement in 1645. All were members of the Society of Friends, consequently were at variance with the Dutch and were persecuted by Governor Stuyvesant to such an extent that the three Townsends moved to Warwick, Rhode Island, their third American home. They prospered, but in 1656 decided to return to Long Island, and obtained a grant of land at Rusdorp (later Jamaica).

(I) Henry Townsend, the founder of this branch, was a man of firm character, stood by his religious belief in spite of all threats, and was greatly persecuted after the return from Rhode Island. He settled at Oyster Bay prior to September 16, 1661, the date of the Mill grant, but was not admitted a townsman until November 4, 1661. Oyster Bay was obtained from the Indians in 1653 in exchange for: "6 Indian coats, 6 kettles, 6 fathoms of Wampum, 6 hoes, 5 hatchets, 3 pairs of stockings, 30 all blades or muxes, 20 knives, 3 shirts and as much peegue as will amount to 4 pounds sterling." Henry Townsend received his grant on a stream of sufficient size to operate a mill. The grant was dated September 16, 1661, and in 1673 he built the saw mill. His first house was on the main street and that satisfied him until 1683, when he built on the hill, turning his first residence over to his son Henry. He was an active man, and almost a daily account of his life can be obtained from the public records, so active was he as town clerk, surveyor and agent,

his name appearing on countless records. He bought and sold innumerable tracts, and gave a great deal away. One of the notable acts of his life was giving a legacy to Rusdorp (now Jamaica) for the benefit of the poor.

He married Anne Coles, daughter of Robert Coles. She survived him. They were the parents of seven children: 1. Henry (2), ancestor of this branch. 2. John, town surveyor of Oyster Bay for nineteen years; died May 9, 1707. 3. Rose, who fed her father through the bars of the window while he was imprisoned by the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant. She married Captain Joseph Dickenson. 4. Susannah, married Aaron Furman, Jr. 5. Mary, married Nicholas Wright. 6. Elizabeth, died unmarried. 7. Robert, died in 1687. Henry (1) Townsend, father of these children, died between February 6, and March 30, 1695, and was buried on Mill Hill, Oyster Bay, where a rough stone marked "H. T." was erected to mark the spot.

(II) Henry (2) Townsend, son of Henry (1) Townsend, resided at Oyster Bay, but his name does not appear on the records except in connection with property transfers. He owned a share in the mill given him by his father in 1668, and died prior to 1703. He married Deborah Underhill, daughter of Captain John Underhill, a large property owner and an important character in Long Island history. They had sons: Henry (3), head of the next generation, and Robert, and a daughter.

(III) Henry (3) Townsend, son of Henry (2) Townsend, resided at Oyster Bay. The mill built by his grandfather and partly owned by his father had passed to his uncle, John Townsend, who sold it to his nephew, Henry (3) Townsend, who also succeeded him as a surveyor. He died in 1709, and although

not long-lived, he was a man of prominence for his years, judicious and prudent. He married Eliphal Townsend, daughter of John and Mary (Townsend) Townsend, his cousin. Their children were: Henry (4), ancestor of this branch; Absalom, married Deborah Weeks.

(IV) Henry (4) Townsend, son of Henry (3) Townsend, moved from Oyster Bay to Chester, Orange County, New York, where he became a property owner. He married Elizabeth Titus, described as a "beautiful Quakeress." They were the parents of seven children: 1. Henry (5), head of the next generation. 2. Nicholas, married Philadelphia Doughty. 3. Peter, engaged in iron manufacture, his firm making the enormous chain stretched across the Hudson in 1778 to prevent the British vessels from going up the river. He married, February 14, 1761, Hannah Hawxhurst. 4. Phoebe, married, in 1764, Joseph Lawrence. 5. Elizabeth, married John McCoun. 6. Martha, married Daniel McCoun. 7. Absalom, married Helena McKay.

(V) Henry (5) Townsend, son of Henry (4) Townsend, was born in 1725, and died March 28, 1803. He married Anne Wright, who died September 17, 1825, aged ninety years. Their children were six in number: 1. Betsey, married (first) Lewis Carpenter; (second) Robert Little. 2. Henry (6), married May Bennett. 3. Zebulon, died October 4, 1836; married Anna Cock, who died March 3, 1851, aged eighty-eight. 4. Noah. 5. Phoebe, of further mention. 6. Charles.

(VI) Phoebe Townsend, daughter of Henry (5) and Anne (Wright) Townsend, married William Jackson, second son of Isaac and Hannah (Jackson) Jackson, (See Jackson V), and they were the parents of Professor Isaac M. Jack-

son, and of William Jackson, (See Jackson VI).

The Townsends of this branch were iron manufacturers and foundry men, John and Isaiah Townsend, of the seventh generation, starting a foundry in Albany in 1807, becoming the most important men in the city. General Franklin Townsend, of the eighth generation, became sole proprietor of the works, and in 1871 was succeeded by his son, Rufus King Townsend.

It was with this important Albany iron interest that William (2) Jackson became identified, first in Albany and then in Syracuse, they being his maternal relatives.

JEROME, Isaac,

Respected Citizen.

(I) Mrs. Emma Jerome (Jackson) Lapham and her sister, Miss Mary Jerome Jackson, are descendants of Timothy Jerome, who came from the Isle of Wight to Wallingford, Connecticut, in what is now the city of Meridan, in 1717, there residing until his death in 1757. By wife Abigail he had children: Samuel, of whom further; Timothy, William, Zerubabel, Abigail, Isabel and Elizabeth.

(II) Samuel Jerome, son of Timothy and Abigail Jerome, was born in Connecticut, in 1728. He removed to Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, about 1770. He married, November 19, 1749, Lucy Foster, daughter of Thomas Foster, of Wallingford, Connecticut, a direct descendant of Rev. John Lothrop, of Barnstable, Massachusetts, who came to New England in 1630. He served in the Revolutionary War, as did his sons, Chauncey, Samuel, Timothy, John and Levi. Four of his sons settled in Onondaga County, New York, Samuel, the father, going there in 1794, and there

he died in 1796. His will, dated November 23, 1795, was the first that was recorded in Onondaga, it being offered April 9, 1796, his home then being in Scipio, New York. There were several daughters in the family of Samuel Jerome, one of whom married Lord Randolph Churchill.

(III) Timothy (2) Jerome, son of Samuel and Lucy (Foster) Jerome, was born in 1757, and made his home in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, until 1794. He served in the Revolutionary War, and marched with the Massachusetts men on the Alarm at Bennington. He was the first of the family of Samuel Jerome to move to Onondaga County, New York, he going in 1794, locating in the town of Fabius, where he was elected the first supervisor in 1798. He was soon followed by four of his brothers, John, Levi and Aaron settling at Pompey, Chauncey going to near Manlius. Descendants of Aaron Jerome settled in New York City, William Travers Jerome, the famous lawyer, being a descendant of that branch of the family. Later Samuel Jerome, the father of these sons, sold his property in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, came to Onondaga County, New York, with his wife, and there spent their last years with one of their sons. Descendants of John and Levi Jerome still live on or near Pompey Hill, one at least living on the original land bought by his family. Timothy Jerome lived on lot No. 5, in the northern part, and was one of the public-spirited men of the town. He contributed to the establishing of Pompey Academy in 1800, and on May 2, 1802, his useful life ended. He is buried in Pompey Cemetery.

In Stockbridge, Massachusetts, Timothy Jerome married Mary Isaacs, who died July 20, 1834, aged eighty, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse.

They were the parents of six children: 1. Lucy, married, in 1800, Judge James Geddes, of Onondaga County, New York, and after that marriage Mrs. Mary (Isaacs) Jerome left Pompey and settled near the Geddes farm, the settlement for a time being called Jeromeville, but later Fairmount. 2. Timothy. 3. Horace. 4. William. These three sons went West. 5. James, whose descendants yet are living in Fairmount. 6. Isaac, of further mention.

(IV) Isaac Jerome, son of Timothy (2) and Mary (Isaacs) Jerome, was born in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1793, and in 1794 was brought by his parents with their five other children to Pompey, Onondaga County, New York. He lived in the town of Fabius, and there died in youthful manhood, in 1828. He married, in 1814, Clarinda Patchin, of Saratoga County, New York, descendants of the Patchin family of Bennington, Vermont. Isaac Jerome, after his marriage, settled on a farm about a mile west of the Judge Geddes farm, and there built the house which was long the family home after his death. Mrs. Clarinda Jerome died at the home of her daughter Emma, wife of William Jackson, in Syracuse, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. They were the parents of seven children, all now deceased.

(V) Emma Jerome, daughter of Isaac and Clarinda (Patchin) Jerome, granddaughter of Timothy (2) and Mary (Isaacs) Jerome, great-granddaughter of Samuel and Lucy (Foster) Jerome, and great-great-granddaughter of Timothy (1) and Abigail Jerome, was born in Geddes, Onondaga County, New York, January 8, 1817, and died at her home in Syracuse, New York, December 22, 1906. She married, in 1836, William Jackson (see Jackson VI). William and Emma (Jerome) Jackson were the par-



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John D. Lowell

ents of two daughters: Mary (See Jackson VII) and Emma Jerome, widow of S. Gurney Lapham (See Lapham).

FORREST, John,

Attorney-at-Law.

Arms—Argent, on a mount in base three oak trees, all proper.

Crest—An oak tree proper.

Motto—*Vivant dum virent.* (They live as long as they are green).

John Forrest brought to the active work of life an equipment that was a heritage from a sturdy Scotch ancestry, a tireless industry, an appreciation of the worthwhile ends of life, and a substantial dependability. Fortunate circumstances never figured in his career. Those material rewards that came to him were well and fairly earned, and the stream of regard and respect that flowed to him from his associates had its source in their admiration for his many excellencies of character, for a personality in which human frailties figured so little. The following paragraphs contain, in addition to the review of his work, the official and private words of eulogy of his colleagues.

Mr. Forrest's parents were John and Ann (Wright) Forrest, natives of Scotland, who made their home in Brooklyn, New York, in 1845, rearing a family of six children in which John was the eldest son. He was born in Brooklyn, February 8, 1851, and obtained a practical business education in the schools of his native city, entering the law offices of Edwin C. Deleven, when sixteen years of age, and continuing a student there until 1868. At this time he went to Falls Brook, Pennsylvania, where he found employment as a clerk in the office of the Falls Brook Coal Company, there remaining until 1875, in which year he became pay-

master for the Buffalo Coal Company at Clermont, McKean County, Pennsylvania. One year here was followed by service in Buffalo, New York, with the same company as bookkeeper, and in January, 1877, he located in Smethport, McKean County, Pennsylvania. This was the move that determined the future course of his life, and he entered the law and land office of Byron D. Hamlin, this field of endeavor occupying him until his death. In September, 1879, he was admitted to the practice of law and became a member of the McKean County Bar Association. From the time of his coming to Smethport his interests steadily widened, and he gained a position in the community that was in itself a tribute to his ability and personal popularity. He was a director of the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company, vice-president of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad, and a director of the Smethport Water Company. Mr. Forrest was also a member of the executive board of the Pennsylvania Council of Defense and Committee of Public Safety. The following estimate of his personal worth from the pen of one of his long-time friends, Sheridan Gorton, Esq., is one to which the wide circle of his acquaintances heartily subscribe:

No community has ever experienced greater loss or felt deeper grief at the passing of its citizens than has ours in the death of John Forrest. Have known him intimately for over forty-one years. He has lived with us during all that time. His uniform courtesy, kindness and charity is well remembered by all. Starting early in life in business, his untiring industry, honesty, executive ability and knowledge of men and business methods have brought to him success.

No enterprise for the benefit of the citizens of this borough has ever been advanced but had his strong and hearty support, not only in words but deeds. The call for individual as well as public welfare have brought forth his

earnest efforts. Notwithstanding his many and varied business interests, he was always ready and willing to listen to the call of others for help, comfort, sympathy and advice, and was vigilant in his works of help and cheer. With a wonderfully clear mentality he could ever easily grasp the great affairs of life, and with calmness and consideration act upon them for others as well as for himself. I know of no man with whom I better enjoyed consultation and companionship, and we shall miss him as one highly respected and best loved.

Mr. Forrest married, August 1, 1878, Mary Holmes Hamlin, daughter of Byron D. and Harriet (Holmes) Hamlin (see Hamlin VII) and their children were as follows: 1. Helen, died February 19, 1918; she married Arthur W. Mitchell, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and they had two children, John Forrest and George Warren. 2. Ruth, married (first) E. T. Newman, (second) Lincoln Green. There were three children of her first marriage, Jerome, Philip, and Marion; one of her second, Mary Lincoln, her home in Smethport, Pennsylvania.

The following resolution was passed by the executive board of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, McKean County branch, August 23, 1918:

Whereas, John Forrest was untiring, zealous and truly loyal member of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety, and faithfully performed his patriotic duties as a member of the Executive Board of the McKean County Branch of said Council and Committee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the desire of the members of said Executive Board to render tribute to the memory of our deceased fellow citizen. Keen and talented of mind, sympathetic and true of heart, richly endowed with the attributes of character of the true Christian gentleman, John Forrest always faithfully fulfilled his responsibilities to beloved companions, to friends, to the community in which he lived and to his Country which he loved with the devotion of a patriot. His memory will endure like the breath of the flowers, which he loved.

The official sentiment of the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company was expressed in a communication by the president worded as follows:

Whereas, John Forrest, a director of this company, was called from the scene of his earthly labors and achievements, August 13, 1918, and

Whereas, As one of the five incorporators of the Hamlin Bank and Trust Company, and one of the directors from the beginning of corporate business, March 17, 1902, and the first member of the Board of Directors to die, be it

Resolved, That this company, through its Board of Directors, in profound sorrow at his death, give expression of the loss it has sustained in the passing from our midst of John Forrest, and of its recognition of his high Christian character, his recognized ability, and invaluable services to this company.

Resolved, That to his family, bereaved of his kindly and manly presence, we extend our profoundest sympathy and join with them in the satisfaction of our memory of his attainments, benevolences and achievements.

The committee of the board of directors of the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad Company made official recognition of Mr. Forrest's services in this manner, their report being unanimously adopted by the board:

The late John Forrest was identified with your company from its organization, from that date he was always interested in its development and success.

His advice in matters pertaining to the interests of the company was sought and freely given for its general good.

His death, especially at this troublesome time in the railroad situation, is keenly felt.

To us he represented a high ideal, as a man of sterling integrity and a true friend. In his death the Coudersport & Port Allegany Railroad has lost one of its ablest directors.

It is fitting that we should, in our official character, express our individual sorrow for the loss to his association, to his family and the community at large, by spreading on these records our tokens of respect and regret.

References: Hamlin Genealogy, Delano Genealogy, Richmond Genealogy, "History of Oxford, New York," Holmes Genealogy, Family Data.



Forrest



American Historical Engraving

Engr. by Pinney & Linn

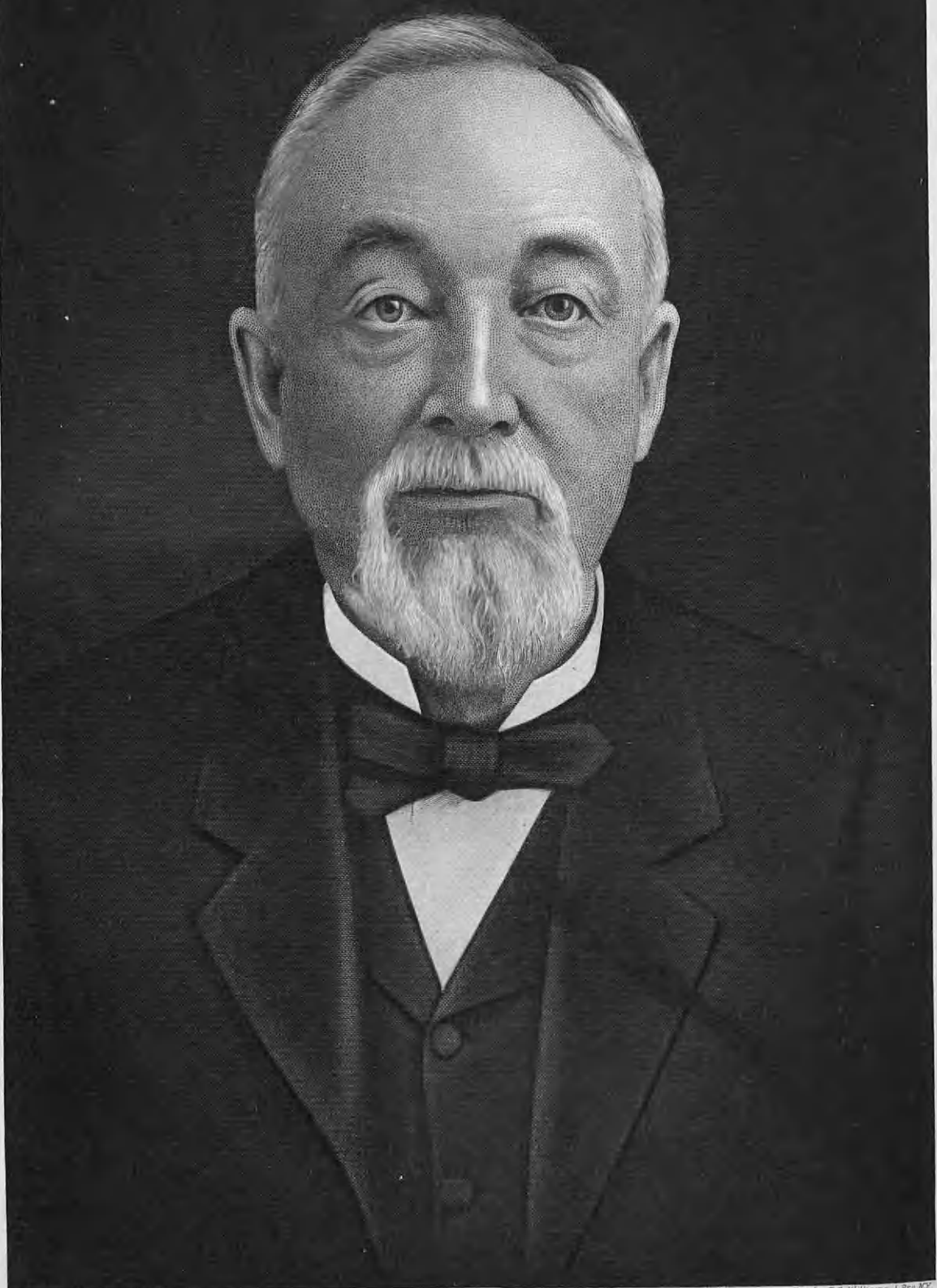
Mary (Hamlin) Forrest



American Historical Socy.

Reynolds & Co. N.Y.

Helen (Forrest) Mitchell
John Forrest Mitchell



The American Historical Society

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Wm. Brewster

HAMLIN, Byron D.,

Lawyer, Senator.

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant ermine ducally crowned or.

Crest—Seven arrows, points upward, proper.

Few names are found that have greater or more honorable antiquity than that of Hamlin, which has been associated with great affairs both in the United States and in England during historical times, and which has a continental origin exceedingly remote. There are two different theories with regard to its derivation, the authority, Bardsley, giving it as a derivative from "the son of Hamo" or (French) "Hamon," which would place it in the large class of patronymics which have come originally from given names. The other theory is that it took its rise in the German city of Hamlin, where some remote ancestor is supposed to have dwelt. However this may be, it has existed in France from an extremely early time, and there is practically no doubt that it was introduced into England by a follower of William the Conqueror as it is found in the roll of Battle Abbey. During early times it appears under various spellings, such as Hamlin, Hamlyn, Hamelin, Hamblen, Hamelyn, and many other forms.

It is interesting to realize that the name was introduced into the New World both by English and French immigrants, as we find it existing in Quebec, Canada, among the families of French descent there, as well as in the United States, and it has played a very uncommon part in the early history of our country, as well as since the establishment of the United States as a nation, and has given a large number of distinguished men, particularly to New England.

But it is not alone in the direct line

that the Hamlins of the present day may claim a distinguished descent. On the contrary, the Hamlin family has intermarried at various times with many of the most powerful and prominent houses in England and elsewhere, so that it may now number many of the greatest figures in the history of Europe among its ancestors, and trace its descent through several royal houses back to an exceedingly remote age. Thus we have along one line a descent from one of the early Kings of Sweden, namely one Adels, who was called "The Great," and who was an ancestor of Hrolf, or, in the softer French, Rollo the "Dane," who founded the great house of Normandy. This exceedingly interesting line may be traced as follows:

- (I) Adels "The Great," King of Sweden.
- (II) Aystein, King of Sweden.
- (III) Yngvar, King of Sweden.
- (IV) Onund, King of Sweden.
- (V) Ilgiald, King of Sweden.
- (VI) Olaf, King of Vermland.
- (VII) King Halfdan Huitbein.
- (VIII) Imar, Jarl of Upland.
- (IX) Eystein Glumre, Jarl of More (860 A. D.).
- (X) Rognvald, "The Mighty," Jarl of Upland, Norway, and the Isles of Shetland and Orkney.
- (XI) Hrolf or Rollo "The Dane," who, coming with a great host of vikings, sailed up the Seine River in France and subdued Normandy, which was later ceded to him by Charles "The Simple," then King of France, who made him first Duke of Normandy and gave him in marriage his daughter, the Princess Giselle, through whom the family can trace its descent from Charlemagne and the great Frankish King.
- (XII) William "Longsword," second Duke of Normandy.
- (XIII) Richard the Fearless, third Duke of Normandy.
- (XIV) Richard (2), the Good, fourth Duke of Normandy.
- (XV) Richard Le Diable, fifth Duke of Normandy.
- (XVI) William the Conqueror.
- (XVII) Henry I, King of England.
- (XVIII) Princess Matilda, who married

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Geoffrey Plantagenet, which thus introduced this, one of the proudest of the royal families of Europe, into the line.

(XIX) Henry II, of England, in whose reign trial by jury was first introduced, and who instituted any number of great and important reforms.

(XX) John Lackland, the unwilling yielder of the rights demanded in the Magna Carta.

(XXI) Henry III.

(XXII) Henry I, "Longshanks."

(XXIII) Edward II, who, before ascending the throne, was the first Prince of Wales.

(XXIV) Edward III.

(XXV) John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

(XXVI) Joan Beauford, who married Ralph Neville, the first Earl of Westmoreland.

(XXVII) Anne Neville, who married Humphrey de Stafford, first Duke of Buckingham.

(XXVIII) Margaret de Stafford, who married Robert Dunham.

(XXIX) Sir John Dunham.

(XXX) Sir John Dunham II.

(XXXI) John Dunham.

(XXXII) Ralph Dunham, born at Scrooby, England.

(XXXIII) Thomas Dunham, also born at that place.

(XXXIV) Deacon John Dunham, born at Scrooby, but later escaped from England to Holland during the time of the persecution of non-conformists, under the name of John Goodman, and from that country sailed on the famous voyage of the "Mayflower" under the same name. Upon reaching America he resumed his original name and became the founder of a well known family in New England.

(XXXV) John Dunham, born at Leyden, Holland, in the year 1620, and came as an infant in arms with his parents to America in the same year. He was a prominent man in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he married in the year 1641 a lady whom we only know that her first name was Dorothy.

(XXXVI) Mary Dunham, born November 20, 1661, at Barnstable, Massachusetts, and became the wife of James Hamlin, II.

Another very interesting line of descent, which may be claimed by the Hamlin family, is as follows:

(I) Pepin d'Heristal, a grandson of Pepin of Landen; he was Duke of Austrasia and Mayor

of the Palace under the Merovingian Kings of the Franks.

(II) Charles Martel, or "The Hammer," who defeated the Arabs at the battle of Tours, and so saved France and Europe from Mohammedan domination.

(III) Pepin Le Bref, who deposed the effete Merovingian Kings and became the first Carolingian King of the Franks.

(IV) Charlemagne, the greatest figure of his time.

(V) Louis I, Le Debonnaire.

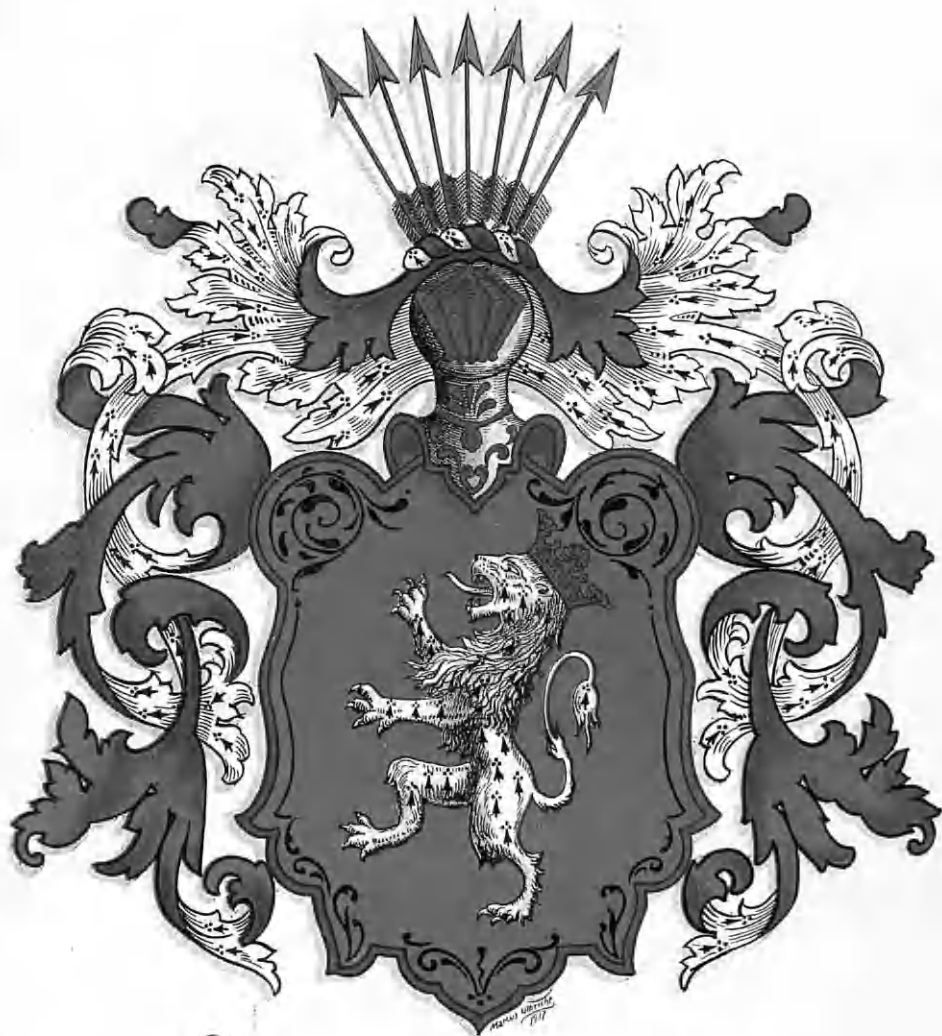
(VI) Charles II, Le Chauve.

(VII) Charles III, King of France, known as "The Simple."

(VIII) Princess Giselle, who married Rollo the Dane.

An even earlier descent is that from Priam, King of the Franks, who flourished as early as 382 A. D., and through his son Merowig, the founder of the Merovingian dynasty, and through Clovis "The Grand," the first Christian King of the Franks. Through this line and through their descendants, the early Kings of Navarre, the descent may be traced to the early Hamlins. Many other prominent and important houses, including several other early dynasties and representatives of countries as widely separated as Greece and Rome, Spain, and Russia, have contributed to the blood of the Hamlin family today. Among these houses should be mentioned that of the Counts of Paris, who claim as their ancestor the famous Hengist, King of the Saxons, and one of those who brought the Saxon people to Britain, where he became King of Kent about 457 A. D. Still another is that which is derived from Cerdic, first King of the West Saxons, about 519 A. D., through Alfred the Great, to the Princess Edith, a granddaughter of Prince Edward "The Exile," who married Henry I, King of England.

The learned and talented author of the "Hamlin Genealogy," a remarkable book which includes all the lines of descent



HAMLIN

of this family which can be substantiated, the Hon. H. F. Andrews, of Exira, Iowa, quotes evidence which makes it appear that the direct line of the Hamlin family is derived from one John Hamelyn, of whose life we know comparatively little, but who was residing about 1550 in Cornwall, England. He married there one Amor Knowle, a daughter of Robert Knowle, of Sarum, and among their children was Giles Hamelin, who made his home in Devonshire, England, where he married the daughter of Robert Ashley, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and James. The evidence as given by Mr. Andrews, and which consists of names and dates taken from the baptismal records of Devonshire and elsewhere in England, makes it appear that the second of these sons, James, is the same as the founder of the family in the American colony, but although there seems to be little reason to doubt this as a fact, yet Mr. Andrews holds that it has not been thoroughly substantiated, and consequently does not include these two generations in the family tree. Passing over this doubtful point, we come to James Hamlin, who, so far as is known, was the first of the name to come to America.

(1) James Hamlin, or Hamblen, was, according to the records, living in London in the year 1623. He came to New England and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1639, where he was a proprietor. There is an interesting list of freemen of the Plymouth Colony which is found on the early records thereof, Vol. VIII, pages 176 to 177, and which is as follows: "Mr. Joseph Hull, Mr. Lothrop, Mr. Thomas Dimmock, Anthony Annable, James Cudworth, Isaac Robinson, Henry Rowley, John Cooper, Henry Cobb, Bernard Lambert, Henry Bourne, William Caseley, Mr. Robert Linnett, Mr. John

Mayo, Samuel Hinckley, Edward Fitzrandle, George Lewes, Samuel Jackson, James Hamlene, Thomas Hinckley, Nathaniel Bacon, and Dolor Davis." From this we know that he was admitted as a freeman to the Colony, March 1, 1641-42, and in the year 1643 we find his name on the list of those able to bear arms. He was a follower of the Rev. Mr. John Lothrop, who came in the year 1694 from England with a band of Pilgrims who were driven from home by religious persecution. According to Mr. Otis, who is an authority on the customs of the early colonists, James Hamlin was never given the title of "Mister," which was reserved for the governor and other State officers, for ministers, elders of the church, schoolmasters, military officers, or people of great wealth or aristocratic connection. Other members of the colony were simply called "Goodman." Says Mr. Otis: "Goodman Hamblen was not much in public life. He was an honest man, a good neighbor, and a sincere Christian; he was industrious and prudent in his habits and brought up his children to walk in his footsteps. His descendants have, with few exceptions, inherited the good qualities of the ancestor." We note from this that the name of our subject was spelled Hamblen by so good an authority as Mr. Otis, and we will find in the early records that it is spelled in many different ways, but perhaps the final authority should be Mr. Hamlin himself, who, in signing his will, spelled it Hamlin. He made his home near what was known as Coggin's pond at Barnstable, which is a charming sheet of water, the country all about being delightfully fertile and now dotted by well-kept farms. James Hamlin married Ann —, and she and a number of his children are mentioned in his will, a most interesting old document which begins as

follows: "I being weake in body but throu ye mercy of God of good and disposing mind and memory, and calling to mind ye uncertainty of this transitory life, and being willing to sett things in order as there may be peace and good agreement between my children after my decease, I do make and declare this my last will and testament in manner and forme hereafter mentioned, viz:—," His wife Ann was appointed executrix, and in the body of the will mention is made of many old possessions, which, did they exist today, would be regarded as priceless heirlooms by his family. In especial he speaks of two old pewter platters, the last of a set, the rest of which had been distributed among his married children, which he wished to be given to his daughter Sarah and his son Israel, the former to have her choice of them. This will was dated January 23, 1683, and proved October 22, 1690.

The parish records of St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, in England, contain what are the baptisms of James Hamlin's children, born in that country, and from others we find in the Colony appear the dates of those who were born in the New World. The former contain: 1. James, born October 21, 1630, buried October 24, 1633. 2. Sarah, born September 6, 1632, died in early youth. 3. Mary, born July 27, 1634. 4. James, mentioned below. The children born at Barnstable are as follows: 5. Bartholomew, baptized April 24, 1642. 6. John, born June 30, 1644. 7. An infant who was buried December 2, 1646. 8. Sarah, baptized November 7, 1647. 9. Eleazer, baptized March 17, 1649. 10. Israel, born June 25, 1655.

(11) James Hamlin, son of James and Ann Hamlin, was the last of his parents' children born in England. There is a record of his baptism at St. Lawrence,

Reading, Berkshire, April 10, 1636. He came to New England with his mother and sisters some time prior to 1642, so that he was a small child at the time. He grew up at Barnstable, Massachusetts, where his father had settled, and upon reaching manhood engaged in the occupation of farming, and resided for a number of years on his father's place there. By the year 1702, however, we find that he had moved to Hamblin Plains in West Barnstable. He is also recorded as having been a proprietor at Falmouth, but it is evident that he did not reside in that place except possibly temporarily. His removal to and possible temporary residence in Falmouth was due to a controversy which raged at that time concerning the proper treatment of the Quakers by the authorities of the Colony. There were two parties to this controversy; the first, which was headed by Governor Thomas Prentice, declared for strong oppressive measures, while the second party upheld a more moderate treatment of them. The moderation of these incurred the enmity of the authorities, and in the year 1660 a company of men, including a number of prominent members of the Colony, left Barnstable and coasted around Cape Cod, landing finally at Succonesset (now Falmouth). The list of those who thus ventured forth, dissatisfied with the conduct of the affairs of the Colony, was as follows: Jonathan Hatch, Isaac Robinson, John Chapman, John Jenkins, James Hamlin, Mr. Thomas, Samuel Fuller, Thomas Lothrop, Anthony Annable, Peter Blossom, William Nelson, James Cobb, Samuel Hinckley, and Thomas Ewer. At Succonesset land was assigned to each of these intended colonists, but of them only two, Jonathan Hatch and Isaac Robinson, settled there permanently, while most of the others, if not all, returned speedily to Barnstable.

James Hamlin's name occurs on a list of freemen at Barnstable, drawn up on May 29, 1670, and some time afterwards he was appointed "inspector of ordinaries" for the town. He and his wife were members of the church there in 1683, while in 1705 he was a deputy from Barnstable to the General Court of Massachusetts. Toward the latter part of his life, however, he removed to Tisbury, and there his death occurred May 3, 1718.

James (2) Hamlin married, while residing at Barnstable, November 20, 1662, Mary Dunham, born in 1642, and died April 19, 1715, a daughter of John and Abigail Dunham, and a member of that old and honorable family already mentioned which derived its blood from so many great houses in the past. The children, all of whom were born at Barnstable, were as follows: 1. Mary, born July 24, 1664. 2. Elizabeth, born February 14, 1665 or 1666. 3. Eleanor, born April 12, 1668. 4. Experience, a twin of Eleanor. 5. James, born August 26, 1669. 6. Jonathan, born March 6, 1670 or 1671. 7. A son, born March 28, 1672, died April 7, 1672. 8. Ebenezer, mentioned below. 9. Elisha, born March 5, 1676 or 1677, died December 20, 1677. 10. Hope, born March 13, 1679 or 1680. 11. Job, born January 15, 1681. 12. John, born January 12, 1683. 13. Benjamin, baptized March 16, 1684 or 1685. 14. Elkanah, baptized March 16, 1685.

(III) Deacon Ebenezer Hamlin, son of James and Mary (Dunham) Hamlin, was born July 29, 1674, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He grew up there and eventually occupied his father's farm at Coggin's pond, where he remained for a number of years, and became very prominent in the affairs of the community. He removed, probably about 1729, to Rochester (now Wareham, Massachusetts), where he was one of the original mem-

bers of the church and became a deacon thereof in 1735. He remained at Rochester until 1742, when he became one of the pioneer settlers of Sharon, Connecticut. He took a very active part in the affairs of the communities where he resided, and was a well known man in the Colony. By his will he left twenty-four pounds, old tenor bills, for the support of the gospel in the Congregational Society at Hitchcock Corner.

He was twice married, his first wife having been Sarah Lewis, of Barnstable, with whom he was united April 4, 1698, and his second wife was Elizabeth Arnold, the widow of Samuel Arnold, of Rochester, Massachusetts. His children, all of whom were born of his first union, were as follows: 1. Ebenezer, born March 18, 1699. 2. Mercy, born September 10, 1700, became the wife of Experience Johnson. 3. Hopestill, born July 23, 1702; married (first) Jonathan Hunter and (second) John Pardee. 4. Cornelius, born June 13, 1705; married Mary Mudge. 5. Thomas, mentioned below. 6. Isaac, born January 1, 1714, died in 1805; married Mary Gibbs. 7. Lewis, born January 31, 1718; married Experience Jenkins.

(IV) Thomas Hamlin, son of Deacon Ebenezer and Sarah (Lewis) Hamlin, was born May 6, 1710, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. He did not continue to reside in his native place, however, but removed successively to several different localities at dates which are decidedly uncertain. His first removal was with his father to Rochester, Massachusetts, some time before 1729, but there is much confusion concerning his residence in the several places that became his home. He and his wife were original members of the church organized at Wareham, Massachusetts, on Christmas Day, 1739, and on their request were dismissed from

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there to the church at Sharon, Connecticut, May 30, 1742. We have, however, a petition signed by the inhabitants of Agawam, on April 23, 1739, among whose signatures appear those of Thomas and Isaac Hamlin, praying for the incorporation as a separate town. This petition was granted July 10 of the same year. He also lived on a tract of land across the New York boundary from Sharon, Connecticut.

Thomas Hamlin was twice married, his first wife having been Ruth Gibbs, with whom he was united December 10, 1734, at Agawam, and his second wife was Mary Crowell, of Albany. The date of his death is uncertain, as is also the place where it occurred, but he was the father of a numerous family of children. His children by his first wife were as follows: 1. Jabez, born June 21, 1736, died February 15, 1741. 2. Nathaniel, of whom further. 3. Zilpah, born July 22, 1741, died in early childhood. 4. Marcia, born July 17, 1743. 5. Ruth, born July 3, 1745. 6. Thomas, born July 24, 1747. 7. John, born June 25, 1749, died in early youth. 8. Zilpah, born March 10, 1751. 9. Asa, born January 14, 1754, at Oblong, New York. His children by his second wife were as follows: 10. Jonah, born October 12, 1757; he is called James in one record. 11. Lewis, born July 31, 1759. 12. Polly.

(V) Captain Nathaniel Hamlin, son of Thomas and Ruth (Gibbs) Hamlin, was born June 7, 1739, at Agawam, Massachusetts. He removed in early life to Sharon Village, Connecticut, and there became the owner of a large farm at Sharon Mountain, where he kept a store and an inn for the entertainment of travelers. He appears to have taken an active part in the military life of the community, as he was appointed ensign of the Third Company in Sharon, Octo-

ber, 1771; lieutenant in May, 1772; and first lieutenant in June, 1776. Asa, Cornelius, and Thomas Hamlin, two of whom were his brothers, were privates in the same company, which was commanded by Captain Edward Rogers and was attached to Fisher Gay's Second Battalion, in General James Wadsworth's Connecticut Brigade, which consisted of six battalions. This brigade was raised in Connecticut, in 1776, to reinforce General Washington, who was at that time conducting the campaign in New Jersey. It saw action at the Battle of Long Island and was afterwards at White Plains, remaining in active service until December 25, 1776, when their time expired.

Captain Nathaniel Hamlin was twice married, the first time at Sharon, Connecticut, to Lucy Foster, born in 1740, and died January 5, 1785, and the second time, in 1786, to Deborah St. John, born May 15, 1763, a daughter of Timothy and Deborah (Ryse) St. John. Captain Hamlin's own death occurred at Sharon Village, Connecticut. By his two marriages he was the father of twenty-two children, the largest family that is recorded in any generation, those by his first wife being as follows: 1. Mason, died in infancy. 2. Sylphia, born in 1765; married at Amenia, New York, January 14, 1788, John Hanchett, of New Haven, Connecticut. 3. Cynthia, born in 1768, died August 26, 1859; married John Palmer, of Ashford. 4. Mason (2), died young. 5. Lucy, born in April, 1771, died January 13, 1859; married, at Sharon, November 28, 1792, Elihu Coleman, born in Hebron, Connecticut, May 23, 1762, and died July 27, 1825. 6. Nathaniel, born in 1773; an attorney, and also carried on a tanning business. 7. William, born in 1775, died October 22, 1778. 8. Alanson F., born in 1778, died in October, 1839; married (first), April 6, 1808, Mary Warner, and



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Asenath (Delano) Hamlin

(second) Amanda Lyman, of Sharon. 9. Asa, of whom further. 10. Arcillus, born in 1782; was a teacher and cabinetmaker at Newton, Connecticut, where his death occurred January 14, 1826. 11. Loren, born in 1784; a farmer at Rupert, Vermont, where he married Lydia Baker, and died November 15, 1848. Captain Hamlin's children by his second wife were as follows: 12. Julia, born in 1787, died in 1818. 13. Erastus, born March 23, 1789. 14. Betsey, born in 1791, died May 9, 1800. 15. Richard, born June 1, 1794. 16. Philo, born in 1796. 17. Francis, born in 1798, and died at sea in 1819. 18. Sarah, born in 1799. 19. Laura, born in 1801. 20. John, born September 4, 1802. 21. Elizabeth, born in 1804. 22. Timothy St. John, born in 1806.

(VI) Dr. Asa Hamlin, son of Captain Nathaniel and Lucy (Foster) Hamlin, was born March 30, 1780, at Sharon, Connecticut. It was during his life that the Hamlins first removed to Pennsylvania, but they stopped at various places before finally settling at Smethport, with which community they have been associated so intimately for so long. Dr. Hamlin removed from Connecticut to Fairfield, New York, in the year 1814, when he was a young man of thirty-four years of age, and had already taken up the profession of medicine. From Fairfield he went to Salem, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1833, when he finally came to Smethport. His death occurred in that place, September 8, 1835, only two years later. His childhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm, and during this time he was engaged in the occupation that was common to the farmer's boy of that day, while his training was according to the typical Puritanic régime. He attended the local public school where, by dint of persistent application, he possessed himself of a far

better education than the average among his fellows. Eventually he began the study of medicine, and for a time practiced it in his native region. His migration had already been reported, and he became very well known in the part of Pennsylvania where he practiced. He was a Federalist in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion.

Dr. Hamlin married, December 26, 1802, at Sharon, Connecticut, Asenath Delano, a native of that town, born April 6, 1780, the daughter of Stephen and Huldah (Doty) Delano. (See Delano VI). They were the parents of the following children: 1. Orlo Jay, born December 2, 1803, at Sharon, Connecticut; married, January 13, 1828, Orra Lucinda Cogswell, of Griswold, Connecticut; he died at Smethport, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1880. 2. Eliza Maria, born October 31, 1806, at Sharon; married, December 16, 1827, James Madison Noble, of Sterling, Pennsylvania. 3. Edward W., born January 11, 1809, at Fairfield, New York, died in early youth. 4. William Edward, born June 7, 1811, at Fairfield, New York, died at Sterling, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1888, where he had been engaged in business as a merchant and lumberman, and held the office of postmaster. 5. Asenath Jeanette, born August 27, 1817, at Salem, Pennsylvania; married, at Smethport, September 10, 1840, the Rev. Moses Crow, of Geneva, New York, where she died October 20, 1843. 6. Asa Darwin, born February 16, 1820, at Salem, Pennsylvania; married Viola Chapin, of Chenango County, New York, and died at Smethport, February 2, 1880, where he had been a surveyor and civil engineer. 7. Byron Delano, of whom further.

(VII) Byron Delano Hamlin, son of Dr. Asa and Asenath (Delano) Hamlin, was born at Sheshequin, Pennsylvania,

May 7, 1824. He was nine years of age when the family came to Smethport, McKean County, Pennsylvania, and his education, begun in the place of his birth, was continued until his eleventh year in his new home. The active work of life began for him at that time, and the first remunerative employment in which it is known that he engaged was the peeling of hemlock bark from fallen trees, the bark then being disposed of in the trade. Shortly afterward he was designated as mail carrier between Smethport, Pennsylvania, and Olean, New York, receiving a wage of seventy-five cents for two trips per week, compensation that certainly could not be called excessive. His trip would have been difficult for a grown man, and for a boy, particularly during the hard winters prevailing, they often constituted severe hardship, all of which he endured uncomplainingly as part of his preparation for more responsible duties. During this period he studiously followed a course of reading, and acquired possession of a collection of books of substantial value. As opportunity offered he attended school for a few weeks at a time, and it is a remarkable fact that, despite the disadvantages with which he had to contend, he was qualified for a teacher's position when but sixteen years of age. The school to which he was assigned was at Marvin Creek, and his three months' contract provided for a salary of ten dollars per month and board, the meagre sum thus obtained being placed by the youth toward a fund for further education. Eventually he enrolled at Allegheny College, and for about eighteen months was a student there. He then returned to Smethport to form a partnership with his brother, Orlo J. Hamlin. For a year this association continued, Mr. Hamlin studying law under the tutorship of his brother, and in 1846

he was admitted to practice at the McKean County bar. Legal matters pertaining to land and land titles won him as a devoted student from the first, and his tireless pursuit of this special branch made him an admitted authority on subjects related thereto, his preëminence in this field acknowledged over a wide territory. In 1855 he accepted an agency for Keating & Company, an organization which at that time owned about three hundred thousand acres of land in McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton, and Clearfield counties, this association continuing for almost thirty years. At the end of this time Mr. Hamlin purchased what remained of these vast holdings and conducted the business with little change under the name of Byron D. Hamlin, Henry Hamlin and John Forrest. His practice of law had continued during all of this time, and his rise to power in the business world had been accompanied by like success in his profession, where he led many important causes to victory and gained exceptional standing among his legal colleagues as a practitioner of rare ability, whose extensive practice was unvaryingly in accord with high ethical principles. To civic causes vitally effecting the welfare of Smethport, his home, he gave a loyal and devoted support that was largely responsible for progress and improvement, and the frequent calls upon his time and means always met with generous response.

In Democratic councils, to which he was called in young manhood, Mr. Hamlin became a leader of wide authority, and had his personal taste so dictated there was no apparent limit to his achievements in the political field. He was temperamentally opposed to many practises, entirely honorable, which are essential in the practical public man, but



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Harriet (Holmes) Hamlin

despite his unwillingness to make politics the chief consideration of his life, he became the incumbent of numerous important offices. In 1850 he was treasurer of McKean County, and in 1852 was elected to the State Senate, serving his district in that body for a number of years and receiving particular honor in election to the presidency of the Senate in 1852. At the expiration of his term in 1856 he was assured of reelection, but refused to allow his name to be advanced again, retiring to his large, private interests.

At the time of the Civil War a whole-hearted patriotism, that was a lifelong characteristic, took him to the recruiting office, where physical disability caused his rejection. Although he was barred from a soldier's life, he turned his efforts to the agencies of victory that could be applied at home and rendered valuable assistance to General Thomas L. Kane in the organization and equipment of the famous "Bucktail Regiment," as well as furthering numerous other patriotic movements. In 1888 he was the recipient of a noteworthy honor at the hands of the survivors of this regiment by election as an honorary comrade in recognition of his devotion to the Union cause.

Mr. Hamlin married, November 17, 1846, Harriet Holmes, born in Chenango County, New York, January 1, 1826, daughter of John and Nancy (Richmond) Holmes, longtime residents and highly-regarded citizens of that locality. (See Holmes and Richmond lines). There were three children of this marriage: 1. Delano Richmond, born August 10, 1847, died May 30, 1884. 2. Jennette, born September 18, 1852; married Horace Victor Redfield, January 30, 1896. 3. Mary Holmes, born September 29, 1856; married August 1, 1878, John Forrest (see Forrest line).

Byron D. Hamlin was a man who, al-

though never occupying a National office or coming before the people beyond the confines of his own State, was nevertheless a National character in a very real sense. A member of a generation past, his talents and genius were at their zenith when industrial, financial and commercial systems were not the gigantic organizations of the present, when the leading men of the country were those whose influence was the dominating factor in the life of a district. Such a personage was he in Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania the scene of his most notable achievements, and the outline of his distinguished career that precedes, truthfully depicts him as a financier, lawyer, and public official, in the elevated position he occupied throughout a long and richly rewarded life. He died September 4, 1907. In works of permanently enduring value his record is written, and those who are fortunate in having had intimate or casual association with him treasure the memory of a man of fine sensibilities and sympathies, whose book of life lies open for all to read, and who embodied in his character and personality many of the finest qualities to which man is heir.

(The Delano Line).

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads, sable.

The Delano family is of ancient origin and of royal descent. They were of pure Norman and Flemish blood, in France, and did not intermingle with the French. The family has several royal lines, as is the case with those of royal blood, because of intermarriages, and among their ancestors are: Ruolf, first Duke of the Normans, a Viking, 860; Richard the Fearless; Richard the Good; Robert the Devil; William the Conqueror, King of England and Duke of Normandy; Henry II, King of England; Henry VI, married

Agnes, a descendant of Alfred the Great; Emperor Charlemagne, and many others.

(I) Philip Delano, the immigrant ancestor, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1602, and baptized there in 1603, son of Jean Delano, of Leyden. The Delano family went to Leyden to escape persecution in France where the Catholic party was in power and the Inquisition active; they were French Protestants or Huguenots. Philip Delano grew up under the teachings of the separatists of the Established Church of England, and it is thought that he started, with the first company of Pilgrims for this country, in the "Speedwell," which had put into Dartmouth because of a leak. He remained in England until the "Fortune" sailed, the next summer, in 1621, then aged nineteen years, and in 1624 he had a grant of land at Plymouth. This grant he gave up, as he settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts. He was admitted a freeman, January 1, 1631-33. His farm at Duxbury, granted October 2, 1637, was north of Stony or Mill brook, below the site of the late tack factory, bounded by lands of Morse and Alden, and consisting of forty acres. He was often surveyor, and frequently a member of the Grand Jury. He was a volunteer in the Pequot War, June 7, 1637. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1681, aged seventy-nine years. He died intestate, but left a memorandum stating his wishes and intent and this nuncupative will was allowed July 7, 1682.

Philip Delano married (first), at Duxbury, December 19, 1634, Hester Dewsbury, of Duxbury. He married (second), at Duxbury, 1657, Mary (Pontus) Glass, widow of James Glass, and daughter of William Pontus. Children of first wife: 1. Mary, born 1635. 2. Esther, born 1638. 3. Philip, born about 1640. 4. Thomas, born March 21, 1642. 5. John, born about

1644. 6. James. 7. Jonathan, of whom further. 8. Rebecca, born about 1651. Child of second wife: 9. Samuel, born 1659.

(II) Lieutenant Jonathan Delano, son of Philip and Hester (Dewsbury) Delano, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1647, died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, December 23, 1720. He removed from Duxbury to Dartmouth, Massachusetts, held many offices, including constable, surveyor, commissioner, selectman, and served in King Philip's War. He married, at Plymouth, February 28, 1678, Mercy Warren, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Walker) Warren, granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Juatt) Warren, of the "Mayflower." She was born February 20, 1658, died in 1727 or 1728. Children: 1. A daughter born November 25, 1678, died November 28, 1678. 2. Jonathan, of whom further. 3. Jabez, born November 8, 1682. 4. Sarah, born January 9, 1684, died in 1690. 5. Mary, born October 27, 1686. 6. Nathan, born October 29, 1688. 7. Bethia, born November 29, 1690, died 1693. 8. Susanna, born September 3, 1693, died in 1749. 9. A son born and died October 22, 1694. 10. Nathaniel, born October 29, 1695. 11. Esther, born April 4, 1698. 12. Jethro, born July 31, 1701. 13. Thomas, born May 10, 1704.

(III) Jonathan Delano, son of Lieutenant Jonathan and Mercy (Warren) Delano, was born in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and died in Tolland, Connecticut, March 25, 1752, aged seventy-two years. He was a man of superior education, town clerk of Tolland in 1724-36, selectman in 1724-35, and one of the grantees of Windsor. He married, June 20, 1704, Amy Hatch, daughter of Joseph Hatch, of Falmouth, Massachusetts. She died at Tolland, Connecticut. Children: 1. Sarah, born March 18, 1705. 2. Joan,



Delano



Richmond

born December 16, 1706. 3. Jabez, born January 12, 1708. 4. Nathan, born March 1, 1711. 5. Amy, born August 11, 1712. 6. Jonathan, born December 2, 1715. 7. Barnabas, born April 11, 1718. 8. Sylvanus, born May 17, 1720. 9. Elizabeth, born May 15, 1722. 10. Susanna, born June 23, 1724. 11. Thomas, of whom further. 12. Timothy, born November 4, 1729. 13. Jethro, born October 29, 1732.

(IV) Thomas Delano, son of Jonathan and Amy (Hatch) Delano, was born in Tolland, Connecticut, December 24, 1726, died in Sharon, Connecticut, September 8, 1803. He lived in Sharon and Tolland, Connecticut, and Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, where he was a member of Dr. Knibloe's church in 1772, and deacon in 1772. He is mentioned in "Connecticut Men in the Revolution" as a member of a company of minute-men of Sharon, 1776. He married, in 1747, Lois —. Children: 1. Benjamin. 2. Hannah. 3. Stephen, of whom further. 4. Reuben, born about 1755. 5. Jethro, born in 1758, died in 1787. 6. Thomas, Jr., born June 18, 1760. 7. Elisha, baptized February 11, 1764. 8. Frederick, born May 12, 1765. 9. Lois, baptized October 4, 1767.

(V) Stephen Delano, son of Thomas and Lois Delano, was born April 1, 1753, and died in Amenia, Dutchess County, New York, April 2, 1841. He married, at Amenia, New York, August 25, 1774, Huldah Doty, daughter of Samuel and Zerviah Doty. She was born at Sharon, Connecticut, April 25, 1755, died in Amenia, April 17, 1828. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born June 12, 1775. 2. Julia, born January 7, 1777, died young. 3. Asenath, of whom further. 4. Jethro, born July 24, 1782. 5. Laura, born October 5, 1784. 6. Electa, born October 20, 1786. 7. Roxanna, born October 27, 1788. 8. Huldah, born October 31, 1790. 9.

Delinda, born April 18, 1793. 10. Harriet, born March 19, 1795. 11. Julia, born April 3, 1797.

(VI) Asenath Delano, daughter of Stephen and Huldah (Doty) Delano, was born in Amenia, New York, April 6, 1780, died in Smethport, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1835. She married, at Sharon, Connecticut, December 26, 1802, Dr. Asa Hamlin. (See Hamlin VI).

(The Richmond Line).

Arms—Argent, a cross patonce fleury azure between four mullets gules.

Crest—A tilting spear argent, headed or, broken in three parts, one piece erect, the other two in saltire, enfiled with a ducal coronet.

The Richmond or de Richmond family deserves to rank among those great houses whose names have become identified with English history and whose dignified and distinguished places were held from generation to generation throughout the several centuries that elapsed from the time of the Norman Conquest and the present epoch. There is something altogether natural and appropriate in the feeling of pride with which the members of a noble and aristocratic race look back upon such a record, and in the gratification with which they contemplate the permanence of those qualities of spirit, mind, and body which enabled them to hold on so persistently to their dignities and honors. The ancient families with whose names we have grown familiar in tradition and history from almost legendary ages have a certain claim upon our admiration, to say nothing of our sense of the romantic and poetic, not possessed by any others, and among these that of Richmond is the least. The name itself as well as the family came originally from Brittany in France and is derived from the two French words, *riche* and *monte* or *monde*, and the surname Richemonte is still to

be found in that country. The first form in which we find it in England is Rychemonde, and we later have it as Richemont, Richmonte, and eventually Richmond, and the first to bear it in that country was Roaldus Musard de Rychemonde, or Richmond. This early progenitor was one of the powerful captains under William the Conqueror, who accompanied that great warrior to England in October, 1066, *Anno Domini*, and who assisted in the subjugation of the Saxons on the single field of Hastings on the fourteenth of that month. He is stated to have been a kinsman of the Conqueror, through Alan Rufus, who was rewarded for the part he played in the great event by a large grant of land in Yorkshire, where he built Richmond Castle and became the first Duke of Richmond. Although there is no final proof of this relationship all the evidence we have points to its probability. The facts that Alan Rufus himself became the Duke of Richmond, that he gave his castle that name, and finally that the descendants of Roaldus de Richmond were constables of Richmond Castle, all give color to the belief. Certainly the de Richmonds also received lands in Yorkshire and established themselves as one of the aristocratic and powerful houses of that region. The arms of the early de Richmond family were as follows:

Gules three bars gemel, and a chief or.

The Wiltshire family of Richmond, from which the American family is descended, is a branch of the old Yorkshire house, the line of descent being unbroken from the original ancestor.

(I) Roaldus Musard de Richmond, one of the leaders in the army of William the Conqueror, came to England from Brittany and settled in Yorkshire.

(II) Hasculfus Musard de Richmond,

son of Roaldus Musard de Richmond, was one of the powerful nobles of his time, and held the estates of Keddington and Chilworth in Oxfordshire, Stainbury in Gloucestershire, and other lordships at the time of the general survey.

(III) Roaldus de Richmond, "Le Ennase," son of Hasculfus Musard de Richmond, was second constable of Richmond Castle under Allen, the third earl of Richmond. He was given lands in Skeby and Croft by King Henry, as well as the manor of Pickhall. He was Lord of Burton, Aldborough, and of most of his Uncle Emsart's lands (the first constable of Richmond by grant of King Stephen). Roaldus de Richmond founded an abbey on his manor of Easby in honor of St. Agatha, in 1152, and was there buried. His wife, Graciana de Richmond, was also buried there.

(IV) Sir Alan, Fil Roald de Richmond, third constable of Richmond Castle, and son of Roaldus de Richmond, "Le Ennase," and Graciana, his wife, lived during the reigns of Henry II and Richard I, and in the first year of the latter (1189) owed the King two hundred marks for the custody of Richmond Castle. In the fourth year of the reign he paid ten marks, and in the second year of the reign of John (1201) he gave that King three hundred marks and three palfreys to be constable of Richmond Castle, to hold the same to himself and his heirs, of the King and his heirs, by good and lawful services.

(V) Sir Roald, Fil Alan de Richmond, was the fourth constable of Richmond Castle, and to him in 1208 King John gave the lands of William de Rollos, including the manors of Caldewell, Croft, Kipling, etc., with one mill and lands in Skeby, which belonged to Harsculph Fil Harsculph, who died with the King's enemies in Brittany in 1204. In the

twenty-first year of the reign of Henry III (1237) he was summoned to answer the King by what right he held those manors, when he produced the letters patent of King John, by which the same was granted to him and his heirs forever.

(VI) Alan, Fil Roald Richmond de Croft, became possessor of the Manor of Burton, by gift of his brother, the third part of which, Sarra, who was the wife of Goscelyn Deyvil, claimed as dower in the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry III (1249). He claimed lands at Ropple, Clareworth, Wurthington and Newland, Lincolnshire, in right of his wife. He married Matilda, daughter and co-heiress of Peter de Goldington.

(VII) Sir Roald, Fil Alan Richmond de Croft, became the owner of the manors of Caldewell and Croft, by gift of his uncle, Roald. In Gale's "Honores de Richmond," this Sir Roald is said to have been the son of Sir Roaldus de Richmond, fifth constable, brother of Alan, Fil Roald de Croft. He married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Robert de Langthwayt.

(VIII) Eudo de Richmond had possession in Staynwriggeris, Yorkshire, and was prominent in that region.

(IX) Elyas de Richmond lived during the reign of Edward III (1327-77).

(X) Elyas de Richmond lived during the reign of Edward III and Richard II, and Richard de Richmond, his brother, who had possessions in Yorkshire, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh, Lord of Burgh.

(XI) Thomas de Richmond lived during the reign of Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V.

(XII) William de Richmond assumed the name of Webb upon his marriage, about 1430, and quartered the Webb arms. He is mentioned as of Yorkshire in Herald's "Visitation of Gloucester,"

but he also lived at Draycott, Wilts, and was apparently the founder of the family in that region. He married Alice Webb, daughter and heiress of Thomas Webb, of Draycott.

(XIII) William Richmond, alias Webb, of Draycott, Folliott, Wilts, married Joan Ewen, daughter of John Ewen, of Draycott, who survived her husband.

(XIV) William Richmond, alias Webb, of Stewkley Grange, Bucks County, and Over-Wroughton, Wilts, married Dorothy Lymings, daughter of John Lymings, of Nottinghamshire, for his first wife, and for his second, Margery Choke, daughter of John Choke, Esquire, of Shallbourne, Wilts.

(XV) Edmond Richmond, alias Webb, lived at Denvord (Durbford), Wilts, about 1575. He married Mary Weare, daughter of Robert Weare, alias Brown, of Marlborough, and they were the parents of four sons and three daughters.

(XVI) Henry Richmond, alias Webb, lived at Christian Malford, Wilts. He was married four times and had twenty-five children according to a letter written by Oliffe Richmond, of Ashton-Keynes (1679-1757) to Rev. Sylvester Richmond, of Walton.

(XVII) John Richmond, the eldest of the above, was an officer of distinction in the civil wars.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Richmond, the immigrant ancestor, is said to have been born in Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, England, where the old Richmond Manor House is still standing. He was baptized there in 1597. He came to America about 1636, and was one of the purchasers of Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1637. George Richmond, possibly a cousin, was engaged in business in Saco, Maine, in 1635, and John may have been there also, before

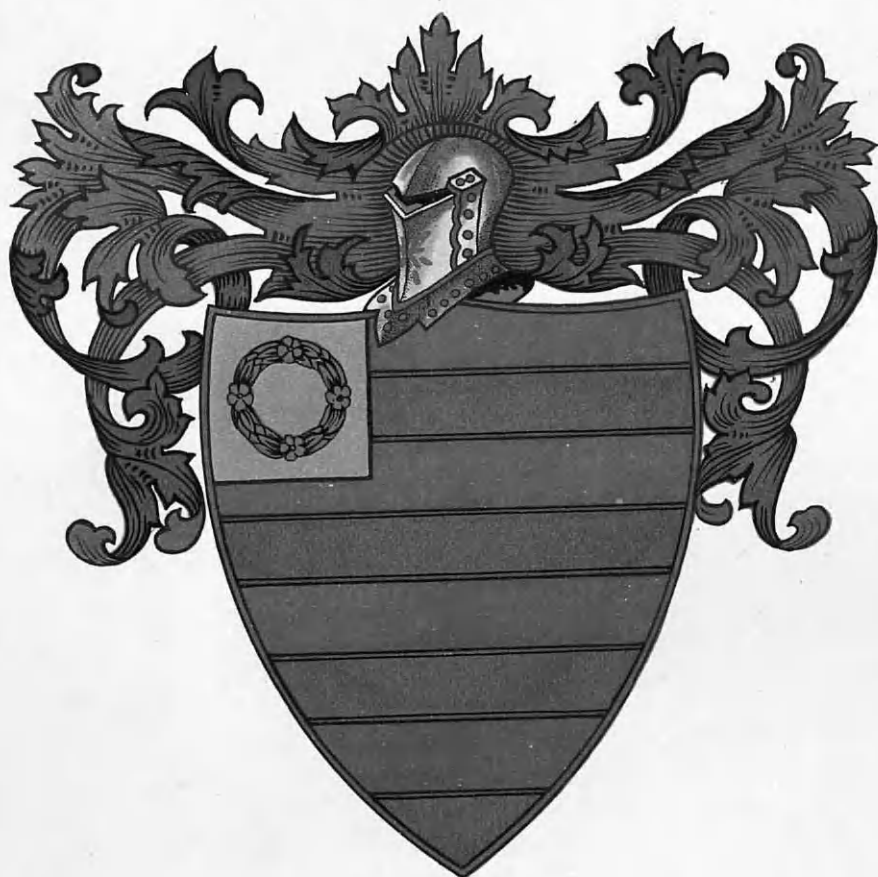
coming to Taunton. John Richmond is mentioned in the court records, March 7, 1636, showing that at that time he was engaged in trade, and it is thought that he may have returned to England. He returned to Taunton, however, and died there March 20, 1664, aged seventy years. His name is often on the court records in 1636 and 1637. He was of Newport for a time, and one of the commissioners from that town in 1656. He took the oath of fidelity in Taunton before 1640. The part of the town where he owned land is still called Richmondtown. His will was dated December 14, 1663, and proved October 29, 1669. Children: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Edward, born in 1632. 3. Sarah, born in 1636. 4. Mary, born in 1639.

(II) John Richmond, son of John Richmond, was born about 1627, in England, died October 7, 1715, aged eighty-eight years. He married (second) about 1663, Abigail Rogers, born in 1641, died August 1, 1727, daughter of John Rogers, of Duxbury. Both are buried at Taunton, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Town Council in 1675-76 and 1690; constable, commissioner and surveyor. His residence was at "Neck of Land," about three-quarters of a mile from the center of the town. In March, 1677, he was a distributor of ten pounds, being Taunton's part of the "Irish Charity" sent from Dublin in 1676 for sufferers from King Philip's War. He was often on important committees concerning the settlement of boundaries. Children, probably of first wife: 1. Mary, born at Bridgewater, June 2, 1654. 2. John, born in Bridgewater, June 6, 1656, killed September 20, 1672, by the upsetting of a cart. 3. Thomas, born in Newport, Rhode Island, February 2, 1659. 4. Susanna, born in Bridgewater, November 4, 1661. Children of second wife: 5.

Joseph, of whom further. 6. Edward, born in Taunton, February 8, 1665. 7. Samuel, born in Taunton, September 23, 1668. 8. Sarah, born in Taunton, February 26, 1671. 9. John, born in Taunton, December 5, 1673. 10. Ebenezer, born in Newport, May 12, 1676. 11. Abigail, born in Newport, February 26, 1679.

(III) Lieutenant Joseph Richmond, son of John and Abigail (Rogers) Richmond, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, December 8, 1663. He and his son Christopher were in the Canada Expedition of 1711. On March 28, 1707, he and his wife acknowledged the receipt of her interest in her father's estate. On July 19, 1701, they sold land to Henry Andrews. They sold their homestead on the road from Taunton to Middleboro, of forty acres, to their sons, Joseph and Henry, and he acknowledged the deed, July 13, 1724, she March 11, 1726. To John he deeded the one hundred acre lot which formerly had belonged to John Rogers, except for thirty acres of it which he gave to his son Christopher, July 28, 1724. The names of the children are taken from the will of Mary Richmond, in the "Reed Genealogy." It was dated February 14, 1737, but not proved. He married, June 26, 1685, Mary Andrews, daughter of Henry and Mary Andrews, of Taunton. Children, born in Middleboro: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Margaret, died in 1737, unmarried. 3. Mary, married (first) William Reed, (second) Stephen Andrews. 4. Abigail, married Matthew Gooding. 5. John, married Sarah Thrasher. 6. Christopher, married (first) Phebe Williams, (second) Susanna Barden. 7. Henry, married Mahitable Caswell. 8. Josiah, married (first) Elizabeth Pool, (second) Joanna Briggs. 9. William, married a Macomber.

(IV) Joseph Richmond, son of Joseph and Mary (Andrews) Richmond, was



Holmes

born in Middleboro, Massachusetts. His will, dated December 2, 1750, was proved February 5, 1751. He married (first) Hannah Deane, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Williams) Deane. She was born December 26, 1682. He married (second), April 20, 1736, Abigail (Phillips) French. Children by first wife: 1. Sarah. 2. Hannah. 3. Joseph, born July 22, 1723. 4. Seth, of whom further. Children by second wife: 5. Wealthy, born March 28, 1738. 6. Perez, born January 15, 1744.

(V) Seth Richmond, son of Joseph and Hannah (Deane) Richmond, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, about 1725, died in 1790. He lived in Taunton, Massachusetts, and in Gloucester, Rhode Island. He married, July 13, 1745, Esther Walker, daughter of David and Mary Walker, of Dighton. She was born May 21, 1724, died May or June, 1805. Children: 1. David, of whom further. 2. Mary, born in 1750; married William Howland. 3. A child who died in infancy.

(VI) Major David Richmond, son of Seth and Esther (Walker) Richmond, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1748, died at Oxford (now Guilford), New York, October 14, 1818. He was a farmer and settled in Gloucester, Rhode Island. He entered Revolutionary service with a lieutenant's commission, and was promoted after a year's service to the rank of major. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill and several other engagements. He possessed great energy and activity of mind, and was high sheriff for many years. He emigrated to Oxford (now Guilford), Chenango County, New York, in October, 1804.

He married, in 1768, Nancy Davis, daughter of Edward Davis. She was born in 1750, died in Guilford, New York, July 9, 1844. Children, born in Gloucester, Rhode Island: 1. Joseph, born March

18, 1772. 2. David, born February 10, 1775. 3. Thomas, of whom further. 4. Samuel, born June 13, 1779. 5. Lucy, born November 22, 1781. 6. Esther, born June 3, 1783. 7. Lydia, born September 26, 1785. 8. Nancy, born May 27, 1788. 9. Seth, born October 7, 1790.

(VII) Thomas Richmond, son of Major David and Nancy (Davis) Richmond, was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, March 6, 1777. In 1797 he started from Gloucester for the West, settled in New York State, and became a successful woolen manufacturer. In 1858 he was of Mt. Upton, New York. He married, January 1, 1799, Lucy Durand, of Pittsfield, New York, formerly of Derby, Connecticut. She was born June 1, 1781, died May 14, 1857, daughter of Eleazer Durand, who served in the Revolutionary War. Children: 1. Seth David, born September 23, 1799. 2. Nancy, of whom further. 3. Nelson, born October 9, 1808.

(VIII) Nancy Richmond, daughter of Thomas and Lucy (Durand) Richmond, was born in Pittsfield, New York, September 28, 1801. She married, March 28, 1820, Judge John Holmes. (See Holmes line).

(The Holmes Line).

In Lancaster, England, the records of the name, more often spelled Hulme, are ancient and bear testimony to a distinguished ancestry. It is said that an augmentation of the coat-armor, a chaplet gules on a canton argent, was granted by Edward the Black Prince to Sir William de Hulme, of Lancashire, for his gallant service in France. Many branches of the family bear this augmentation on arms identical with, or closely similar to, the ancient coat of the Lancashire house. The latter is blazoned:

Arms—Barry of eight, or and azure, on a canton argent a chaplet gules.

Robert Hulme was of Reddish, in Manchester parish, Lancashire, where William Hulme held land in 1202, and which was the home of the family down through the centuries. Close by are other places long connected with Hulme (Holmes) history, as Heaton Norris, Withington, and Denton, Didsbury, Stockport, Gorton, and Manchester. The last, and especially its ancient church, now Manchester Cathedral, which contained two chapels founded by the Hulme family, is often mentioned in ancestral chronicles, and in the city of Manchester today lies much of the now exceedingly valuable property of the famous Hulme Exhibitions. The latter is the name of a fund bequeathed to Brasenose College, Oxford University, for free post-graduate scholarships, by William Hulme, who died in 1691, and was probably a near relative of Obadiah Holmes, since he came of the branch of the family seated at Hulme Hall in Reddish. Hulme Hall, now more often known as Broadstone Hall, and at present a farmhouse, should not be confused with another Hulme Hall, in Hulme Manor, also close to Manchester. This last-named mansion was demolished about 1840. Its gardens were long celebrated for their beauty and their archaeological interest, many Roman remains having been there unearthed. Reddish Hall, in Reddish, a beautiful old timbered house, stood until about 1780. There was relationship by marriage in very early times between the families of Hulme and Reddish, and it is possible that the name of Reddish was once borne by the Hulme ancestors.

Robert Hulme, of Reddish, was born early in the sixteenth century, and died in January, 1605, being buried on the fourteenth of that month at Stockport, close by Reddish. In the record of his burial he was described as "Ould Robert

Holme of Redich." His wife, Alice, whose maiden name is unknown, was buried in the present Manchester Cathedral, September 7, 1610, as "Alyce wydow of Robte Hulme of Reddiche."

There were several branches of this family early in New England's colonization, the line of interest here making settlement in Chenango County, New York, where John Holmes, born in 1760, died May 12, 1849, at Oxford. He had settled early at this place, having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War at the age of sixteen years. His wife, Esther, was born in 1777, and died in Oxford, New York, March 12, 1863.

Judge John Holmes was born October 23, 1790, and lived in Guilford, Chenango County, New York, which was formed from Oxford. In June, 1834, he moved to Smethport, McKean County, Pennsylvania, and there became prominent in public life as assessor and associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was a man of splendid abilities and lofty character, respected for his upright walk in private and public relations, and beloved for many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

Judge Holmes married, March 28, 1820, Nancy Richmond. (See Richmond VIII). Children: 1. Lucy, born June 28, 1821. 2. Ormond A., born April 26, 1824, died 1847. 3. Harriet, of whom further. 4. Thomas, born May 19, 1829. 5. Maria, born December 27, 1842.

Harriet Holmes, daughter of Judge John and Nancy (Richmond) Holmes, was born in Chenango County, New York, January 1, 1826. She married, November 17, 1846, Byron D. Hamlin. (See Hamlin VII).

JOHNSON, William Moore.

Lawyer, Active in World War.

In the law and in connection with a



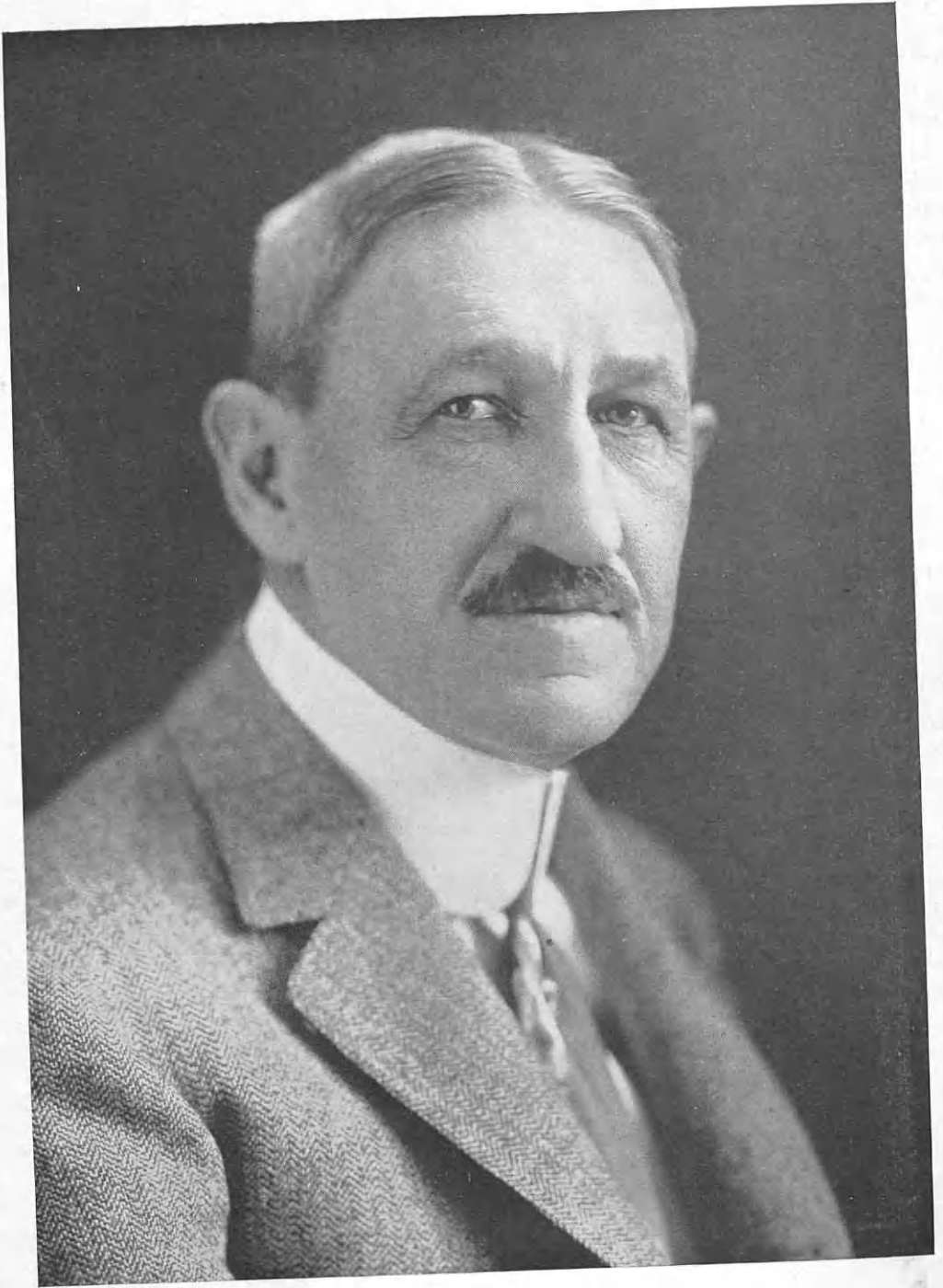
American Historical Society

Engraving by F. A. Smith

John Holmes



Nancy (Richmond) Holmes



Wm M. Johnson

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

popular amusement enterprise William Moore Johnson was for many years a well known figure in Chicago, Illinois, having come to this city after beginning his legal practice in the East. Few surpassed him in the amount of his civic work and effort for the common welfare, and his war work constitutes one of the finest contributions to the cause of victory. His record, as written in worthy activities over a life of sixty-five years, is one deserving of high praise, a reward which has been abundantly bestowed by those to whom his character and works were known.

William Moore Johnson was a son of William and Sarah (Moore) Johnson, grandson of Daniel Johnson, and a descendant of Sir William Johnson. His grandfather was a prominent farmer and large landowner of Branchport, New York, and his father, an inventor of note, was for many years vice-president of the Society of Mechanical Engineers of New York.

William Moore Johnson was born at Lambertville, New Jersey, April 16, 1858, and after attending the local grammar schools, completed his general education with graduation, at the age of seventeen years, from the New Jersey Model School at Trenton. The study of law under the preceptorship of David Prosser, of Penn Yan, New York, followed, and in 1878 he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, New York, passing his examinations with third standing in a class of ninety. For a short time thereafter he practiced his profession in Penn Yan, and while a resident of that place served as president of the village. In 1888 he came to Chicago, here continuing legal work, and he was associated with the attorneys for C. T. Yerkes, the Chicago railway magnate, subsequently returning to independent practice. In 1904

Mr. Johnson became actively identified with the promotion of Riverview Park, one of the most noted amusement centers of the Central West, serving as secretary of the park organization from 1904 to 1911.

For a number of years William Moore Johnson occupied the unique position of legal advisor to the entire motorcycle industry of the United States. In his position as legal action chairman of the Federation of American Motorcyclists, he was the personal representative of every motorcyclist in the United States, and in such capacity appeared before many legislative bodies to combat proposed legislation inimical to the rights and interests of motorcyclists. He was successful not only in preventing adverse legislation but in securing passage of bills prepared by himself, and many of the present low license fees for operating motorcycles in the various States are due to his efforts. Mr. Johnson also promoted the alliance of motorcycle manufacturers into the Motorcycle Manufacturers' Association upon the premise that advertising should be co-operative rather than competitive; and that advertising should be of the article itself, rather than of any particular make of machine. The wisdom of the proposition was soon felt by all manufacturers and the alliance is still in effect.

In 1911 Mr. Johnson resumed legal work and continued successfully in practice until 1921, when ill health forced his retirement. He had participated in political activity to some extent as a Republican and was well known in party councils. He was a Progressive by nature, and was a moving spirit in many works of public benefit, placing few personal obligations above his civic duty. During the World War he entered into all programs for financing this country's part

therein and also participated prominently in the work of relief and social service organizations. He sold Liberty bonds aggregating many thousands of dollars, and could be unfailingly depended upon for any service within his power.

Mr. Johnson was a life-member of the Press Club, and a charter member of the Illinois Athletic Club. He found much joy in life and contributed in the same degree to the pleasure and happiness of others, a congenial nature and ready wit rendering his companionship most pleasant. He liked nothing better than a social gathering of his friends, but he was also an omnivorous reader and spent many hours in literary pursuits, his conversation and writing indicating a man of cultured and scholarly accomplishments.

Mr. Johnson married, April 26, 1882, Zoe H. Peters, daughter of Robert C. and Harriet C. (O'Brien) Peters. Their children are as follows: 1. Walter R. 2. Frank P. 3. Charles E., who served twenty-two months in the quartermasters' department of the United States Army during the World War, being stationed at Macon, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; and Newport News, Virginia. 4. William M., Jr., deceased. 5. Zoe H., deceased. 6. Gladys R. William Moore Johnson died October 11, 1923.

WELLCOME, Florado Houser,

Physician, Financier.

The life of Florado Houser Wellcome was spent in a variety of successful pursuits, whose two principal ramifications were the twin careers of physician and financier. In the building up of each he was unusually and equally fortunate. His reputation as a particularly efficient

doctor of medicine was heightened by his great humanitarianism; his career as a financier was brightened by his numberless acts of benevolence and charity. The ending of a life so full of commendable activity and of well-doing can not dim the memory of the deeds of this man and Mason, who, having fulfilled his mission and destiny, has now left the world "in search of further light."

Florado Houser Wellcome was a son of Dr. J. W. B. and Sarah (Houser) Wellcome, the father a prominent physician, originally a Mauchman, and the mother a former resident of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, whose parents had emigrated to this country from Holland. Dr. J. W. B. Wellcome left the Isle of Man at an early age, coming to America and subsequently settling in the State of Wisconsin, which was then the frontier of American civilization. Here the fearless doctor followed his profession and endured all the rigors and discomforts of pioneer life. Indian raids and massacres struck terror to the hearts of the inhabitants, but in evil days or good, in rain or shine, the good doctor traveled about the lonely country, attending the sick and encouraging the further settling of the State. In the then small hamlet of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, on April 2, 1858, was born Florado Houser Wellcome. When only a year old, the family home was changed from Stevens Point to Garden City, Minnesota. Somewhat later a removal was made to New Ulm, and shortly afterward to Sleepy Eye, where the father continued in the practice of medicine for many years.

Florado H. Wellcome acquired his early education in the public schools of New Ulm and Sleepy Eye, taking a high school course at Mankato, Minnesota. Upon his graduation from high school he began the study of medicine under

the expert tutelage of his father, supplementing and bringing up-to-date his medical lore by a thorough course at the Rush Medical College at Chicago. He graduated from this institution at the age of twenty, returning to his home at Sleepy Eye to begin the practice of his profession. It was about this time, or in 1879, that Dr. Wellcome was married to Mary A. Taylor, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Robson) Taylor, who were among the earliest settlers of Verona, Wisconsin.

The history of the Taylor family in its influence on western colonization and in its relation to the Wellcome family is doubly interesting, since both families were pioneers in the same sections of the great West when that limitless expanse of rolling plain was indisputably and wholly Indian territory. Samuel Taylor was born, reared and educated at Manchester, England, coming to America at the age of twenty to serve an apprenticeship with the mercantile firm of Peabody & Company. Later he associated himself with George Riggs in the establishment of a company to import English goods. During the "great fire" in New York City their stock and store was completely wiped out, following which Mr. Riggs went to Washington, D. C., where he eventually became known as one of the greatest financiers of his day, and Mr. Taylor came West to Wisconsin with the idea of founding a Scotch or an English colony on some large tracts of land which he had purchased near the village of Madison. Later he bought the Badger Mills, the first and largest in the State, shipping the grain products to Milwaukee as a distributing centre. Meanwhile, he had settled in Verona, Wisconsin, where he married Sarah Elizabeth Robson, of Leeds, England, a daughter of George Robson, who was

born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and later removed to America with his family, settling in Milwaukee and purchasing great tracts of land that now constitute the central and most important business sections of the city. Mr. Robson devoted his time to the raising of blooded and thoroughbred stock, often having horses and cattle imported from England.

Following Dr. Wellcome's marriage to Mary A. Taylor, the descendant of two old English families, he removed his home to Granite Falls, Minnesota, where he practiced medicine with the greatest success for the space of five years. At the end of that time he established the Yellow Medicine County Bank, which he conducted for a number of years, gaining prestige in financial circles in the State. In the year 1894 he came to Minneapolis, where his remaining years were passed, and where he served as a director of the Minneapolis National Bank of Commerce. In 1903, in conjunction with F. E. Kennaston, E. C. Warner, S. H. Bowman, F. W. Lyman, S. A. Harris and Bert Winter, he organized the Union Investment Company, of which he continued as president up to the time of his death. During this time he was also president of a number of important banking institutions throughout the Northwest. As his business interests developed in scope and importance, as his sound judgment and valuable counsel became known, and as his energy and enterprise overcame obstacles and made clear the subtleties of high finance, he became nationally known as the most important and commanding figure in financial circles.

During his later years, Dr. Wellcome, accompanied by his wife, traveled extensively, visiting points of interest throughout the world. He was a Re-

publican in politics but, owing to the pressure of his many business interests, he never aspired to office holding. Fraternally, Dr. Wellcome centered all his interest in the Masonic fraternity, being an active member and worker in Granite Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. As a club member he was connected with the Minneapolis Club, the Lafayette Club, and the Minnekahda Club.

Dr. Wellcome's death occurred December 21, 1920, during his sixty-second year. Since his death, Mrs. Wellcome has carried on many of her husband's more important business interests. She is also very active in hospital work, being a member of the board of the Northwestern Hospital.

As a brilliant financier and an authority on banking and financial institutions, as a physician of more than ordinary skill, and above all as a man whose deeds of benevolence, friendliness, generosity and kindness were never actuated by ulterior motives, but sprang from his great love for mankind—for these attributes and virtues will Dr. Florado Houser Wellcome be greatly missed by the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of which he was an attendant, by his colleagues in the many banking institutions in which his controlling genius was evident for so many years, by the large circle of friends and intimates of his community, and by those to whom his tactful charity was always friendly, considerate and wise.

COLERICK, Philemon Beecher,

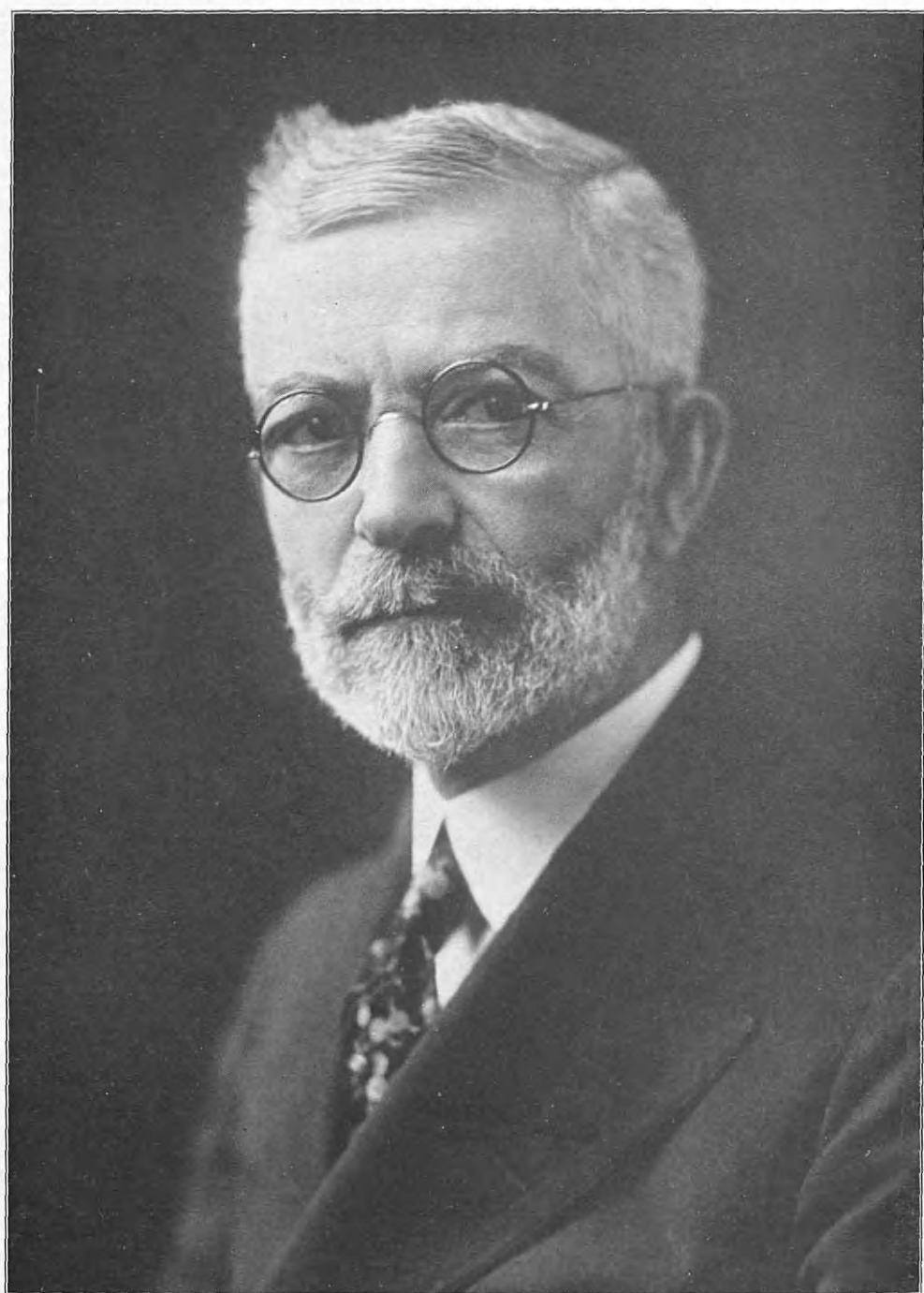
Lawyer, Specializing in Criminal Cases.

By heredity, by environment, and under the influence of his lawyer father and six lawyer brothers, all older than himself, Philemon B. Colerick was predestined to embrace the profession of

law, and had he not it would have been strange. But he ran true to law and precedent, becoming one of the great criminal lawyers of the State of Indiana. As a citizen he was public-spirited and progressive, his personality most pleasing, his nature genial, generous and kind.

He was the youngest son of David H. and Elizabeth (Walpole) Colerick, his father settling in Fort Wayne, Indiana, when it was a village. David H. Colerick was a lawyer, and each of his six sons followed in his footsteps, all practicing in Fort Wayne, and all now deceased. The father died in 1888, at the age of eighty-eight, the mother dying earlier. He was a prominent Democrat, and a factor of strength to his party in Fort Wayne.

Philemon Beecher Colerick was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 15, 1855, and there died May 7, 1923. He attended Fort Wayne public schools, and after finishing the course in high school he began the study of law in the office of his brother, Walpole Colerick, and also under the direction of his honored father. After his admission to the bar he became a junior member of the firm, consisting of his brothers, Henry and Walpole, and himself. For a number of years that partnership continued, but Philemon B. withdrew to enter into an association with J. E. K. France under the firm name of Colerick & France, with offices in the Pixley Block, Fort Wayne. Mr. Colerick withdrew from that partnership upon being elected county prosecutor in 1891, an office he filled most acceptably for four years. After the expiration of his term as prosecutor of the pleas, Mr. Colerick returned to the practice of law, taking as a partner A. E. Thomas, they practicing as Colerick & Thomas, their offices at the southwest corner of Berry and Clinton streets, then known as the



John P. Cannon

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Telephone Building. While the firms Mr. Colerick was connected with conducted a general law practice, he personally specialized and excelled in criminal law and won several notable cases, including acquittals where the charge was murder. About 1908 the firm of Colerick & Thomas dissolved partnership, Mr. Colerick then practicing alone until 1916, his office in the Farmers' Trust Company. In the spring of that year he suffered a stroke that partially incapacitated him, and in 1919 he was badly cut about the head in an automobile accident. He was further weakened by another stroke during the winter of 1920, and thenceforth he was only at the office a short time each day, and on May 7, 1923, the end came.

In politics Mr. Colerick was a Democrat, and active in party affairs. In addition to the office of prosecutor of the pleas for a term of four years, he was county attorney for the poor for many years, that appointment being bestowed upon him by Judge O'Rourke. He was a member of the Fort Wayne Chamber of Commerce, and was active in different departments of city life until stricken by illness. He was a deacon of the English Lutheran church for many years; was a member of the local and State bar associations; affiliated with Sol D. Bayless Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite held the thirty-second degree.

Mr. Colerick married, February 12, 1896, (Lincoln's Birthday) at Fort Wayne, Indiana, Martha E. Rauh, daughter of Gustav A. and Madeline (Henzler) Rauh, her father a contractor of Fort Wayne. Mrs. Colerick was the youngest of eight children born to her parents, her birthplace and lifelong residence being Fort Wayne, her home No. 716 West Jefferson Street. Her married

life was one of continued happiness, Mr. Colerick being of that splendid type of man who grace the home and make it their Mecca. Genial, even jovial, and very generous, he was beloved by all whose privilege it was to know him well, and he came to the end of his life honored and respected.

CANNON, John Cornelius,

Public Official.

Chicago, Illinois, will not soon erase from the tablet of her memory the name and achievements of John Cornelius Cannon, business man and public official, whose life was so closely knit with that of the municipality that to think of the city was almost inevitably to summon to mind the man who faithfully served it for decades. Indeed, his death on March 28, 1923, at St. Petersburg, Florida, whither he had gone to recuperate from the effects of overwork, is directly traceable to the zeal with which he dedicated himself to his work as head of the internal revenue forces for the Chicago district, a post to which President Harding had appointed him in 1921.

Mr. Cannon was the embodiment of the new type of public servant, the successful business man, who, in the execution of public tasks, bring to bear the tried practices which have brought success in private commercial endeavors. With the administration of public affairs falling more and more into the hands of business men and engineers, the training, capacities and rock-ribbed integrity of men of his type receive their due meed of recognition and reward.

John Cornelius Cannon was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 11, 1863, the son of Cornelius and Ellen (Dooner) Cannon, and received his education at the Franklin and Jones schools, graduating

at the age of fourteen. Immediately thereafter he entered the employ of the Western Electric Company and was connected with it for the subsequent twenty-six years, or until 1903, by virtue of his duties rising from position to position until, at the time of his resignation, he was in charge of the city trade. From then until 1906 he served as general manager of the Consolidated Fire Alarm Company. He was then called to his first public office. As a staunch Republican, he had, of course, served his party in various ways. During 1897-99, he had represented the Twenty-sixth Ward in the Chicago City Council. It is from July 9, 1906, however, that one must date the more conspicuous portion of Mr. Cannon's political contribution to the city of Chicago. It was then that he was made chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, a post which he relinquished on May 1, 1909, to take up the duties of chief clerk of that board. In this latter place also he demonstrated his unimpeachable integrity and singleness of devotion to the public weal, qualities which did not go unnoted by the public press and those leaders in the Republican party who were casting about for trusted lieutenants to assume more exacting tasks.

Thus, in 1911, he became superintendent of employment for the commissioners of Lincoln Park, one of the largest tracts of land for public rest and recreation in the Middle West. During 1917, the last year of his service in that responsible office, he served also as secretary of the board. In 1921, upon the return to power in Federal affairs of the Republican party, Mr. Cannon was again called upon to render a public service, this time by no less a person than President Harding himself, who, after thoughtfully weighing the qualifications of various candi-

dates for the responsible post of revenue director for the Chicago district, conferred that honor upon Mr. Cannon. That he was not spared for a longer period in which to demonstrate the qualities of business in public service is cause for regret in which all of Chicago must share. One of the political leaders of that metropolis expressed, even if too briefly, the dominant thoughts of the city on the death of Mr. Cannon:

The death of John C. Cannon marks the passing of a conscientious, hard-working public official, a man who regarded public office as a trust, not a sinecure. The writer succeeded Mr. Cannon as chief clerk and head of the election board offices in 1910, and can testify to the efficiency that election service had attained under the North Side leader. Politically we did not agree with him, but there is no political division on the matter of rendering good service to the public. John C. Cannon sacrificed his own health in his zeal to maintain high standards in the offices over which he ruled. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Such is the record of one man who, without the spurious aid of birth, education or influence, hewed out his own career and, by deeds alone, cut his name deeply into the marble scroll of the second greatest city of the United States. In religious conviction he was a Roman Catholic, and he was a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Irish Fellowship Club. It was in baseball and fishing that he found his chief recreations, and he was also a lover of good books.

Mr. Cannon married, on November 19, 1890, Anna Redell, daughter of John and Clara (Denker) Redell, the former a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, who came to Chicago at the age of eighteen and was for many years chief of the first battalion in the fire department under Chief Sweeney. Mr. and Mrs. Can-

non had two children: Irene; and Clara, who married John V. Walsh, of Chicago, and they have two children: Clara Ann, and John Cannon Walsh.

KOLB, Charles Ellsworth,
Industrial Executive.

One of the successful and interesting lives connected with the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, ended with the passing of Charles E. Kolb, whose death occurred on October 13, 1921. He was a man possessing gifts that amounted to genius, but he was more than a business man and an industrial executive. Born in what today would be poverty, schooled in hardship, self-educated, he came to wealth and power because he possessed understanding and clear vision in matters of business and finance; but to his townsmen these things were secondary and he is remembered as "Charley Kolb," their friend, helper and counselor, the good citizen, the lover of his fellowmen, and a man of truth and honor.

Charles E. Kolb was the son of William Albert Kolb, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in the year 1846. He learned the wheelwright's trade in Germany, and for two years after his arrival in the United States worked at his trade in Brooklyn, New York. He then moved to Rochester, New York, going thence to Lansing, Michigan, and in 1852 located in Battle Creek, Michigan, where he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Jeremiah Rall. A year later he entered the employ of the Nichols & Shepard Company. He completed his naturalization papers in the year 1862, and gave his support to the Republican party. He was a member of Battle Creek Lodge, No. 12, Free and Accepted Masons, and a man much esteemed. William A. Kolb married, in

the year 1853, Sarah Euphemia Rall, a daughter of James Rall, who was a Michigan pioneer, owning a farm between Battle Creek and Marshall. James Rall was a veteran of the War of 1812. William A. Kolb died in Battle Creek, December 18, 1902, his wife surviving him until 1914.

Charles Ellsworth Kolb, son of William Albert and Sarah Euphemia (Rall) Kolb, was born at Battle Creek, Michigan, November 25, 1864. He obtained his education in the local public schools, and upon that foundation he built a wonderful structure of common sense and deep-seated culture. At the age of seventeen he left school and became call boy for the old Chicago Grand Trunk Railroad, his duty being to call the engineers in time to take out their trains. He was later employed by the Nichols & Shepard Company, of Battle Creek, and in a machine shop at Toledo, Ohio, for two years. Having meanwhile learned stenography, unaided, he returned to Battle Creek in the year 1885 and secured a position with the Advance Thresher Company. He remained with this company for a period of fourteen years, during which time he advanced from stenographer to bookkeeper, to traveling salesman, to collector, and finally to manager of the collection department for the entire country; subsequently he was promoted to the position of credit manager.

Mr. Kolb was also interested in saw mills, his duties in that relation taking him into the woods to estimate and to buy standing timber. For a short time he was treasurer of the Peerless Portland Cement Company of Union City, but, on account of failing health, he resigned from these various activities in the year 1899, and retired to a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Penfield Township, one mile north of Verona,

where he built a fine country home. There he regained his health to such a degree that he left Maplehurst and returned to Battle Creek, and spent two years in the service of the Detroit Trust Company and in other activities.

In 1900 he bought stock in the H. B. Sherman Manufacturing Company, later securing a one-fifth interest and becoming vice-president. In 1902 he aided in organizing the Advance Pump and Compressor Company. He had previously been a director of the Union Steam Pump Company of Battle Creek, and in 1906 was elected president of that company, an office he held until his death. He was also closely identified with the Old National Bank, the Nichols & Shepard Company, the A. B. Stove Company, and the Moon-Journal Publishing Company—all of Battle Creek.

During his connection with the Union Steam Pump Company the business expanded until it became nationally known, although one of the younger corporations in pump manufacture. Under Mr. Kolb's executive management the company became one of the largest of its kind in the country. Labor never had a fairer friend nor one who wanted more absolutely to be just than Mr. Kolb. He introduced a bonus plan in his plant and in other ways endeavored to see that those who worked for him obtained a just share of the wealth they helped to create.

As a citizen he fought for the right as he saw it, championed decency and morality, and backed his convictions with a courage and shrewdness of campaigning which made him an influential force wherever he went. When the United States declared war against Germany, he devoted his industrial strength to the making of necessities and applied his genius in many other ways to short cut

the government "red tape" that was causing delay. In the conduct of financial campaigns, his insight and power to plan and to execute were important factors in enabling Battle Creek to meet creditably its responsibilities.

As a teller of stories based upon early day folklore and the human side of human folks, Mr. Kolb was inimitable. Of all the things which life brought to him he was perhaps fondest of the experiences through which he had grown, of the friends he had made, of the knowledge he had gathered of plain people and practical affairs. Often his conversation turned to the days of the old swimming hole, or of the athletic contest, or to some queer and quaint manifestation of human nature among the people whom he had known and loved.

He had a very forceful way of expressing his convictions, and he made no compromises with wrong. Very often, however, the generous hand of his sympathy followed some outspoken word in which he rebuked that which he thought was foolish or impractical. Many knew of his benevolences, but it is likely that few guessed at the extent of them, or the wide scope of them. "We've got to help people get along," he often would say, "we just can't overlook things when folks are in trouble."

He was versed in the arts and sciences, knew and interpreted the finest sentiments of the poets, read and understood the best of the philosophers. Without adhering to a particular dogma, he was, essentially and fundamentally, deeply religious, and to his friends he would often discuss the beauties of scriptural expression and of religious faith. In his nature was a reflection of the smiles and sunshine and beauty which express the finer side of life. The formal record will say of him: "He was a business genius and

a builder," which is true. "He was my friend and a real man," his community will say of him, and that is the highest eulogy.

Charles E. Kolb married, April 3, 1889, Olive S. Clark, of Lacey, Michigan, who survives him, and whose home is at No. 31 Garrison Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Kolb were the parents of five children: 1. Mildred, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and until recently the Dean of Women at Olivet College. 2. Louise, born June 5, 1891, died September 3, 1906. 3. Helen, a graduate of the University of Michigan; married Joseph E. Barss, of Nova Scotia, Canada; one son, Joseph Andrews Barss. 4. Norman Clark, a student at the University of Michigan. 5. Marian, a student at the University of Michigan.

Socially, Mr. Kolb maintained membership in the Athelstan Club, Battle Creek Country Club, Battle Creek Lodge, No. 12, Free and Accepted Masons, and other organizations, although he rarely attended purely social functions. He preferred the quiet evening at home, the small group of old friends and the neighborhood visits. He was a genial and hospitable host, however, and his fondness for home life did not argue that he was a recluse. He was laid at rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, Battle Creek, Michigan, October 15, 1921.

BACON, Henry Martyn,

Lawyer.

There were many fields into which the influence of Henry Martyn Bacon extended with result beneficially effecting the lines of his fellows, and this memorial, inscribed in sincere appreciation of the nature of his service and the aims that inspired it, marks the loss of his passing brought to the many classes and

conditions of men among whom he lived and worked. The law was the profession he followed, and from this calling as a center there radiated his many interests in civic, political, religious and social connections. His record, written in honorable and essential works, shows him as a man of rounded life, his every action dominated by goodwill toward his fellows, and a guiding sense of duty that unfailingly led him to worthy goals.

Henry Martyn Bacon was born in Rochester, New York, April 8, 1849, a son of Samuel R. and Lucy Almira (Gilbert) Bacon, grandson of Isaiah Bacon, born in Northfield, Vermont, December 24, 1809. After a general education he removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1870, the year he entered upon man's estate, to study law. Gaining admission to the bar, he at once established in practice, and from that time until his death, found in the legal profession the means of his service to his fellows and the upbuilding of his personal reputation. Those who were his colleagues and contemporaries in legal affairs bear testimony to the excellence of his ideals, his conformity to the highest code of ethics, and his skill and learning in the law. He was a prominent member of professional associations and clubs, and held deservedly high rank at the Chicago bar. Political parties and organizations naturally look to the legal profession for their most capable leaders, and frequent levy was made upon Mr. Bacon's time, strength, and talents by his fellow Republicans. He was a prime factor in many party successes, and was the author of the "Voters' Hand Book," a work of distinct political value.

Mr. Bacon was one of the earliest members of the Union League and for many years was one of its officers. During his Chicago residence he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and was

particularly devoted in his attention to the Sunday school work of the Railroad Chapel, a mission founded by the congregation. About two decades prior to his death Mr. Bacon made Highland Park his home, taking up, with his residence, helpful and active interest in community affairs. He was a member and supporter of the Lake County Law and Order League when that organization was urgently needed to augment the work of the constituted civil authority, and no call to which he was able to respond went unanswered. His removal from Chicago brought no break in his religious associations, for he at once entered into the communion of the Presbyterian church and until the close of his life was numbered among its most faithful members. For a number of years he was a teacher of a class of boys in the Sunday school, and was later a member of the session, his hearty, wholesome influence, grounded in faith and sincerity, pervading the entire body. During the World War and following the armistice, when thousands of young men were stationed at Great Lakes, Mr. Bacon made the trip to the naval station each Sunday to teach a large Bible class which had been formed by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Henry M. Bacon married, at Chicago, February 5, 1894, Anna Tilden Moss, daughter of William Lathrop and Harriett D. (McLean) Moss, granddaughter of William Lathrop Moss, a native of England, and Charles McLean, born in Glasgow, Scotland. William Lathrop Moss, Mrs. Bacon's father, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, and for many years was a legal practitioner in Chicago, identified with many city institutions, including the Union League and the old Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church (now the First Presbyterian Church),

of which he was an elder. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon had three children, as follows: Robert Lathrop; Elizabeth Ann; and Henry Martyn, Jr. Henry M. Bacon died at his home, No. 506 North Sheridan Road, Highland Park, Illinois, March 14, 1923.

SIEMERS, John William,

Business Man, Horticulturist.

The year 1847 saw the founding in St. Louis of a residence which continued a play of significant, although conservative, part in the mercantile annals of the city for nearly half a century, and likewise the founding of a family whose name is still honorably known to the older generation of St. Louisans.

John William Siemers came to St. Louis in 1847, in young manhood, attracted by the promise which the city held forth of further development. He was born in Hanover, Germany, February 1, 1822, the son of Frank Gerhart Siemers, and a member of a long-established family of excellent lineage. Frank Gerhart Siemers was a teacher, who saw carefully to the education of his sons before he died. The subsequent death of his mother left John W. Siemers without close family ties, and after completing an exhaustive training in the jeweler's and engraver's trade at Osnabruck, he decided to come to America, and at the age of twenty-five years, he arrived in St. Louis, making the journey by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi River. Here he established himself in what was then one of the few jewelry businesses in St. Louis. The site of his store was an apple orchard at Fifth Street and what was then known as St. Charles Rock Road, now Franklin Avenue and Broadway, in the heart of the city. The venture proved a success from the begin-



J. W. Summers.



Frances Nieters Siemers

ning, and in 1864 Mr. Siemers removed to Franklin Avenue and Ninth Street. Here, at the "Sign of the Eagle," which eventually became one of the landmarks of the city, he continued actively in business until his death, a noted figure in mercantile circles, whose dependability in everything relating to the jeweler's art and whose honesty were a by-word.

John W. Siemers was an artisan of rare talents, product of a more leisurely age when perfection was not sacrificed to a demand for haste. He was an artist whose pride in his work took precedence of all material considerations. Able to make an entire watch or clock, it was an unchanging part of his business policy to have no employee who did not measure up to his own high standard. Through sterling worth he attained an honored position in the business circles of St. Louis, and was an outstanding figure in the jewelry trade of the city until his death.

In addition, he was a man of considerable culture, well read, thoroughly in touch with the world about him. Away from the cares of his business, he gave much time to the cultivation of flowers, more especially roses, of which he had a fine collection. He was a horticulturist and amateur landscape gardener of no mean ability. In politics he was a Democrat, and a staunch opponent of slavery, although independent in his convictions on local questions, and influenced solely by his ideas of right. In religious faith he was a devout Catholic, and a generous supporter of the charities and benevolences of his church, and he was a member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

John William Siemers married, May 2, 1850, Frances Nieters, daughter of Frank and Wilhelmina Nieters, who were natives of Hanover and had settled at Taos, Cole County, Missouri. They were

the parents of the following children: 1. Wilhelmina, born July 31, 1851. 2. Agnes, born July 20, 1853. 3. Virginia, born March 13, 1857; became a Religieuse of the Sacred Heart Order. 4. Pauline, born October 30, 1859.

John William Siemers died at his home in St. Louis, January 31, 1896. His death was genuinely and sincerely mourned in a large circle of friends in the city. He survived his wife many years, her death occurring April 6, 1872.

RIDDICK, Colonel Thomas Fiveash,

Distinguished St. Louis Pioneer.

No inquirer into the early days of Missouri as Territory and State, however superficial his research might be, but would he unfailingly impressed with the scope and essential value of the work of Colonel Thomas Fiveash Riddick, performed in the course of a comparatively short life, 1781-1830. He received a heritage of distinguished service performed in the family name for the common good, and within the broad circles of his opportunities added to this total of valued achievement in his city, St. Louis, and the State-at-large. In St. Louis this prominent Virginia family is represented by Mrs. Eliza Inskeep (Brooks) Waterworth, wife of James A. Waterworth, and Josephine C. Brooks, granddaughters of the famous St. Louisan of a century ago, in whose honor this record is dedicated.

The American founder of the line was Hugh Riddick, a native of Northumberlandshire, England, who obtained large land grants and settled in Nansemond County, Virginia, about 1685, the town of Suffolk being established on this estate. In 1714 his son, James Riddick, was sheriff of Nansemond County. Lemuel Riddick, son of James Riddick, was

a member of the House of Burgesses, and in March, 1755, was chosen a member of the committee of defense appointed to raise and arm troops and otherwise to put Virginia in a posture of defense. This was a great committee, consisting of Patrick Henry, chairman, Washington, Jefferson, Riddick, Lee, Nicholas, Harrison and Pendleton, and they took entire charge of the preliminary steps of the Revolution on Virginia soil.

One of Lemuel Riddick's sons was Colonel Wyllis Riddick, who served with distinction in the Frontier wars with the French and Indians, and in the field with the rank of colonel during the entire war of the Revolution. He was a member of the convention that on June 29, 1776, adopted the Constitution of the State of Virginia, and was also a member of the first Legislature elected under the Constitution. He was a member of the Virginia Convention that on June 21, 1788, ratified the Constitution of the United States, Colonel Wyllis Riddick voting for its adoption. At the close of the Revolutionary War the Legislature of Virginia presented Colonel Wyllis Riddick with a sword and the thanks of the State "for gallant conduct in three wars."

Another of Lemuel Riddick's sons, Jason Riddick, was a captain in the continental line and served honorably during the War of the Revolution. The Riddick family served Virginia, Colony and State, in war and peace, in the Council Chamber and on the field continuously for more than one hundred years. Jason Riddick married Euphane Fiveash, of Suffolk, Virginia, and they were the parents of Colonel Thomas Fiveash Riddick.

Thomas Fiveash Riddick was born in Suffolk, Nansemond County, Virginia, June 5, 1781. While yet a young man of twenty-two the purchase of Louisiana Territory from France by President Jef-

erson seemed to open new avenues to fortune and aroused in him and in hundreds of other young Virginians the spirit of adventure. He promptly started for the then unknown West, traveling through Virginia and Kentucky on horseback, and arrived in St. Louis in time to witness the formal transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States, which took place at the corner of Main and Walnut streets, St. Louis, March 10, 1804. Following the family tendency to public life, he became clerk of the House in the organization of the first Territorial Legislature and afterwards clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1808 he was elected secretary of the Board of Land Commissioners, appointed by President Jefferson to settle the titles to land in the Territory, which were then in great confusion, and he served in that position until the commission concluded its work in 1812.

It was through the experience gained as a member of the Land Commission that Colonel Riddick was able to render the service to the public schools which is commemorated by the Riddick School, St. Louis. Finding that there were many lots in St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, St. Charles and other villages in the Territory to which no title had been granted by the French, Spanish or United States governments, and that these unclaimed lots were attracting the cupidity of land speculators who had flocked to St. Louis, he rode on horseback the whole way to Washington and had a bill introduced into Congress which provided that all town lots not owned or rightfully claimed by any private individuals, or held as common fields by the inhabitants of towns and villages, or needful for military purposes, should be granted and reserved for the support of public schools in the towns and villages of the Terri-

tory. Colonel Riddick remained in Washington, urged the cause of the schools before the Congressional Committee, and with the assistance of Messrs. Penrose and Hempstead, territorial representatives, secured the passage of the bill on June 13, 1812, and then returned home as he had come, on horseback. All this was done at his own expense. By his efforts the foundation of an endowment was thus provided for the public schools. Although the property secured thereby for the St. Louis schools by this act was for many years of little value, yet what remains unsold of it in St. Louis is worth a million and a quarter dollars and the annual revenue derived from it by the schools is about fifty thousand dollars a year. Mr. Darby, in his "Personal Recollections," says: "So far as these public schools are concerned, Colonel Thomas F. Riddick was the creator and founder of that noble system of instruction in St. Louis."

This, however, was only one episode in Colonel Riddick's laborious and useful life. In 1812 Congress changed the name of the district to Missouri Territory, and constituted a government for the Territory consisting of a governor and a General Assembly, the Assembly being composed of a Legislative Council (answering to our Senate) and a House of Representatives. In 1818 Colonel Riddick was appointed by President Monroe a member of the Legislative Council, and in that position was active in bringing about the admission of Missouri Territory as a State into the Union. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820 which framed the Constitution under which Missouri was admitted to the Union and was one of its signers. In business and municipal affairs he was equally active. He was a director of the Bank of Missouri and

succeeded Colonel Auguste Chouteau as its president. He served as alderman and justice of the peace of the city of St. Louis. He assisted in organizing the first Masonic Lodge west of the Mississippi River, Missouri Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was its first worshipful master. He also took part in organizing the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was its first grand master, 1825. In 1819 he took a very active part in organizing the first Protestant Episcopal church west of the Mississippi River, now Christ Church Cathedral on Thirteenth and Locust streets, and was its first senior warden and its largest contributor. In every department of the political, business and social life of the Territory and of the city of St. Louis, he was a leader and organizer.

Colonel Riddick believed in the education of the people as the chief safeguard of free institutions, and he believed in the public school as the best means of educating them. He used to say that St. Louis, from the necessity of her position, was bound to become a city of a million inhabitants and the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley, and in that faith he invested his means in lands miles beyond the city limits as far out in the wilderness as Evans Avenue and Whittier Street, where the school named for him now stands. Successive presidents, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, consulted him in affairs and appointments in Missouri Territory. His correspondence with Clay and Benton showed the value placed by political leaders of the most adverse views on his opinions on public questions, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens in St. Louis. He died January 30, 1830, at the age of forty-nine, in the prime of his usefulness and with his life work apparently unfinished. Because of

his patriotic character and the variety and value of his public services he is justly numbered among the founders and benefactors of the city of St. Louis and of the State of Missouri.

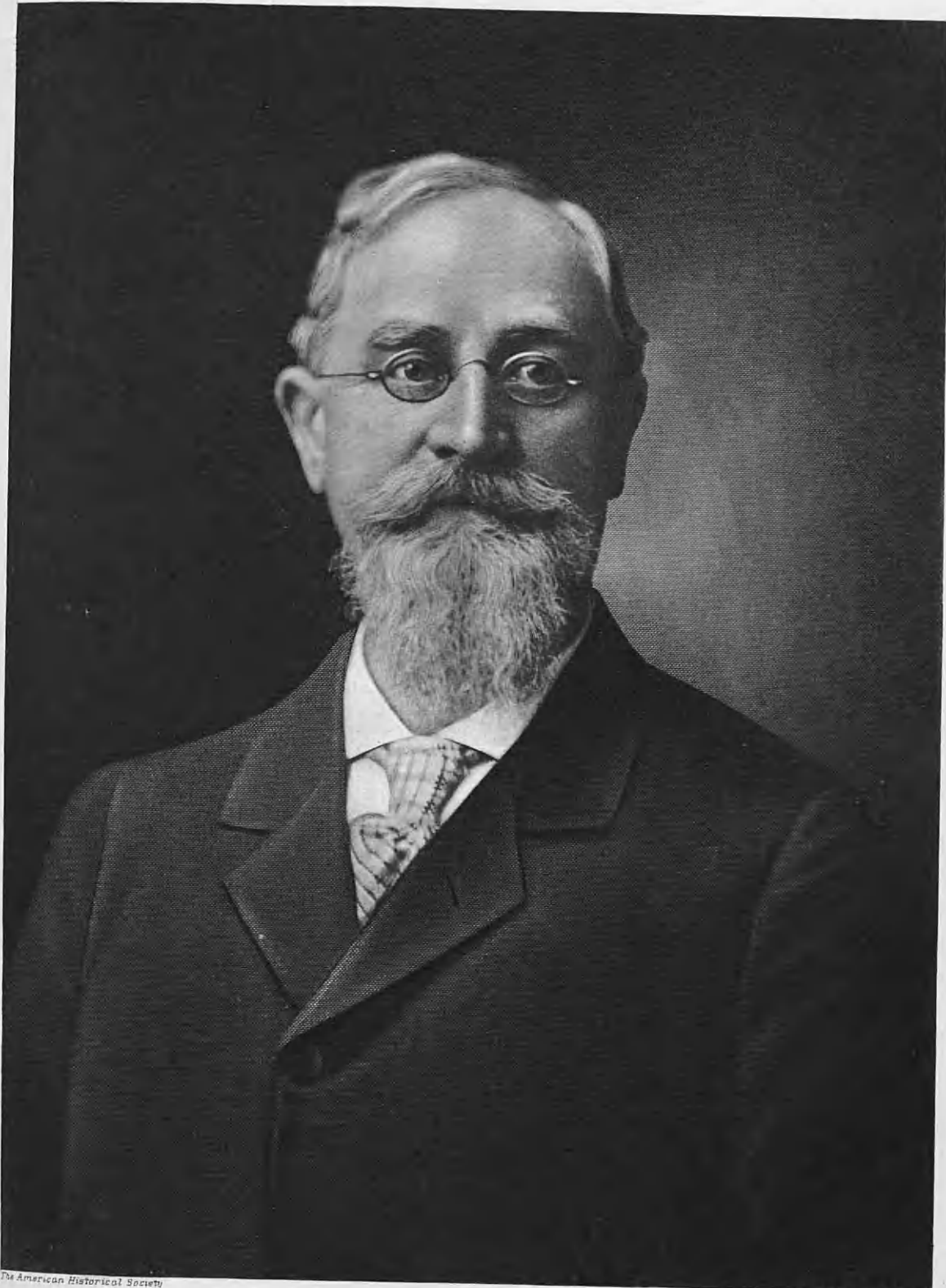
Colonel Riddick married, August 12, 1812, Eliza Minor Carr, daughter of Walter Chiles Carr, of Lexington, Kentucky. As there were neither steamboats nor railroads in those days Colonel Riddick had to bring his bride home to St. Louis in his own carriage, a trip of three hundred miles through a very sparsely settled country. They had issue: 1. Virginia Carr, married, December 4, 1834, Edward Brooks, of St. Louis, who was born in Philadelphia, in 1809, son of Samuel Brooks, a merchant of Philadelphia, and his wife, Eliza Inskeep, a daughter of John Inskeep, a merchant in the China trade, also captain and commissary of issues in the Continental army in the Revolutionary War; was mayor of Philadelphia in 1800-01, re-elected mayor and served in 1804-05, and was president of the Insurance Company of North America for twenty-five years; he was a citizen of first prominence, a leader in civic, financial and commercial affairs. Edward and Virginia C. (Riddick) Brooks had a large family, including Eliza Inskeep and Josephine Clark, the latter living, unmarried (1923). The other children of the family died unmarried. Eliza Inskeep Brooks married, January 21, 1875, James A. Waterworth, of St. Louis, and their children are: John Waterworth, married Mary Gregory, of Denver, Colorado, and they have two children, Julia and Mary Lydia; Edward Brooks Waterworth, on the editorial staff of the "New Orleans States," New Orleans, Louisiana. James Alexander Waterworth, aforementioned, was born in County Down, Ireland, 1841, son of John and Jane (Davidson) Waterworth.

He was educated in private schools and in Belfast Academy. He came to the United States in 1868, going direct to St. Louis, and engaged in the fire insurance business in which he has had a distinguished career, having been president of the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters from 1881 until the dissolution of the board in 1899, and manager of the Missouri Inspection Bureau controlling the fire insurance rating of the State of Missouri. One of the organizers of Battery A, Missouri Volunteer Artillery, 1877; founder of the Round Table Club and its first chairman, 1882; chairman of the Board of Charity Commissioners of St. Louis under Mayor D. R. Francis' administration, 1888-1892; president of St. Louis Mercantile Library, 1890; president of St. Louis Commercial Club, 1907-1908; member of St. Louis Public Service Commission under Mayors Wells and Kreismann, 1909-1913; president of Noonday Club, 1913; member of vestry and chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, secretary of the corporation for forty years, and at present senior warden of Christ Church Parish. Author of some practical essays on fire insurance in St. Louis and Missouri. 2. Frances Elizabeth, married, December 4, 1834, Charles Billon, of St. Louis, and her line is represented by Frank Trowbridge, a grandson, who is married and lives with his family at Webster Grove, Missouri. 3. Walter, died unmarried. 4. Dabney Carr, died unmarried.

VOGT, Julius Frederick,

Business Man.

The family name of Vogt, signifying an official position, is of ancient Teutonic origin. The patronymic of Vogt is numerous found in various municipalities and provinces of the Kingdom of Saxony,



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

John T. Vugh



Wagt
+

Germany, where it was variously spelled Voigt and Voit, and also Vod and Fouth. These forms of spelling all conveyed the sense of security, "protector," and is derived from the old Langobard law, according to which any individual occupying a position as Vogt was regarded as of sovereign importance; for example, a Land-Vogt signified an office in the capacity of administrator or director of land interests. A Stadt-Vogt was an official position comparable to that of a city judge; while a Schirm-Vogt signified a patron of a monastery. In ancient times the term of vogt gave the person holding the position of vogt the distinction generally conferred upon one bearing the title of a count. The authority from which the above facts are culled refers to Heinrich II, who called himself Vogt of Weyda, and his descendants therefore bore the entailed title of Vogt or von Weyda, Plauen and Gratz, a title which has been in common usage down to the present day, and is known as vogtland, meaning the possession of a tract of land in any of the municipalities or provinces of what is now, not the Kingdom, but the State of Saxony, Germany. That this family patronymic is an ancient one is also testified by Johann Siebmacher, the celebrated German heraldist, who describes the Vogt family coat-of-arms, with a copper plate illustration, in his work published in the city of Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, in which he describes it as follows:

Arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4, sable, a lion rampant or; 2 and 3, per fesse azure and or, overall a grenade proper, fired gules.

Crest—The lion issuant.

Mantling—Or and Sable.

Vogt, burgerl. Geschlecht, aus Sachsen stammend. W.: Geviertet. In 1 und 4. ein g. Lowe in 11: 2 und 3. von B. und G. getheilt, mit einer r. brennenden Granate. K.: Der g. Lowe, D.: g.

A.B.—17—12

Another authority, equally as competent, states that the early ancestors of the Vogt family were living in the region which now comprises Saxe-Weimar as early as the fourteenth century, and refers also to Christoph Vogt, who was a bourgomeister in the city of Zittau in 1512. Another representative of this family patronymic, Daniel Vogt, was a doctor of medicine, and held the office of superintendent at Jessen, in the province of Saxony, from 1668 to 1675. Reference is discovered also to Michael Christoph Vogt, who was a pastor, and was officially connected with the court. His son, Franz Ernst Vogt, was born in the town of Buckeburg, in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, July 4, 1680. In 1696 he entered the high school at Rinteln, and in 1699 he is referred to as having gone to Oldenburg, where he had been appointed as governor to the young nobleman, Johann Heinrich von Engels. The following year, according to the authority, Franz Ernst Vogt entered the army as an auditor under Colonel von Wedel. In 1703 he held the official position of Fiscal to the Count Friedrich Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe, and in 1705 he was one of the judiciary for the town of Buckeburg. This authority notes also another representative of this family patronymic, namely Gabriel Vogt, who in 1668 served as Chur-Sachsicher Hof and Berg Rath. Still another representative of this family patronymic is mentioned as George Vogt, a celebrated organ builder in his day, who was accredited with having built the celebrated organ in the church at Mark-Ranstadt.

The first representative of this branch of the Vogt family of whom a more complete record is available is William Vogt. Family tradition states that he was born in the town of Eisenach, a city of Cen-

tral Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and the capital of the principality of Eisenach, situated on the River Horsa, at the foot of Wartburg Mountain, midway between the cities of Leipzig and Cassel. Eisenach is the principal town in the Thuringian forest district, and has many beautiful and magnificent public and private edifices, including a ducal residence, mint, town hall, hospitals, gymnasiums, forest and various other schools, manufactories of cotton goods, soap, white lead, dye works and tanneries. Not far from this historic and enterprising town is situated the castle of Wartburg, which was once the residence of the Landgraves of Thuringia. It was in this historic castle that Martin Luther, under an assumed name, passed ten months from May 4, 1521, to March 6, 1522, while under friendly arrest of the Elector of Saxony. It was there too that he began his epochal translation of the Bible. Numerous legends associated with the period of the great religious performer's career while he was engaged in his polemical and religious writings in the Wartburg castle have become matters of history.

Here John Henry Vogt, father of William Vogt, and grandfather of Julius Frederick Vogt, was born. William Vogt, aforementioned, came to America in 1832, landing in Baltimore, Maryland, and settling at Wheeling, West Virginia. William Vogt was an architect of splendid abilities, his early death cutting short a career which was destined to gain wide prominence in his profession. He married, in Wheeling, West Virginia, Mary Juliana Zoeckler, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, member of a family originating in Hungary and tracing to an early ancestry. William and Mary Juliana (Zoeckler) Vogt were the parents of Julius Frederick, of whom further.

Julius Frederick Vogt was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1842. He was a boy of six years when his widowed mother brought the family to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1848, and here he obtained his public education, entering the grocery business during his boyhood. At the age of twenty he manifested the powerful inclination for business which lay at the root of his astonishing success by establishing himself in cooperage operations as a partner in McMillan & Company, and after seven years of successful operations he purchased Mr. McMillan's share in the enterprise and admitted his brother William to partnership. In 1886 incorporation was effected under the name of the Union Cooperage Company, a style that has been retained to the present. In the upbuilding of this enterprise, Julius Frederick Vogt gave his life. Few men are able to inspire an organization with so much of their own aims and ideals as Mr. Vogt instilled into his associates and employees in the Union Cooperage Company, and he had no greater pleasure than to increase its efficiency or to cause an improvement in its product. He lived to perfect his work, and for his endeavors he reaped rich harvests. As a consequence of the spirit with which he labored and the effectiveness he inspired there were shipped from his mill hardwood products of the finest quality and unusual beauty of design, indeed an order placed with the Union Cooperage Company was indubitable assurance of the best in workmanship and service. Appreciation of such methods and results brought about a steady, vigorous and healthful growth that has made the plant one of the largest in the West, one that is unsurpassed in the quality of its products and well up in the front rank of leadership in the volume of business.



UNION COOPERAGE COMPANY



UNION COOPERAGE COMPANY
1923



Hess

As he would countenance only the best of materials and workmanship in his mill, so did he insist upon equally high standards in all other relations of life, and by his associates he was known to be as meticulously scrupulous in private dealings as in business affairs.

Upon coming to St. Louis Mr. Vogt made his home in the old northern part of the city, and his preference for this district made that his home until his death, although the majority of others of his means and station sought the more popular sections farther to the West. Kindliness and liberality were dominant characteristics of his personality, and his wide circle of friends were bound to him through countless acts of generosity and good will. He enjoyed contact with his fellows in the world of business and in enterprises of a progressive nature, and although not a club man he was one of the organizers and a charter member of the St. Louis Gymnasium Society.

Mr. Vogt married, May 12, 1893, Mary M. Zoeckler, daughter of John and Anna Mary Zoeckler, her father a brother of Mr. Vogt's mother. John Zoeckler, son of Martin and Anna Elizabeth (Hess) Zoeckler, was born in Hessen, Germany, was there married, and about 1832 came with his family and parents to America. Martin Zoeckler followed the butcher business in Germany and later in America, an occupation which claimed also his son, John Zoeckler, until the latter developed a pork-packing business that underwent a most satisfactory expansion. Mr. Zoeckler retired from active life at an early age.

Hess Arms—Per bend, 1st azure, a griffin or, holding in his claws a sword argent; pommel and hilt gold. and, paly of three, gules, argent and gold.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a woman issuant proper, holding in her hands a veil argent, which is floating above her head.

Mantling—Dexter, argent and gules; sinister, or and azure.

Julius Frederick Vogt died March 3, 1922. His eightieth year was all but completed, and as the milestones of his life had been passed they had brought him in increasing measure the regard and respect of his fellowmen.

RUST, Samuel Chase,

Respected Citizen.

The earliest mention of Rust in England is of Hugh Rust, of London, in 1312. In a document bearing the date 1379 there is mention of Thomas and Robert Rust. The author of "The Norman People" says the name Rust is the same as Rous or Raste.

Arms—Argent, a saltire azure between two Roman fasces, in pale proper, and as many crosses pattée fitchée in fesse gules.

Crest—A demi-lion gules holding in the dexter paw an ivory rod and charged on the shoulder with three crosses pattée fitchée chevron-wise or.

Motto—*Veritatis et aequitatis tenax.*

(1) Henry Rust, immigrant ancestor, came from Hingham, County Norfolk, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1633 or 1635. He was the first man of the name in the country, and was a glover by trade. He had a grant of land at Hingham in June, 1635, and other grants, March 5, March 23, and August of the same year. He was admitted a freeman in March, 1637-38. On February 16, 1638, he was chosen to make the rates, and in 1645 was town clerk of Hingham. He was admitted as an inhabitant of Boston, and on March 31, 1651, bought property of Andrew Palmer—a house and land. This land he deeded later to his son, Nathaniel Rust, and son-in-law, Robert Earle. The site is now occupied by Trinity Church, corner of Summer and Hawley streets, then Bishop's Alley. The Seven Star Inn, or Plei-

ades, formerly stood there. The wife of Henry Rust was admitted to the church with him February 20, 1669. Children: 1. Samuel, baptized at Hingham, August 5, 1638, married Elizabeth Rogers. 2. Nathaniel, baptized February 2, 1639-40, married Mary Wardell. 3. Hannah, baptized November 7, 1641, married Robert Earle. 4. Israel, mentioned below. 5. Benjamin, baptized April 5, 1646. 6. Benoni, baptized October 23, 1649.

(II) Israel Rust, son of Henry Rust, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, and baptized November 12, 1643. He removed to Northampton when a young man, and there married, December 9, 1669, Rebecca Clark, daughter of William Clark. He took the oath of allegiance, December 8, 1678, and March 30, 1690, he took the freeman's oath. He died intestate, November 11, 1712. Children: 1. Son, born September 12, 1670, died September 29, 1670. 2. Nathaniel, born November 17, 1671, married Mercy Atkinson. 3. Samuel, born August 6, 1673, died January 1, 1701, unmarried. 4. Sarah, born May 29, 1675, married, February 20, 1699, Samuel Allen, Jr. 5. Experience, born July 30, 1677, married, April 3, 1704, Sarah North. 6. Israel, mentioned below. 7. Jonathan, born June 11, 1681, married (first) Elizabeth Allen; (second) Anna Lyman. 8. Rebecca, born about 1683, married, December 31, 1702, Robert Danks, Jr. 9. John, born about 1685.

(III) Israel (2) Rust, son of Israel (1) and Rebecca (Clark) Rust, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, July 15, 1679, died December 27, 1759. His will was dated January 16, 1744-45, and the inventory of the estate was filed May 5, 1760. He married, April 13, 1704, Sarah North. Children: 1. Sarah, born December 23, 1704, married, May 24, 1727,

Samuel Clarke. 2. Mary, born October 30, 1706, died November 3, 1706. 3. Lydia, born February 24, 1709, married, January 11, 1730, Eliakim Phelps. 4. Israel, mentioned below. 5. Child, born February 4, 1714, died young.

(IV) Israel (3) Rust, son of Israel (2) and Sarah (North) Rust, was born February 15, 1712, in Northampton, Massachusetts, died November 10, 1779. He was a lumberman in Northampton. His will was proved November 12, 1779. He married, April 10, 1735, Mary Warner, born 1715, died November 10, 1809, daughter of Mark and Lydia (Phelps) Warner. She made her will, January 10, 1805. Children: 1. Elijah, born March 8, 1736, married Miriam Strong. 2. Mary, born December 11, 1737, died unmarried, April 4, 1802. 3. Sarah, baptized August 19, 1739, married, in 1768, Nathaniel Parsons. 4. Israel, mentioned below. 5. Daniel, born January 12, 1744, died August, 1744. 6. Lydia, born July 18, 1745, died aged seven years, two months. 7. Esther, born October, 1747, married, February 28, 1771, Seth Clapp. 8. Eunice, born October, 1749, married, January 9, 1772, Nathan Clark. 9. Jerusha, born 1751, married, in 1771, Noah Edwards. 10. Daniel, born in 1753, married, March 14, 1782, Penelope Cook. 11. Jonathan, born November 2, 1755, died March 9, 1776.

(V) Israel (4) Rust, son of Israel (3) and Mary (Warner) Rust, was born December 4, 1741, died October 21, 1816. He was a farmer in Northampton. He married there, in the year 1768, Esther Bartlett, sister of Phebe Bartlett, whose conversion at the age of four years and interest in Sunday school books gave her great notoriety. Children: 1. Chester, born February 12, 1769, married, in 1798, Esther Wright. 2. Electa, born October 7, 1770, married, January 8, 1800, Jared

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Clark. 3. Seth, mentioned below. 4. Phineas, born August 29, 1773, married Meltiah Everett. 5. Israel, born July 9, 1775, died March 6, 1800. 6. Jonathan, born in 1777, married Fanny Dickinson. 7. Esther, born July 11, 1779, married, June 4, 1806, Colonel Josiah Dickinson.

(VI) Seth Rust, son of Israel (4) and Esther (Bartlett) Rust, was born March 15, 1772, died March 17, 1838. He was a carpenter and joiner. He married, September 10, 1794, Jerusha Starr, born in 1772, died April 4, 1848. Children: 1. Daniel, born January 23, 1796, killed by being run over by a team, August 12, 1812. 2. Spencer, born February 4, 1797, married Sabra A. Smith. 3. Theodore, born September 18, 1798, married Elizabeth Clark. 4. Wealthy, born August 22, 1800, died August 25, 1801. 5. Israel, born August 11, 1802, died October 25, 1802. 6. Jerusha Starr, born November 18, 1803, married Stephen F. Knight. 7. Esther, born January 29, 1806, married, February 10, 1830, Joel Lanson Preston. 8. Charles Clapp, born June 27, 1809, married, September 10, 1848, Sybel B. Clark; died May 13, 1874. 9. Samuel Chase, mentioned below. 10. Wealthy Amanda, born July 8, 1816, married, March 5, 1846, Julius Lyman Edwards.

(VII) Samuel Chase Rust, son of Seth and Jerusha (Starr) Rust, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 17, 1811, died in St. Joseph, Michigan, January 27, 1885. He removed from Northampton to Waterford, Wisconsin, later to St. Joseph, Michigan. He married (first) in Middlefield, Connecticut, April 14, 1834, Adaline Barnes. She was born July 4, 1809, died July 17, 1863. He married (second) in St. Joseph, Michigan, October 2, 1865, Maria Van Ripen. Children by first wife: 1. Adelaide, born November 16, 1836, died in 1839. 2. Os-

sian, born November 23, 1838, died in 1839. 3. Wealthy Lamira, mentioned below. 4. Albert B., born December 3, 1842, died in 1843. 5. Stephen Knight, born November 30, 1844, died in 1863. 6. Josephine Amelia, born May 1, 1848, died in 1871; married P. H. Brockway, of Rockford, Illinois. 7. Albina Miller, born January 11, 1851; married, in 1875, P. H. Brockway, husband of her deceased sister, of Rockford, Illinois. Their children were: James H. and Edgar Brockway.

(VIII) Wealthy Lamira Rust, daughter of Samuel Chase and Adaline (Barnes) Rust, was born September 20, 1840. She married, at Waterford, Wisconsin, February 6, 1862, James B. M. Kehlor (q.v.).

KEHLOR, James B. M.,

Business Executive.

In the fact that, as a youth of nineteen years, James B. M. Kehlor left his native Scotland and an assured place as his father's business associate and successor to seek a new home and business opportunity in America, there is emphasized the possession of qualities that later brought him reputation and fortune, courage, energy, and foresight. In St. Louis, Missouri, and throughout the Middle West he gained an outstanding place of leadership in the milling industry and in the world of affairs outside of his special field, and the appreciative esteem of his associates was yielded in recognition of admirable executive and personal qualities. The story of his life and work finds fitting place among the biographies of his contemporaries, accompanied by the record of the distinguished American line with which he made alliance in marriage.

James B. M. Kehlor, son of Duncan

M. and Elizabeth (Brodice) Kehlor, was born in Paisley, Scotland, June 6, 1842, his father a prominent resident of that city and engaged in the manufacture of Paisley shawls, a product that has made the city known throughout the world and that on numerous occasions since their first appearance have been in the center of fashion. In his birthplace Mr. Kehlor obtained an excellent education, pursuing his advanced studies in the English college and completing his course at an unusual age, then beginning active life as an assistant in his father's factory. Rapid advancement and a position of responsibility would have been his in the family enterprise, but a brother had come to the United States and a similar course alone would satisfy the youth, who landed at New York City in 1861. He joined his brother, who was engaged in the manufacture of paper in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and for a year he remained in that place, then making his start in independent business in charge of a flouring mill at Waterford, Wisconsin, in 1862. Here, with a little mill with a capacity of about eight barrels per day, he gained his first experience in the industry in which he was destined to become a dominant factor, its profitable operation an augury of the success that was to attend him in a broader field. Later he was in Chicago, Illinois for a time, but in 1864 came to St. Louis, Missouri, convinced that here was the field and the opportunity he had diligently sought. Energetic ability and a faculty for efficient accomplishment never fail to attract attention and commensurate reward when intelligently applied, and from his early activity there resulted a proposition from George Updike, well known business man of St. Louis, that Mr. Kehlor establish a house in New Orleans. The outcome of this was that

Mr. Kehlor and Mr. Updike entered into partnership as Kehlor, Updike & Company, the firm building up one of the largest and most prosperous grain and milling organizations in the Mississippi valley, the fact that the main house in St. Louis handled a greater volume of business than any other concern in the city being a distinct tribute to Mr. Kehlor's executive management and administrative talent.

The New Orleans branch of the firm was discontinued in 1869 in order to provide for more profitable expansion in the St. Louis field, the company acquiring the Laclede Flouring Mill, then located at Sulard and Decatur streets, the Pacific Mills at Third Street, with a capacity of 1,100 barrels per day, becoming a part of their holdings in 1871. In 1873 the original partnership was dissolved by Mr. Kehlor's purchase of Mr. Updike's interest, after which he operated alone for a time, then spending a few months in partnership with an elder brother and finally returning to independent management of his interests. The Kehlor Mills, with a capacity of 1,500 barrels per day were erected in 1882, additions made in 1891 increasing the capacity to 2,700 barrels. His holdings were still further augmented by the purchase of the Litchfield Mill, whose capacity was 2,200 barrels per day, this being the last large addition to a business of imposing proportions.

Mr. Kehlor was a director of the United Elevator Company, filled the same position in the St. Louis National Bank, and was president of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company. He was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and in touch with all of the business activity that during the period of his career made such large additions to St. Louis' industrial and commercial prestige. But first and

last he was devoted to the milling industry. From the planting of the crop he was fully and accurately informed upon every influence and condition of the business; laid his plans in accordance therewith; and reached the reward that can only come with farsighted, prudent, and sound management. In the records of the St. Louis world of affairs success is not the only entry opposite his name. Absolute responsibility, fidelity to his given word, promptness and fairness in every transaction, and implicit observance of commercial and private obligations, all these virtues that ruled in everyday life. Mr. Kehlor's death occurred in 1903, but whenever the list of St. Louis' adopted sons who brought honor to her is read, there is recalled the splendid life and exceptional service of James B. M. Kehlor.

Mr. Kehlor married, at Waterford, Wisconsin, February 6, 1862, Wealthy Lamira Rust (See Rust line). Children: 1. Carrie E., born March 9, 1863, married George F. Tower, Jr., and they have a daughter, Marguerite. 2. Lamira Josephine, born September 3, 1872, married Peyton T. Carr, and they have three children, Kehlor, Peyton, and Jessie Josephine. 3. Jessie, twin of Lamira Josephine, married C. K. D. Walsh.

References: "History of Northampton, Massachusetts." Rust Genealogy. St. Louis, the Fourth City. Family Data.

SHANAHAN, Robert Emmett,

Business Executive.

As kindly and useful a man as Robert E. Shanahan is not often given a city to grace its business and add the warmth of a rich personality. Pioneer in one of the most famed industries of Grand Rapids, a crusader for honorable business habits, and a genial friend, loved by hundreds of neighbors and associates during

a long career of efficient service, Mr. Shanahan passed from the life of a community which counted him as one of its most admirable and charming characters. One of the outstanding figures in the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, his handling of labor and management relations was wise and enlightened. The art of humane and understanding treatment of employees has distinguished Grand Rapids' substantial industries, and Mr. Shanahan was one of those who practiced this art at its sincerest and best.

Mr. Shanahan was a man of strong character, who in his business pursuits, and amid great responsibilities, had the time to admire the beautiful, and to understand the finer impulses of life. As a boy and young man, he played the violin, which gave him a deep love for music, for the presentation of which he gave freely of his time and means. He cultivated scholarly traits, was an indefatigable reader, and an admirer of the best in literature. His philosophy was that of letting all things live, and he never failed to find something good in all with whom he came in contact. In his private life, Mr. Shanahan was a man of regular habits and well modulated activity. In his earlier days a robust health added to his capacity for work, in which he sought most of his happiness. His library and fireside became the gathering place of men, who found in his genteel, genial atmosphere a quiet moment of rest after the day's activities.

Robert E. Shanahan was born in Columbus, St. Clair County, Michigan, January 2, 1858, and died at his home, No. 439 Fulton Street, East, Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 21, 1922. He was a son of Maurice and Mary (O'Donnell) Shanahan, of Ireland. Maurice Shanahan settled on a farm of St. Clair County, Michi-

gan, and on that farm Robert E. Shanahan spent the first twenty-one years of his life, obtaining a public school education. At the age of twenty-one he came to Grand Rapids, where he attended Union High School, after which he returned to Columbus, and for three years taught school there. In 1882 he came again to Grand Rapids, where he attended Swensberg's Commercial School. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, of which his brother, Maurice, was one of the founders and treasurer. Robert E. Shanahan began his connection with the company in a clerical capacity in 1883, so continuing until 1897, when he was made assistant secretary. Two years later, when Charles B. Judd retired as secretary and general manager, on account of illness, Mr. Shanahan succeeded him in that position, so continuing until his death at the age of sixty-four.

In his rise to the position of secretary and general manager, Mr. Shanahan filled responsible positions, including that of advertising and sales manager. At one time he was a director of the Commercial Savings Bank, and later a director of the Fourth National Bank. He developed strong business ability and a great ambition to raise the standard of business honor, and his accomplishments and his methods, through the years of his career, stand as a monument to this creed.

Mr. Shanahan was a man who believed the finer things of life were essential to all who sought to climb the ladder of success. He was a lover of good music and good literature, and even in the midst of his great responsibility he gave of his time to these. In his youth a violin was his companion, and his deep love for it moved him to work for the best in music, giving freely of his time and means for

its advancement. He was an unusually good athlete in his younger days, and in his later years golf became a favored recreation, he always believing that a man needed physical as well as mental relaxation and recreation. Men who knew him well in business, and others who had met him in lighter vein, all held for him the same high regard, best expressed perhaps by F. M. Deane, who was associated with him for forty years:

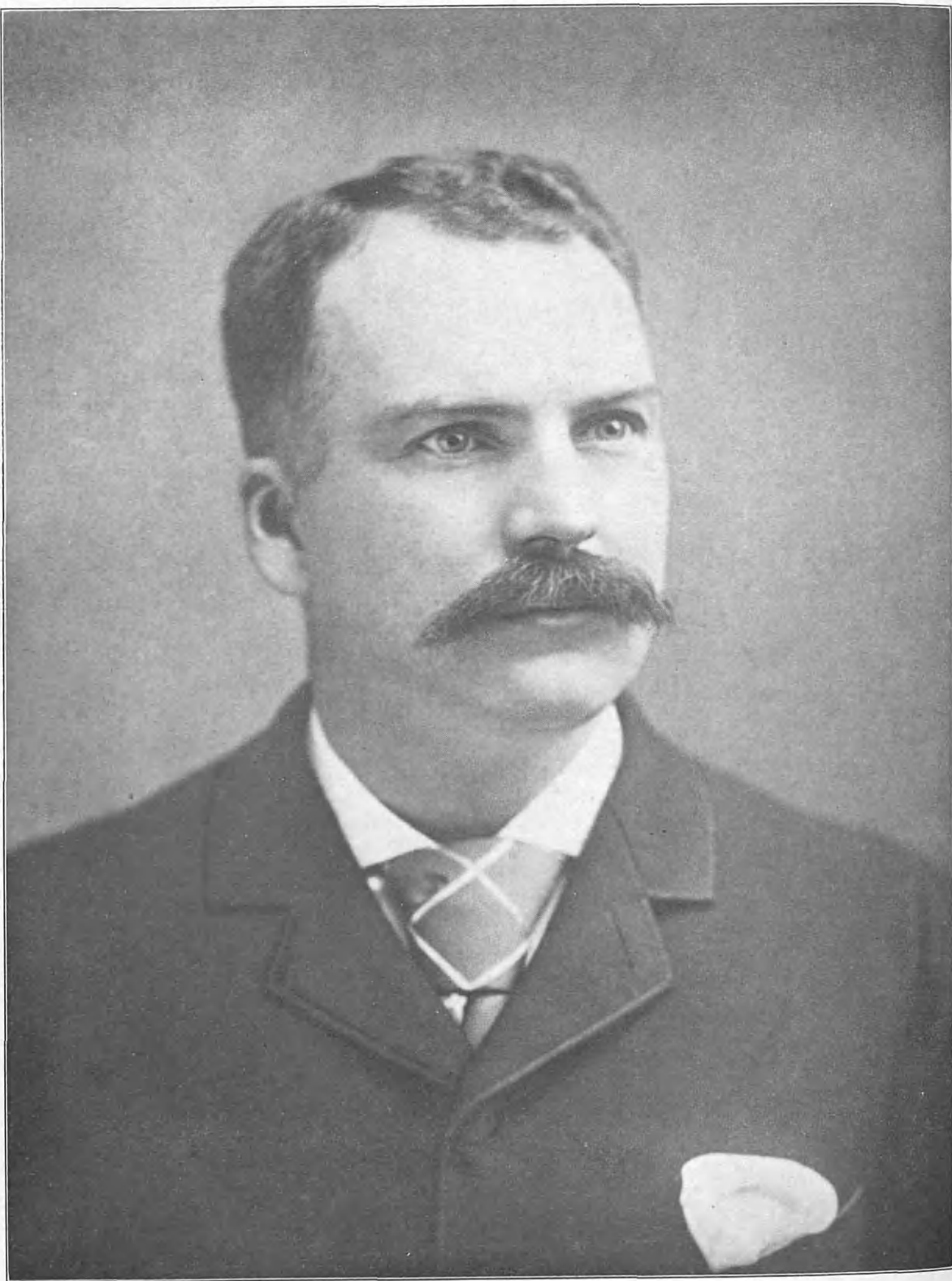
He was the most considerate man I ever have known, and he had high ideals in everything, not excepting his business. He had a kindly humor, and keenly enjoyed association with men, who equally enjoyed contact with him. We, who have known him so well, and felt his influence these many years, will feel our loss with increasing poignancy as the days go by.

Said another, a close friend and neighbor:

Of all the men I have ever known, none possessed a finer character. Always a gentleman, he was in every sense a true man.

Mr. Shanahan was a member of the Peninsula and Kent Country clubs of Grand Rapids, and of St. Andrew's Cathedral, his politics Republican. He lived in the faith of the Roman Catholic church, and was buried from the Cathedral.

Robert E. Shanahan married, June 19, 1887, Mary Ellen Doran, daughter of Thomas and Julia (McInerney) Doran, her father born in Ireland, her mother in New York State, they settling in Grand Rapids, Michigan, about 1847, Thomas Doran being head of a foundry business, alderman and city marshal. To Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan five children were born: 1. Florence, married F. Taylor Peck, and they have two children, Camilla and Robert. 2. Helen Adele, died in infancy. 3. Dorothy Ann, a talented young woman, her painting, etching and modeling having attracted the attention of art con-



Geo M Griffin

noisseurs. She died July 22, 1920. 4. Camilla Mary, a resident of Grand Rapids. 5. Robert Emmett (2), died in infancy.

GRIFFEN, George Macy,

Lumber Manufacturer.

The Welsh ancestors of Jasper Griffin called themselves Gruffid. Sir John Griffin, a baronet of Yorkshire, England, spelled the name Griffin. Griffen and Griffin have been used interchangeably, Griffen the form favored by George M. Griffen, of St. Louis.

Arms—Gules on a fesse or between three fusils of the second, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the first, a demi-quatrefoil between two gryphons segreant of the first.

Crest—A gryphon segreant gules.

Motto—*Semper paratus.*

(I) Major Jasper Griffin was born in Wales in 1648. He came to America prior to 1670 and used the coat-of-arms previously described, similar to that of Griffin of Penrhyn, Wales. He was of Essex County, Massachusetts, in 1670, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1674, and removed in 1675 to Southold, Long Island. He was major of provincial troops, and died in Southold, Long Island, April 17, 1718. He married Hannah —, born in 1652, died April 20, 1699. Her tombstone states that she was the mother of eighteen children. Those known were; 1. Edward, of whom further. 2. James. 3. Obadiah. 4. Jasper, born about 1675. 5. John, born about 1676. 6. Susanna, born about 1684-85. 7. Robert, born 1685, died 1729.

(II) Edward Griffin, son of Jasper and Hannah Griffin, lived on Long Island, where he settled about 1697. He married and had at least five sons: 1. Edward, of whom further. 2. James, went to Pennsylvania. 3. Joseph, settled in Dut-

chess County. 4. Jonathan, settled in White Plains, New York. 5. Another son.

(III) Edward (2) Griffin, son of Edward (1) Griffin, was born in 1708, and died in 1785. He removed with his brother Jonathan to White Plains, New York, prior to the Revolution, but remained there only a short time, locating afterwards at Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York. He married a Miss Taylor. Children: 1. Richard, born June 22, 1732. 2. Bridget, born March 29, 1734. 3. Susannah, born July 24, 1736. 4. Isaiah, born July 14, 1738. 5. Thomas, born February 6, 1741. 6. Obadiah, born March 9, 1743. 7. Amy, born March 24, 1746. 8. Sarah, born January 30, 1748. 9. Marian, born May 3, 1749. 10. Elizabeth, born December 25, 1752. 11. Gersham, born April 1, 1755. 12. Jonathan, of whom further.

(IV) Jonathan Griffin, son of Edward (2) Griffin, was born May 11, 1757, and died in 1837. He came from Dutchess County, New York, and was of Quaker Springs, a member of the meeting of the Society of Friends there in 1795. He married Mary Brown. Children: 1. Isaac, of whom further. 2. Samuel, born 1784, died 1848; married Abigail Wilbur; he was of Quaker Springs.

(V) Isaac Griffin, son of Jonathan and Mary (Brown) Griffin, was born at Saratoga, New York, December 19, 1795, and died there in June, 1866. The Macys and Griffins both lived in Saratoga County, New York. He married, at Ghent, New York, June 6, 1827, Rebecca Macy. Among their children was George Macy, of whom further. The Macy line descends from Thomas Macy, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, and also of Nantucket, who married Sarah Hopcott; through his son, John Macy, born in 1655, of Nantucket, who married De-

borah Gardner; Richard Macy, born in 1689, who married (first) Deborah Pinkham; Abraham Macy, born in 1715, who married Anna Worth; Abraham Macy, born in 1739, of Ghent, New York, who married Priscilla Bunker; Abraham Macy, born in 1779, who married Elizabeth Coleman; their daughter Rebecca, born at Ghent, New York, October 31, 1803, and died in Saratoga, New York, December 9, 1831, wife of Isaac Griffin.

(VI) George Macy Griffin, son of Isaac and Rebecca (Macy) Griffin, apparently received the name of his uncle, George Macy. He married, February 1, 1853, Lucy Root Bigelow, born March 7, 1832. Children: 1. Horace Bigelow, born March 25, 1854. 2. George Macy, of whom further. 3. Charles Henry, born August 1, 1857. 4. Eliza Rebecca, born January 11, 1860. 5. Julius Webb, born March 21, 1863. 6. Maria Ryder, born October 23, 1864.

(VII) George Macy (2) Griffin, son of George Macy (1) and Lucy R. (Bigelow) Griffin, was born in Albany, New York, July 2, 1856. After receiving his early education in his birthplace he went West to Chicago, in young manhood, there becoming associated with an uncle, Mr. Bigelow, in the operation of a large lumber yard. From this time until the active close of his active career lumber afforded him his principal interest, and in this field his activities were of primary importance. Moving to Kansas City he was for many years one of the notable figures in the lumber industry of that district, later settling in St. Louis, where he remained for a short time, and then going to Arkansas, where he had acquired large saw mills. This enterprise did not meet his expectations, and after losing a large sum therein he returned to St. Louis, here establishing in wholesale lumber dealings as the George M.

Griffen Lumber Company, specializing in oak and cypress stock. This company he developed into one of the leading organizations in its line in the Middle West, and as its head he was known as a successful business man of strong abilities, one of the best informed authorities on his specialty in the region. From the standing timber to the finished product of the planing mill there was no department of the lumber business with which he was not intimately familiar, and his accurate knowledge and sound judgment were often called upon by his associates. By those who were most closely allied with him in the world of affairs it is stated that he made and lost several fortunes, the fact that each was not retained reflecting in no way upon his executive powers but due to circumstances beyond all control. His personal attributes, in which kindness and generosity were predominant, bound the large number of his friends to him in most enjoyable companionship and, blessed with many of the material rewards of life, he was also abundantly endowed with the riches of good will, love and respect. His fraternal affiliation was with Tuscan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; he was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of Hoo Hoo, which was a lumberman's organization, and he was a communicant of Highpoint Church. He was a Republican in political sympathy and participated extensively in party affairs in the city.

Mr. Griffin married, October 31, 1889, Bertha Soper, daughter of William E. and Louisa (Schultz) Soper. Mrs. Griffin, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, has long been actively concerned with church and charitable work. Mr. Griffin's death occurred April 19, 1920.

(The Bigelow Line).

Arms—Or, three lozenges azure.

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Crest—A ram's head erased azure, charged with three lozenges, attired or.

This is a name found early in the New England records with a great variety of spellings. In some places it is written Boglo. Another wide variation is Beguley, and various forms are given by various writers of the Colonial days, such as Biglo and Biglow. The name has been well represented, both as to numbers and in the character of citizenship throughout the country. It is from the Anglo-Saxon *biggan* (big) and *hleaw*, *hlaw* (a hill, or barrow); the place of residence of the person who finally took it as a surname.

(I) John Bigelow, the immigrant ancestor, was born in 1613, and is first mentioned in this country in Watertown, Massachusetts, where the town records give the date of his first marriage, October 30, 1642, to Mary Warren, the record spelling their names, "John Bigulah and Mary Warin." Of Bigelow's early ancestry nothing definite is known. He is supposed to have a sister Elizabeth, who married Deacon Richard Butler, of Hartford. Mary Warren, his first wife, was daughter of John and Margaret Warren, and she is said to have been born in England. She died October 19, 1691, and he married (second) October 2, 1694, Sarah Bemis, daughter of Joseph Bemis. John Bigelow took the oath of fidelity at Watertown in 1652, and became a freeman, April 18, 1690. In the roll of freemen his name is written Bigolo, and it appears at different times as Biglo, Biglow, Bigelo and Bigolow. By trade he was a blacksmith. He was chosen a surveyor of highways in 1652 and 1660; was constable in 1663; selectman in 1665, 1670 and 1671. He died July 14, 1703. His will was dated January 4, 1703, and proved July 23, 1703. The inventory of his estate amounted to £600, 12s. Chil-

dren, all born in Watertown: 1. John, October 27, 1643. 2. Jonathan, December 11, 1646. 3. Mary, March 14, 1648. 4. Daniel, December 1, 1650. 5. Samuel, October 28, 1653. 6. Joshua, mentioned below. 7. Elizabeth, June 15, 1657. 8. Sary, September 29, 1659. 9. James. 10. Martha, born April 1, 1662. 11. Abigail, February 4, 1664-65. 12. Hannah, March 4, 1666-67. 13. Son, born and died December 18, 1667.

(II) Joshua Bigelow, son of John Bigelow, was born November 5, 1655, in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was a soldier in Captain Ting's company during King Philip's War, and was wounded. In consideration of his services the General Court gave him a grant of land in Narragansett No. 2. He lived in Watertown most of his life, but at the age of eighty-six he moved with his son Eliezer, June 9, 1742, to the grant of land in Narragansett (now Westminister), where he spent the last years of his life. He died February 1, 1745, being the first adult to die in the new town. He married, October 20, 1676, Elizabeth Flagg, born March 23, 1657, died August 9, 1729, daughter of Thomas and Mary Flagg. Children, all born in Watertown: 1. Joshua, November 25, 1677. 2. Jonathan, March 22, 1679. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Benjamin, January 20, 1683. 5. Jabez. 6. Elizabeth, August 3, 1687. 7. David, April 30, 1694. 8. Joseph, December 29, 1695. 9. Daniel, August 29, 1697. 10. Ebenezer, September 4, 1698. 11. Gershom, September 6, 1701. 12. Eliezer, March 14, 1705-06.

(III) Lieutenant John (2) Bigelow, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Flagg) Bigelow, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, December 20, 1681, died March 8, 1770. He lived in Hartford and Colchester, Connecticut, and built the fine old house that was a landmark in Colchester (on

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Bulkley Hill) until a few years ago. He married (first) Hannah —, who died March 31, 1709; (second) in 1709, his cousin, Sarah Bigelow, who died in 1754; (third) Abigail —, who died in 1760; (fourth) Hannah Munn. Children by first wife: 1. David, of whom further. 2. John, born March 26, 1709. Children by second wife: 3. Sarah, born July 17, 1712. 4. Jonathan, born May 12, 1714. 5. Asa, born September 3, 1720.

(IV) David Bigelow, son of Lieutenant John (2) and Hannah Bigelow, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 22, 1706, died June 2, 1799. He removed to Colchester, Connecticut. He married (first), December 11, 1729, Editha Day, daughter of John and Mary Day. She was born September 10, 1705, died January 19, 1746. He married (second), January 21, 1747, Mrs. Mercy (Kellogg) Lewis, born October 30, 1709, died January 5, 1795. Children by first wife: 1. Hannah, born November 11, 1730. 2. David, of whom further. 3. Amasa, born September 3, 1733. 4. Ezra, born April 10, 1736. 5. Daniel, born May 25, 1738. 6. Eli, born August 25, 1739. 7. Azariah, born December 26, 1741. 8. Editha, born March 16, 1744. Children by second wife: 9. Stephen, born October 27, 1747, died 1748. 10. Stephen, born June 5, 1749, died 1751. 11. Moses, born October 4, 1750, died 1750. 12. Mercy, born November 23, 1753.

(V) David (2) Bigelow, son of David (1) and Editha (Day) Bigelow, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, May 7, 1732, died October 6, 1820. He lived in Glastonbury in the part that afterward became Marlborough, Connecticut. He married, in the year 1762, Patience Foote, daughter of Nathaniel Foote, Jr. She died June 26, 1791. Children: 1. David, born November 9, 1762. 2. Erastus, of whom further. 3. Patience,

born December 28, 1767. 4. John Day, born July 23, 1770. 5. Anna, born January 15, 1773. 6. Isaac, born October 29, 1775. 7. Asa, born January 18, 1779. 8. Esther, born March 22, 1782.

(VI) Erastus Bigelow, son of David (2) and Patience (Foote) Bigelow, was born in Glastonbury, Connecticut, February 11, 1765, died July 15, 1855. He settled in Easton, Washington County, New York, and during the last years of his life he lived in Union Village, New York. He married (first), June 1, 1789, Lucy Root, of Marlborough, Connecticut. She died December 1, 1819. He married (second) Mrs. Gifford. Children by first wife: 1. Erastus, born November 16, 1790. 2. Sophia, born January 15, 1793. 3. Anson, of whom further. 4. Horace, born November 14, 1798. 5. Polly, born November 2, 1802, died February 12, 1819.

(VII) Anson Bigelow, son of Erastus and Lucy (Root) Bigelow, was born in Easton, New York, December 20, 1794, died September 15, 1869. He married (first) Eliza Moores, of Hudson, New York. She died January 25, 1845. He married (second), December 23, 1845, Lydia Norton. Children by first wife: 1. Erastus Moores, born July 27, 1824. 2. Mary Sophia, born November 9, 1827. 3. William Howard, born December 21, 1829. 4. Lucy Root, of whom further. 5. Anson Alexander, born November 7, 1833. 6. Charles Henry, born June 4, 1835.

(VIII) Lucy Root Bigelow, daughter of Anson and Eliza (Moores) Bigelow, was born March 7, 1832. She married, February 1, 1853, George Macy Griffin (See Griffin VI).

References: New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume XXII. American Ancestry, Volume I. Macy Genealogy. Bigelow Genealogy. Matthews American Armory. Family Data.

MAPES, Emery C.,**Head of Extensive Business Enterprise.**

From the beginning of his active career in 1874 until 1897, the story of Emery C. Mapes' business career was without engrossing interest, consisting of steady, resourceful effort that in all probability would not have brought him into national notice had it not been for just such a sequence of events as transpired. But from the latter date until his death, in 1921, he was the center of an industrial movement that reached world-wide proportions and that gave him reputation as one of the great advertising and marketing figures of the day. This work was performed in the upbuilding to its present commanding prestige of the Cream of Wheat Company, an accomplishment in which he blazed a new trail from producer to consumer, and won recognition as a remarkably successful business man and pioneer. The story of the Cream of Wheat organization is one of absorbing interest, and while space is lacking for many intimate details that throw additional light on Mr. Mapes' outstanding achievement its outline shows the manner of its beginning, the difficulties and obstacles overcome, the originality and resourcefulness that gained a world market, and, above all, the degree in which Mr. Mapes' determined spirit, clear vision, and dauntless courage dominated the whole.

Emery C. Mapes was a son of Emery and Laura (Severance) Mapes, and was born in Aurora, Illinois, September 24, 1853. During his early boyhood the family took up residence in Ripon, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools, and completed his education with graduation from Ripon College. In 1874 he went to Rochester, Minnesota, and for a short time was employed as a clerk in a store. He was married while there

and later moved to Austin, Minnesota, where about five years' were spent in mercantile lines prior to his connection with the milling business at Grand Forks, North Dakota, by the acquisition of an interest in the North Dakota Milling Company.

It was at this point in Mr. Mapes' career that his biography begins to merge with the story of the Cream of Wheat Company. This narrative has been excellently and thoroughly written by Robert R. Updegraff under the title "The Story of Cream of Wheat," and a portion of the following is quoted therefrom. Associated in the North Dakota Milling Company, operating the Diamond Mill, were Mr. Mapes, George Bull, Thomson S. Amidon, the two first named the owners and Mr. Amidon head miller, the plant producing flour. In the process of milling, after the wheat is "cracked" and the hulls are removed, there develop what are known as "middlings," which are ordinarily ground into flour. For many years this course had been followed at the Diamond Mill, but Mr. Amidon had formed the habit of cleaning some of the middlings and taking them home for use as a cereal for the family breakfast. He found this so palatable and knew it to be so nutritious that he suggested to Messrs. Mapes and Bull that they package a purified and sterilized form of these wheat middlings and offer it for sale as a breakfast food. Such a wheat commodity was unknown at the time, and the partners were loath to take time from an established and profitable line for the experiment. Finally his persistence in advancing the idea won over both Mr. Bull and Mr. Mapes. At the time Mr. Mapes owned a small print shop where he edited and published a little paper, and here he found an old cut of a ducky. It was crudely done, but it was the only

engraving in the shop offering any pictorial possibilities for a label for the proposed package, and in consequence it was adopted as the picture for the package wrapper. "Cream of Wheat" was chosen as the name for the new cereal, and a supply of wrappers was printed sufficient for ten cases, thirty-six packages to the case.

In the meantime Thomson S. Amidou had made a sterilizer, and in his spare time cut out of straw board by hand with his pen knife three hundred and sixty cartons, working at the rate of thirty to thirty-five per hour. In due time the first ten cases of the new "Cream of Wheat" were packed and shipped to New York in a car of flour consigned to the Company's eastern jobbers, without the latter's knowledge, but with instructions that they notify the mill upon their arrival of the shipment. When this notification arrived Mr. Mapes, who was by that time keenly interested in the experiment, telegraphed the jobbers to try to dispose of the new cereal to grocers and to wire their success. By noon of the day the shipment was unloaded in New York the jobbers wired an order for fifty more cases, and the following morning a second telegram was received, ordering an entire carload of "Cream of Wheat." Then it was that Emery C. Mapes, to whom more than to any other individual belongs the credit for the great marketing success of "Cream of Wheat," began to exhibit his business calibre.

Mr. Mapes was a man who generally moved, in a preliminary way, very slowly indeed. He would sometimes sit in his office chair for hours at a time, to outward appearances merely wool gathering, but in reality absorbed in thought—studying, weighing, planning. But if he was deliberate in his thought, once

he saw how things were headed, and had worked out his plan of campaign, he was an aggressive general who marshalled his forces skillfully and directed them with decision and great vigor. As one of his old associates puts it, "Mr. Mapes was everywhere, looking after everything—alert, opportune, and not in the least afraid to turn his back on business convention."

The possibilities of the "Cream of Wheat" proposition were clear to Mr. Mapes, but at the same time he realized that former methods and standards would be of little value. This was the juncture in which he proved the quality of his courage and initiative. Although he had had no experience in marketing a grocery specialty from its manufacture to the general public, he was convinced of one of the four fundamentals that have resulted in the vast success of the Cream of Wheat Company, namely, that it would be necessary to advertise it over the heads of the jobber and retail grocer to the consumer in the home. The second fundamental was a rigid insistence on quality, and nothing but the heart of the best hard wheat, the most expensive that money could buy, could be considered for "Cream of Wheat." In order that the product might reach the consumer in the best of condition, regardless of the time it had been packed, it was necessary to thoroughly clean and sterilize the wheat hearts and to effectually seal the package to exclude moisture or dust. A special sterilizing process was invented and patented, and from the earliest day to the present there has not been a single case of germination within an unbroken package of "Cream of Wheat."

The Cream of Wheat Company was organized in 1897, and the business was moved from Grand Forks to Minneapolis,

later moving from the original location to Fifth Street between First and Second avenues, North, and afterward to First Avenue, North, and Fifth Street. Mr. Bull, who had been treasurer of the company, was taken from his place by death, and was succeeded by Mr. F. W. Clifford, and together they carried forward the upbuilding of an extremely small business to the enormous size subsequently attained. The experience gained by Mr. Mapes as a road salesman, in a grocery store, as manager of a flour mill, and as publisher of a country newspaper, and through a slight advertising-training, was requisitioned to meet the challenging problem before him, and the results proved that he was more than equal to the task.

Mr. Mapes' work included the purchase of the wheat that went into "Cream of Wheat," the opening up of relations with jobbers, the building up of an organization around the group of faithful workers, headed by Thomson S. Amidon, the miller, who had come to Minneapolis with him, and the direction of the advertising of the product. It was as an advertiser that Mr. Mapes was perhaps best known to business men outside of his own section of the country, and it was as an advertiser that his temperament and working methods most interestingly reveal themselves. Mr. Mapes wrote all "Cream of Wheat" advertising copy himself, and was responsible for all the company's publicity, although the chief figure in the present advertising plan was obtained through an interesting incident. John L. Mahin, then a young advertising man in the agency which placed "Cream of Wheat" advertising, was in a restaurant when he noticed two colored waiters with unusually winning smiles and engaged them to sit for their photographs. From these he had engravings

made, set up an advertisement, and, Mr. Mapes' approval secured, the new "Rastus," was born. To this day the old photographs are used in "Cream of Wheat" advertising, and the dinky has a national acquaintance. Mr. Mapes is said to have been the first person to realize the value of the second cover position in magazines, and one of the first to use the all-picture human interest style of copy in color that has characterized "Cream of Wheat" advertising for many years.

At the time of Mr. Mapes' death "Printers' Ink," the well known advertising magazine, carried an appreciative article from which the following is quoted:

Mr. Mapes was the foremost exponent of what has come to be known as the "Minnesota School of Advertising." This advertising consists of large poster effects, with practically no copy, except the name of the product and of the company. The advertising has always been the butt of professional criticism. Most advertising men could not see it. They complained that it told nothing about the product or its uses, and that it was entirely too flippant and undignified. But the rub is, notwithstanding these criticisms, the advertising brought home the dividends and kept the fireplace in Mr. Mapes' palatial office burning merrily, and what is still more peculiar, the success of the Cream of Wheat Company dates from its adoption of this much abused type of advertising. In its early days the company used argumentation copy, but it did not seem to score heavily. Mr. Mapes was fond of saying that people do not want any reasons for eating his famous product. "They eat it because they like it and that satisfies me," he used to say.

Mr. Mapes believed in keeping his business extremely simple. He had no organization to amount to anything, no salesmen or any sidelines. His distribution was as direct as A B C. He believed in letting his advertising do all this work for him. He steadfastly refused to add new products or to be disloyal to his original favorite in any way. . . . He once told "Printers' Ink" that he was the advertising department of his company as well as oc-

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cupping some other disagreeable functions, but while he pleads not guilty to the painting of the pictures which were used, he did everything else, and it didn't take very much time at that.

Emery C. Mapes was one of the shrewdest space buyers who has ever graced the advertising business. The rate per line per thousand was his standard of measurement. . . . His refund contracts with the magazines occupied the center of the stage of advertising discussion for years. At that time circulation conditions were chaotic, and Mr. Mapes was doing no more than trying to be sure that he got the circulation he bought. . . . It is generally admitted that Mr. Mapes' efforts did much to bring about the stable circulation conditions that exist today.

Mr. Mapes was a master letter writer. His epistles sparkled with illuminating similes. "Printers' Ink" was favored with many of these brilliant missives. Some of them should be handed down as real literature.

Emery C. Mapes liked to impress people as being a gruff, unsociable being. Actually, however, he was a courteous and cultured gentleman. He kept up an atmosphere of being irreconcilable so as to keep himself from being dragged into the limelight where his aggressive personality would naturally take him.

Mr. Mapes was a Republican in political sympathy, and his clubs were the Minneapolis, Minikahda, and the Lafayette, and those who were his social acquaintances and friends knew a man of charming qualities and captivating manner, a man keenly interested in life as lived by others, as well as in the varied aspects of his own circle, a man whose conversation bore the stamp of logical thought as well as the lighter influence of a flashing sense of humor. To his family he was the soul of generous fidelity, and their welfare and happiness commanded his every thought and deed.

His marriage occurred in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1875, to L. Emma Allen, who had been reared by her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morell Cole. Mr. and Mrs. Mapes became the parents of the following children: Frank Morell;

Elinor, married E. V. Pierce, of Brookings, South Dakota; and Alta, who married George V. Thomson, of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Mapes were the grandparents of six children. Mr. Mapes died October 9, 1921, at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving a work which, while he had planned extensively for the future, nevertheless stands as one of the most impressive accomplishments of its time in American mercantile history.

GLEASON, Thomas Charles,

Theatrical Manager, Manufacturer.

The business enterprises with which Thomas Charles Gleason was identified over a period of almost three decades, theatrical production and supplies for fraternal organizations, were such as to give him an exceptionally wide acquaintance. In both fields of effort success was chiefly dependent upon his personal contacts, and the generous measure of prosperity that attended his enterprises and the high standing he enjoyed constituted eloquent tributes to the appreciation and regard in which he was held by his fellows. Mr. Gleason was a son of John and Catherine (Connors) Gleason, his parents natives of Ireland and early settlers in Joliet, Illinois, where Thomas Charles Gleason was born, May 12, 1864. There were six children in the family, as follows: 1. Michael W., deceased. 2. Helen, deceased. 3. Thomas Charles, of whom further. 4. Mary, deceased. 5. Margaret, deceased. 6. John J., of Chicago.

Thomas Charles Gleason was educated in the public and parochial schools of Joliet, and after completing a course in business college, came to Chicago, entering into association with a brother in the wholesale meat business and continuing thus until 1895. Various inter-



H. G. Muloon

ests claimed him for a time thereafter, and he then came into touch with theatrical affairs, taking several shows on road trips, and in 1903-4 serving as manager of the Bush Temple Theatre. Even after he had left the theatre for the business in which he was engaged at his death in 1923, he returned to theatrical connections, as manager of the College Theatre, in Chicago, 1911-13.

In 1904 Mr. Gleason became a manufacturer of paraphernalia for lodges, societies, and similar organizations, and in the years following, built up an enterprise of impressive dimensions, becoming nationally known in his special field and among the societies which he served. His personal memberships were in the Chicago Council, Knights of Columbus; the Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Royal League. He was a member of St. Thomas of Canterbury Roman Catholic Church, and his club was the North Shore Athletic. He was a Democrat in political affiliation, but not an officeholder. The business which he founded nearly twenty years ago is continued by his brother, John J. Gleason. By a host of friends reaching from coast to coast, Thomas C. Gleason is remembered as the possessor of manly attributes, one who excelled in generosity, kindness and hospitality, a man vigilant in his observance of his word and obligations.

Mr. Gleason married (first) in 1886, Elva Casey, who died in 1911. Their one daughter, Helen Gleason, became the wife of Bert Fitzgibbons, of New York. He married (second) January 22, 1921, Catherine Kelleher, daughter of John and Ann (Farrell) Kelleher, of Chicago, who survives him. Mr. Gleason's death occurred in a motor accident, August 19, 1923, while returning from the annual convention of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus at Montreal,

Canada. His passing took from the world of active affairs a business man whose record was creditable in every respect, and who had won and held universal goodwill.

MATSON, Nels Albin,

Successful Business Man.

The northern lands of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have given to America some of her bravest and noblest sons. Those rugged, sea-girt countries bred the most fearless mariners in history, the urge of the sea bringing them to America's shores long before the circumambient voyages of the French, Italians and Englishmen. Later, true sons of their explorative progenitors, they came again to the land of opportunity. But this time they came not in reckless search of hypothetical gold mines or for dangerous adventure, but for the saner, more constructive, purpose of colonization. The great Middle West owes much to the indomitable courage and tenacity of these men, who, leaving comfort and security behind them, braved the elements and the perils of a new country, subdued the wilderness, and made for themselves a home.

Nels Albin Matson, a native of Sweden, was born September 30, 1865, a son of Mattes J. and Anna (Pearson) Matson, lifelong citizens of Sweden. Nels A. Matson was educated in the schools of his country, receiving practical training along many useful lines. Always with marked traits of self-reliance, at the age of nineteen, in the year 1884, he came to America. He settled at Roseville, Illinois, and engaged in farming for several years. In the year 1888 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for a short time was employed as a nurseryman, following which he worked as

a salesman for Lillebridge Bremer, a wholesale confectioner, for a few months. His great desire was to have a business of his own, and in the year 1898 he purchased of Mr. Eggensberger some property at the corner of Central Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Northeast, and established a bakery. Patronage increased daily, and in 1902 Mr. Matson caught the public fancy and departed considerably from tradition by putting on the market a special brand of bread under the name of "Baby Label." This grew so popular that the name was used throughout all departments of the business as the trade name. During this year, 1902, Mr. Matson bought additional land and moved his combined plants to a large brick building at the corner of Tenth Street and Third Avenue, Northeast. Here he built up a trade, utilizing the services of seventy employees, and drawing trade from the farthest sections of the city.

The bakery was incorporated under the name of the N. A. Matson Baking Company. Since Mr. Matson's death the business has remained in the family, with Mrs. Matson as president, Clarence W. Matson as vice-president and delivery manager, and Irvin F. Matson as treasurer and buying manager. From a small, unpretentious concern, the N. A. Matson Baking Company has grown to be one of the four largest in the city of Minneapolis. At the present time, under progressive management and well-equipped with the latest and best machinery and devices, the company is still growing steadily.

Mr. Matson was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 29, 1893, to Lida Eckberg. Of this marriage there were two children: Clarence W., married Eline Anderson; and Irvin F. Matson. Mr. Matson was for many years

a prominent Mason, and an interested member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Odin Club. He and his family were affiliated with the Christian Science church of Minneapolis.

Nels Albin Matson died at Minneapolis, June 28, 1908, at the very height of his usefulness, being only forty-two years of age. His untimely death brought to a close a life of sincere and constructive work, and deprived his adopted city of one of its most energetic and progressive citizens.

MAXFIELD, Nathaniel Sherman,

Business Man.

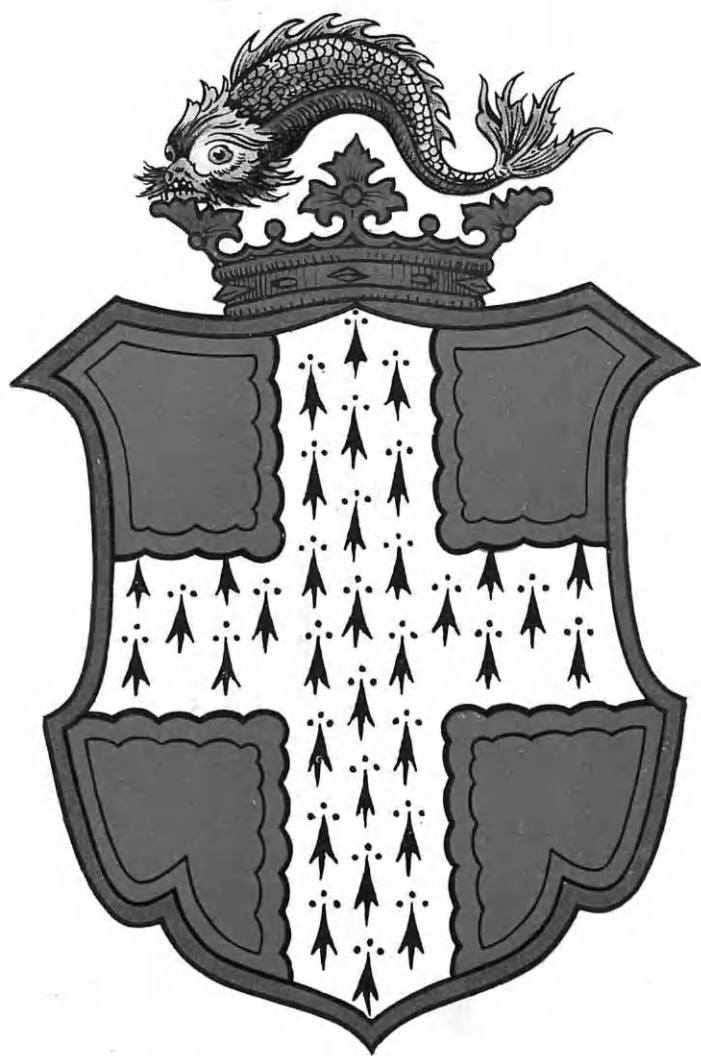
Among the oldest as well as one of the best known families of Rhode Island is that of Nathaniel Sherman Maxfield, of Warren, Rhode Island. Representatives of the family bearing the name of Maxfield were in America as early as 1652, when a certain John Maxfield settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts. The coat-of-arms of the English family is described in the language of heraldry as follows:

Arms—Gules, a cross engrailed ermine.

Crest—On a ducal coronet a dolphin naiant proper.

Mr. Maxfield, of Warren, and his wife have achieved distinction, even fame, for the manufacture and sale of ice cream with such variety of flavoring and so delicious a taste that tourists and residents of States other than Rhode Island often go many miles to sample a certain kind of cream about which they have, perhaps, heard.

Nathaniel Sherman Maxfield was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, April 21, 1850, the son of Nathaniel D. and Susan (Sherman) Maxfield. The family had lived in America for several generations, Nathaniel D. Maxfield having operated one of the early stage coaches running



Maxfield



Julia A. Maxfield

between Bristol and Providence. When the road bed of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was laid, however, he abandoned his business in favor of going West.

Nathaniel Sherman Maxfield was only five years of age when his father removed from Bristol to Como, Illinois. He attended school in that place and also in Morrison, Illinois, where the family lived subsequently. In 1872 Nathaniel S. Maxfield returned to Bristol, where he worked for one year. On October 23, 1873, he married Julia Ann Taft, daughter of Louis Warren and Julia Ann (Talbee) Taft, of Bristol. (See Taft.)

During the early part of his married life, Mr. Maxfield worked in various places. In 1882, when all this section of the country was confronted with a state of business depression, he established in Providence, despite somewhat adverse conditions, a confectionery business. Although the project had been begun on a very small scale, Mr. Maxfield, with the aid of his wife, built it up into a flourishing business before they sold it, in 1892, when they removed to Warren.

In Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Maxfield purchased, in 1895, a fine old Colonial house which Mrs. Maxfield named "Elmhurst" on account of the beautiful elm trees which surrounded it. This residence, with its Ionic columns and its beautiful Greek lines, has a dignity and charm about it which attracts the patronage of those more fastidious people who want to eat delicious ice cream amid refined surroundings. Although the enterprise started as a confectionery store as well as ice cream parlor, Mr. Maxfield was induced by friends and patrons who knew his matchless ability to make up original and extremely tasty recipes, to make his concoctions a specialty. The formula through which the fame of Maxfield's

ice cream was established and that through which it is still maintained was given to Mr. Maxfield's uncle, Daniel Wilcox, by a French woman who knew just what improvements should be made in Mr. Maxfield's original recipe. It was a very simple formula, but it has proven a great factor in the history of this business. It is in use today and it consists of the following elements: Pure cream, sugar, and flavors made from fresh fruits.

When Mr. Maxfield's health began to decline, Mrs. Maxfield requested that she be allowed to prepare the formula for the making of the ice cream. Mr. Maxfield replied "No," saying that he "didn't think anyone other than himself could mix this formula properly." But, after his death, Mrs. Maxfield continued the business, using the same formula that was used by her husband, meeting with great success, and, in fact, with such success that it has been necessary to enlarge the plant several times. And, on account of the great increase in business, Mrs. Maxfield has engaged as her manager Arthur Louis Pratte, of Fall River, Massachusetts, a young man who has been associated with Mrs. Maxfield over two years and who has learned the business thoroughly under her able direction. The original Maxfield ice cream is manufactured and sold only at retail on the premises of the Maxfield homestead.

Mr. Maxfield never lived to realize what tremendous strides his business has made under the able direction of his wife, the present Mrs. Maxfield, sole owner of the establishment. Since the time of his death, which occurred March 4, 1906, in Warren, the quarters which it occupies have been enlarged three times and it carries a daily supply of two hundred and fifty gallons which consists of twenty-seven different varieties. The active head of the business, Mrs. Maxfield, has never

allowed any of her employees to assist her in the preparation of the cream which is accomplished under the most modern and sanitary conditions and is made by the most modern type of machinery. Mrs. Maxfield is usually on hand to receive her patrons and extend to them the benefits of her own courteous and charming personality.

Concerning both Mrs. Maxfield and her business, let us quote from "The Resort and Tour Book," published by Mr. Corbett:

It has remained for Mrs. Julia A. Maxfield, the kind, serene, lovable type of New England womanhood, to put Warren, Rhode Island, on the map, for here is where "Elmhurst," famous for Mrs. Maxfield's ice cream, is located on Federal Street. Beginning in a modest way some twenty years ago, Mrs. Maxfield has built up a most successful trade. Some idea of the magnitude of the business, particularly during the heated season, may be realized when we say that in three hours one day over one thousand orders were filled, and another big day pushed the record for orders up to twenty-three hundred. People and societies from near and far insist upon having Mrs. Maxfield's—the original Mrs. Maxfield's—famous ice cream, made with every conceivable flavor pleasing to the taste—some twenty-seven—so that the most fastidious individual can secure the sort desired—a revelation along this line. We question if any other ice cream establishment in the country has such a list of tempting flavors all ready to serve as has the "Elmhurst." Not only ice cream but delicious cake is served to patrons who gather about the inviting tables, this making a satisfying lunch, particularly for auto parties who figure to drop in at "Elmhurst."

We congratulate Mrs. Maxfield on her marvelous success. With woman's intuition she knew the public would respond if given the best at nominal cost. And not Warren alone, but all New England, has reason to point with pride to this eminently popular business woman.

Mr. Maxfield was a Republican in politics, and he attended the historic Warren Baptist Church, which is still sup-

ported financially by Mrs. Maxfield. Mrs. Maxfield makes all the ice cream which is used by "The Arcadia," Providence's new and beautiful dancing hall, at the present time.

(The Taft Line).

The Taft family has been prominent in America since the middle of the seventeenth century, members of this family having fought in the different wars, including the American Revolution, and also having taken conspicuous part in the civic, political, professional and artistic life of the country. William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States, and Lorado Taft, prominent American sculptor, together with numerous other notables, were members of this famous family.

Mrs. Julia A. Maxfield, prominent resident of Warren, Rhode Island, is a direct descendant of Sir William Taaffe, as the name was spelled then, who was a Knight in 1610, and also of Robert Taft, who was the founder of the family in America. The name Taft originated in Ireland, and was spelled first "Taaffe," and Sir William Taaffe was a knight of the Protestant faith in 1610. The Taft families in America comprise the progeny of Robert and Matthew Taft, both of whom emigrated from Ireland in the second half of the seventeenth century, and settled in Mendon, Massachusetts. County Louth, the Irish home of the Tafts, in the Province of Leinster, is on the northern coast of the island, bounded by Armagh and Ulster, and on the east by the British Channel. The name of Taft does not appear in Scotland in any form, and only in England apparently among the descendants of the Irish family. For several centuries the name has been spelled Taaffe. The families of Tift and Teft in England may have



Elmhurst
Warren, R. I.

SHERMAN.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable between three oak leaves vert.

Crest—A sea lion sejant sable, charged on the shoulder with three bezants, two and one.

Motto—*Mortem vince virtute.*

TAFT.

Arms—Gules, a cross argent, fretty azure.

Crest—An arm in armour embowed, holding in the hand a sword, all proper, pommel and hilt or.

Motto—*In hoc spes mea.* In this sign is my hope.

SYLVESTER.

Arms—Per fess dancettée gules and argent.

Crest—Two eagles' wings addorsed proper.



Sherman



Taft



Sylvester

the same origin, and doubt still exists as to whether the family is of English or Irish origin. Sir William Taaffe or Taft was among the grantees at the time of the Scotch emigration to Ulster Province, in the reign of King James, and in 1610 received a grant of one thousand acres of land in the parish of Castle Rahen, County Cavan. Genealogists have connected the founders of the American branch with this Irish family. The family in America has played a prominent part in New England life and affairs since the time of its founding. The family has been particularly prominent in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island. The late Orray Taft, 1793-1865, president of the People's Savings Bank of Providence, and of the Worcester Railroad, was a member of the Uxbridge, Massachusetts, branch of the family, and a descendant of Robert Taft in the sixth American generation.

Robert Taft, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in Ireland in 1640. He was a housewright. He came to America in 1678, in which year he was granted a lot of land in Braintree, Massachusetts. In the following year he bought land in Mendon, and sold the Braintree property on November 18, 1679, to Caleb Hobart. He subsequently bought much land in the vicinity of Mendon pond, and evidently from the outset was a man of considerable wealth, as he became one of the largest property owners in the neighborhood of Mendon. Robert Taft was prominent in the affairs of Mendon from the time of his coming to the town. In 1680 he was one of the first Board of Selectmen of the newly organized town of Mendon, and also served on the committee to build the minister's house. He and his sons built the first bridge across the Mendon River. He was one of the purchasers of the land of

which the town of Sutton was formed. Robert Taft's wife, Sarah Taft, died in November, 1725. He died February 8, 1725.

Captain Joseph Taft, son of Robert and Sarah Taft, was born in Mendon, Massachusetts, in 1680, and died at Uxbridge, Massachusetts, June 18, 1747. When Uxbridge was set off from Mendon he moved there, and his farm was situated on both sides of the Blackstone River. His home was on the west side of the river. At the first Uxbridge town meeting, on July 25, 1727, he was appointed one of the "titlingmen." He was one of the foremost men of the town, and served as lieutenant and captain of the local militia. He married, in 1708, Elizabeth Emerson, who was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 6, 1687, and died at Uxbridge, in 1760, daughter of James and Sarah Emerson.

Louis Warren Taft, a descendant of Captain Joseph Taft, and father of Mrs. Julia A. Maxfield, of Warren, Rhode Island, was born in Uxbridge, Massachusetts, in 1825, and died in Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1860. When he was a boy he ran away from home and went to sea, which he followed for several years. He then came to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he engaged in the fishing business. He was the owner of two schooners and of several small fishing smacks, the schooners making trips to Cuba with onions, carrots, etc., and returning with sugar cane. Mr. Taft also conducted a store on Thames Street, Bristol, where he dealt in hardware, tinware, toys, etc., and he also had, in connection with this, a jewelry shop where he repaired watches, clocks, etc. He was a very handy man with tools and was known as a jack-of-all-trades because he could turn his hand to almost anything. He died in Bristol, at the early age of thirty-five years.

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He married, in Bristol, Rhode Island, Julia Ann Talbee, a daughter of Stephen and Eliza D. (Sylvester) Talbee, of Bristol. (See Talbee VI.) She died at the age of twenty-eight years. They were the parents of two children: 1. Louis Warren, Jr., born in Bristol, Rhode Island, July 28, 1853. He attended the public schools there, and his first work was for a Mr. Handy who had a store on Washington Street, Providence, Rhode Island. In 1871 he enlisted in the United States Army for five years, and during this time was in the Mexican Border War and in numerous engagements with the Indians. In 1877 he returned to Providence, worked in various mills for a while, and then became connected with the Gorham Company, employed in the spoon department for twenty-eight years. When his health failed, in 1914, he retired and has since lived on Vineyard Street, Providence, Rhode Island. He married, in 1879, Emma Viola Tourjee, daughter of George W. and Clara (Henrys) Tourjee, of Providence. They had three children: One died in infancy; John L., died at the age of seven years; Viola Warren, married Guy Victor Farr, and they have one child, Doris Gertrude. 2. Julia Ann, became the wife of Nathaniel Sherman Maxfield.

(The Talbee Line).

One of the oldest and most prominent of New England families is the Talbee family, members of which intermarried with other prominent New England families, Warren, Church, Southworth and others, and, through the Warren line, Mrs. Julia A. Maxfield, of Warren, Rhode Island, can trace her lineage back through Richard Warren, who came over on the "Mayflower," to William the Conqueror, King of England, who was born in 1027, and to a Danish Knight, the

founder of the line, who was among those who succeeded in obtaining a footing in Normandy and became allied, through marriage, with some of the foremost families of noble lineage in Europe.

The name Talbee was spelled, in the early days, Talby, Tolby and Talbee. The first record of the Talbee family in America was that of John Talby, who lived at Salem, Massachusetts. The early records of Salem show that "At a towne meeting, 11th of ye 5 month 1636, it agreed that John Talbee have one house lott of an acre next to the Marshalls, and that Benjamin Stetson have one acre lott next to John Talbee." Stephen Talbee was a mariner, and lived in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1662. Mrs. Maxfield's line is as follows:

(I) Samuel Talbee, married, November 1, 1689, Priscilla Southworth.

(II) Stephen Talbee, son of Samuel and Priscilla (Southworth) Talbee, was born August 26, 1693. He married, July 14, 1724, Alice Rathbottom. She was the granddaughter of Captain Benjamin Church, who commanded the troops at Mt. Hope in 1672. He married Alice Southworth. Captain Benjamin Church was the son of Richard Church, who married Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, of the "Mayflower." Captain Benjamin Church was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1639. He with his wife removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1681, where their first child was born. They removed to Fall River in 1699, and to Little Compton in 1707, where he died in 1717, aged seventy-seven years.

(III) Captain Edward Talbee, son of Stephen and Alice (Rathbottom) Talbee, was born July 19, 1730, died March 22, 1807. He distinguished himself as a noble officer and undaunted soldier in the conquest of Canada under Johnson, Aber-

WARREN.

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent, a chief chequy or and azure.

Crest—Out of a coronet a demi-eagle displayed.

Motto—*Pro patria mori.*

CHURCH.

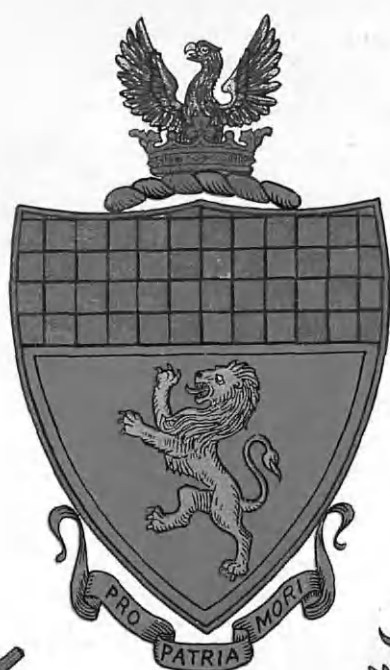
Arms—Gules, a fess or, in chief three sinister gauntlets proper.

Crest—An arm erect in armour proper, garnished or, holding a baton or.

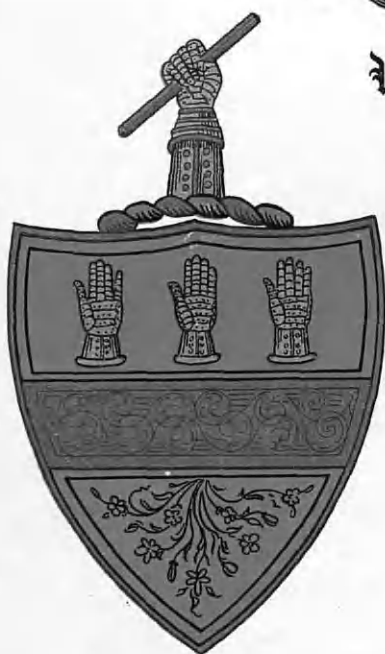
BRADFORD.

Arms—Argent, on a fess sable three stags' heads erased or.

Crest—A stag's head erased or.



Warren



Church



Bradford

crombie and Ambers in the campaigns from 1755 to 1760. He married Anstis Waldron, October 17, 1751, and among their children was Stephen, of whom further.

(IV) Stephen Talbee, son of Captain Edward and Anstis (Waldron) Talbee, was born October 3, 1756, and died June 22, 1846. He married Mary Smith, and among their children was Stephen, of whom further.

(V) Stephen Talbee, son of Stephen and Mary (Smith) Talbee, was born in 1805. He married Eliza D. Sylvester, November 2, 1828. He died April 13, 1867. Among their children was Julia Ann, of whom further.

(VI) Julia Ann Talbee, daughter of Stephen and Eliza D. (Sylvester) Talbee, married Louis Warren Taft. (See Taft.) Their children were: 1. Louis Warren, Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Julia Ann, widow of Nathaniel Sherman Maxfield, of Warren, Rhode Island.

(The Warren Line).

The history of the Warren family is exceeded in interest and antiquity by that of no ancient English family. The surname Warren is of Norman-French origin, and is derived from Gareme or Garenne, a small river in the old County of Calilas or Caux, in Normandy, which gave its name to the neighboring commune. There is at present a village called Garenne in the same district, and it is here that the origin of the family has been fixed by historians. The ancient baronial seat of the de Warrens stood on the west side of the River Garenne, and as late as the year 1832 some of the ruins were standing. The surname has assumed different forms from time to time—Gareyn, Warreyn, Waryn, Warin, Waring, Warynge,

Waryng and Warren. It first appears in England with William de Warrenne, a Norman Nobleman, who came to England with William the Conqueror, and was related to him both by marriage and common ancestry. An ancient genealogy of the family traces the lineage of this William de Warrenne back to the year 900 A. D., when his Scandinavian ancestors are said to have settled in Normandy. The Scandinavian origin of the Norman family is acceded by eminent genealogists, and is embodied in the pedigree of the English house, as drawn up by W. Flower, Norroy King of Arms, and R. Glover, Somerset Herald, of England, in 1580.

The following account of the early family is taken from the work of the late Rev. Dr. Israel Perkins Warren, of Portland, Maine:

The family of Warren has been traced by English writers to a Norman baron of Danish extraction. The Normans and Danes were united in their efforts to make a settlement in the northern part of France, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining a footing in that part of the country which from the Normands took the name of Normandy. One of these barons became connected by marriage with considerable families, as is related in the following account of an English author:

The Danish knight had Gunnora, Herfastus, Weyia, Werina, Davelina and Sainfra. Of these, Gunnora married Richard, Duke of Normandy, who had Richard, the father also of Richard, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother Robert, the father of William the Conqueror; who by Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders, had Robert, Duke of Normandy; Richard, Duke of Bernay, in Normandy; William, King of England; Henry, King of England; and several daughters, one of whom, Gundred, was married to William, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey. Werina, according to a large pedigree drawn up and signed by W. Flower, Norroy, and R. Glover, Somerset Herald, in 1580, married Asmaudde Comitiss villa (according to some authorities, although the statement is disputed

by others). This Werina is said to have had by the said Osmund (Asmundde), Hugh Capet, King of France, who had Robert, King of France, who had Henry, King of France, who had Hugh the Great, brother to Philip, King of France. Gundred, wife of William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, in England, was a descendant of Charlemagne, and the fourth daughter of William the Conqueror and his wife Maude, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. We may therefore believe that William de Warrenne was one of the principal and confidential auxiliaries of William from whom he had received the title of Earl before coming to England. He took an important part in the battle of Hastings, A.D., 1066, and in payment for his services, which were evidently highly estimated by the Conqueror, received immense land grants. He is mentioned in the Domesday Book as possessing lands in almost every county in England, comprising in all, according to Hume, three hundred lordships. He had lands in Shropshire, Essex, Suffolk, Oxford, Hants, Cambridgeshire, Bucks, Huntingdon, Bedfordshire, Norfolk, Lincoln, and York. He selected his residence in the village of Lewes, County Surrey, and there erected his beautiful castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen standing on an eminence surrounding the town. Although the principal parts are demolished, its gates are still standing, showing the massive construction. William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, and his wife Gundred, erected the priory in the town of Lewes, and he continued his benefactions to it during his life. Gundred died on May 27, 1085, and was buried in the chapter house of the Priory of Lewes, County Surrey. Her tombstone is still in existence. William died June 24, 1088. His epitaph has been preserved, although the gravestone is lost or destroyed. In 1845 the coffers containing the bones of the earl and countess were disinterred and are now in the church of St. John the Baptist, Southover.

Between William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower," the American progenitor, seventeen generations elapse.

(The Warren Pedigree).

(I) The progenitor: A Danish knight, among those who succeeded in obtaining

a footing in Normandy, and became allied through marriage with some of the foremost families of noble lineage of Europe. He was the father of: 1. Gunnora (See Pedigree A, II). 2. Herfastus, mentioned below. 3. Wevia. 4. Werina. 5. Duvelina. 6. Sainfra.

(II) Herfastus, son of the progenitor.

(III) A daughter, who married Walter de Saint Martin.

(IV) William de Warren, Earl of Warren in Normandy. He married a daughter of Ralph de Torta.

(V) William de Warren, son of William de Warren, married Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and became the first Earl of Warren and Surrey in England.

(VI) William de Warren, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, son of William and Gundred de Warren, married Isabel, daughter of the Fifth Earl of Vermandois, in France. (See Pedigree B, VIII.)

(VII) Reginald Warren, son of William de Warren and Isabel, his wife, married Adelia, daughter of Roger de Mowbray.

(VIII) William Warren, only son of Reginald Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir William de Hayden, Knight.

(IX) Sir John Warren, only son and heir of William and Isabel (de Hayden) Warren, married Alice, daughter of Roger de Townsend, Esquire.

(X) John Warren, son and heir of Sir John and Alice (de Townsend) Warren, married Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh de Port, Knight.

(XI) Sir Edward Warren, son of John and Joan (de Port) Warren, married Maud, daughter of Richard de Skeyton.

(XII) Sir Edward Warren, son of Sir Edward and Maud (de Skeyton) Warren, married Cicely, daughter of Nicholas de Eaton, Knight.

(XIII) Sir John Warren, only son of

Sir Edward and Cicely (de Eaton) Warren, married Agnes, daughter of Richard de Wynnington, Knight.

(XIV) Sir Lawrence Warren, only son and heir of Sir John and Agnes (de Wynnington) Warren, married Margery, daughter of Hugh Bulkley, Esquire of Ware, in Shropshire, ancestor of the Bulkeleys, of New England.

(XV) John Warren, eldest son of Sir Lawrence and Margery (Bulkley) Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir John Stanley, Knight.

(XVI) Sir Lawrence Warren, son of John and Isabel (Stanley) Warren, married Isabel, daughter of Sir Robert Leight, Knight.

(XVII) William Warren, son of Sir Lawrence and Isabel (Leight) Warren, was seated at Caunton, in Nottinghamshire. His wife's Christian name was Anne. He died in May, 1496.

(XVIII) John Warren, son of William and Anne Warren, married Elizabeth, surname unknown, and died in 1525.

(XIX) John Warren, son of John and Elizabeth Warren, was of Headbury, in the parish of Ashburton, in Devonshire.

(XX) Christopher Warren, son of John Warren, was of Headborough.

(XXI) William Warren, son of Christopher Warren, was of Headborough. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Mable, of Calstocke, in Cornwall; she married (second) William Cutting, of Woodland, in Devonshire.

(XXII) Christopher Warren, of Headborough, only son and heir of William and Anne (Mable) Warren, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Webb, of Sidnam, in Devonshire.

(XXIII) Richard Warren, son of Christopher and Alice (Webb) Warren, was a prosperous merchant of Greenwich, County Kent, England. He came to New England from Greenwich, in the

historic "Mayflower" company which founded Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. He was one of the nineteen signers of the famous compact who survived the first winter in the New World. The register at the end of Governor Bradford's folio manuscript gives him the honorable prefix "Mr." He is mentioned by a contemporary as "grave Richard Warren, a man of integrity, justice and uprightness, of piety and serious religion"; and also "as a useful instrument during the short time he lived, bearing a deep share in the difficulties and troubles of the plantation." He received land grants in common with his associates, and one of these grants was at the place later named Warren's Cove. He was one of the influential members of the company, and was one of the ten selected to cruise along the coast from Cape Cod harbor in a shallop, for the purpose of choosing a place of settlement. His death occurred at Plymouth in 1628. His wife Elizabeth, whom he married in England, followed him to America in the ship "Ann," in 1623, bringing with her their five daughters. She occupied an important social position in the Colony, and is usually mentioned in the records as Mistress Elizabeth Warren, a designation by no means common. Hers is one of the rare instances in an early colony of continued widowhood. Upon the marriage of her daughters she conveyed to their husbands certain lands, variously located at Eel River and Wellingsley. She died at Plymouth, October 2, 1673, aged about ninety years.

(XXIV) Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Warren, married Richard Church.

(Pedigree A).

(1) A Danish knight, founder of the line.

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(II) Gunnora, his daughter, became the wife of Richard, Duke of Normandy.

(III) Richard, Duke of Normandy, son and heir of Richard, Duke of Normandy, and Gunnora, his wife, was the father of Richard, Duke of Normandy, who, dying without issue, was succeeded in the dukedom by his brother, Robert.

(IV) Robert, Duke of Normandy, son of Richard, Duke of Normandy, was known as Robert the Devil.

(V) William, Duke of Normandy, and King of England, surnamed the Conqueror, was born in 1027 or 1028, the son of Robert, Duke of Normandy. He married Maud, daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, X.) Their children were: 1. Robert. 2. Richard. 3. William, King of England, surnamed William Rufus. 4. Cecelia. 5. Alice. 6. Constance. 7. Agatha. 8. Gundred, mentioned below.

(VI) Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror and Maud, his wife, was married, in France, to William de Warren, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, who accompanied the Conqueror to England, and was the recipient of bounteous favors at his hands. (See Warren Pedigree V.)

(Pedigree B).

(I) Robert Fortis, or Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou, and Orleans.

(II) Robert I, 865-923, King of France, or King of the Franks, was the younger son of Robert the Strong.

(III) Hugh the Great, Duke of the Franks, and Count of Paris, died in 956, was son of King Robert I, of France, and was one of the founders of the Capetian house, and its power in France.

(IV) Hugh Capet, 938-996, King of France and founder of the Capetian dynasty, was the eldest son of Hugh the Great by his wife Hadwig. He married

Adelaide, daughter of William III, Duke of Aquitaine.

(V) Robert II, King of France, was a son of Hugh Capet, King of France.

(VI) Henry, King of France, was a son of Robert II, King of France.

(VII) Hugh, Earl of Vermandois, was son of Henry, King of France, and brother of Philip, King of France. He was fifth Earl of Vermandois, by right of his wife Adela, who was the daughter and heiress of Herbert, fourth Earl of Vermandois. The house of Vermandois is one of the most ancient and famous of the early French noble houses, and is descended in direct male line from the Emperor Charlemagne; Hugh the Great, Earl of Vermandois, was one of the leaders of the first crusade, and died at Tarsus in Cilicia, in 1102.

(VIII) Isabel, daughter of Hugh the Great and Adela (daughter of the fourth Earl of Vermandois), was married to William de Warren, second Earl of Warren and Surrey in England. Through this alliance, the Warrens were connected with the blood-royal of France. (See Warren Pedigree VI.)

(Pedigree C).

(Descent of Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, from the Emperor Charlemagne, most illustrious member of the Carolingian dynasty, which appears in history in the year 613, and gained the throne of France in 751, holding it for more than two hundred years, or until 987, when it was ousted by the Capetian dynasty.)

(I) Pepin I, who died in 640, was the founder of the line. He was mayor of the palace to the youthful Dagobert I, whom Clothaire II had placed over the kingdom of Austrasia. He returned from Aquitaine, where he had sought refuge when Dagobert became sole king in 629, at the latter's death (639), and governed

Austrasia, in Sigebert's name, until his death in the following year.

(II) Begga, daughter of Pepin I, married Adalgiselus, son of Arnulf, Bishop of Metz, and was the mother of Pepin II.

(III) Pepin II, son of Adalgiselus and Begga, was for many decades almost the entire master of Gaul, extending widely the Frankish suzerainty. He was a great churchman, and did much to spread Christianity. He died December 16, 714.

(IV) Charles Martel, 688-741, Frankish ruler, was a natural son of Pepin II, and one of the most famous figures in medieval history; he died at Quierzy, October 22, 741, shortly after having divided the Frankish kingdom between his two sons. He was a fearless and able leader, and under his rule vast strides were made in the system of government, and Christianity was spread to a greater extent than ever before. The deeds of conquest and bravery of Charles Martel and his grandson, Charlemagne, are immortalized in the *Chansons de Geste*, where, however, the two are often confused, so striking were the points of resemblance in their characters. To the elder of his two sons, Charles Martel gave Austrasia, Alemannia, and Thuringia, with suzerainty over Bavaria; the younger, Pepin, received Neustria, Burgundy, and Provence.

(V) Pepin III, son of Charles Martel, surnamed the Short, died in 768. In 747 the abdication of his brother, Carloman, left Pepin sole master of the Frankish kingdom, although he was not its king. In 751 he removed the feeble Childeric III from the throne to a monastery, and had himself crowned by St. Boniface, a ceremony new to France, which had hitherto elected its monarchs, and which gave him an immense prestige. His reign was marked by many important religious and civil events, and he headed

many notable ecclesiastical reforms. Pepin died on September 24, 768, leaving two sons: Charles (Charlemagne) and Carloman.

(VI) Charlemagne (Charles the Great), Roman Emperor, and King of the Franks, was the elder son of Pepin the Short, King of the Franks, and Bertha or Bertrade, daughter of Charibert, Count of Laon. Some authorities give the date of his birth as April 2, 742. On the death of his brother Carloman, in December, 771, Charlemagne was at once recognized as King of all the Franks. In 774, after conquering Desiderius, King of the Lombards, he took to himself the title of King of the Lombards, to which he added the dignity of "Patrician of the Romans," which had been granted to his father. In 800, Charlemagne entered Rome for the stated purpose of restoring discipline in the church, in which strife was rampant. His interest in ecclesiastical affairs was continuous. On Christmas Day, 800, he was crowned in St. Peter's by Pope Leo III, Emperor, and Augustus, amid the acclamations of the crowd. For several decades previous he had been the real ruler of Rome, however. His rule was well ordered, and everywhere beneficial, and under it great progress was made in civilization. In 806, he made a division of his territories among his three legitimate sons, which, however, was nullified by the death of Pepin in 810, and Charles in the following year. He then named the remaining son, Louis, as his successor. On January 28, 814, he died, and on the same day his body was buried in the Church of St. Mary at Aix.

He was a regular observer at religious rites, and a generous almsgiver. Charlemagne took a prominent part in the theological controversies of the time, and was responsible for the addition of the clause

filioque in the Nicene Creed. Innumerable legends have grown up around Charlemagne in which he is represented as a warrior performing superhuman feats, a ruler dispensing perfect justice, and even as a martyr to the cause of religion.

(VII) Louis I, surnamed "The Pious," Roman Emperor, third son of the Emperor Charlemagne and his wife Hildgarde, was born in Chasseneuil, in Central France, in 778. He was prominent in ecclesiastical affairs, although an able military leader, and earned the title of "Pious" by his attempt to purify and reform monastic life, and by his great liberality to the church. In 819 he married Judith, daughter of Welf I, Count of Bavaria, who in 823 bore him a son Charles, afterward called the Bald. He died June 20, 840.

(VIII) Charles the Bald, Roman Emperor and King of the West Franks, was the son of Louis I and Judith, and was born in 823. In 840 he married Ermuntrude, daughter of the Count of Orleans, and she died in 869. He was a prince, of excellent education, and a friend of the church. Opinions differ widely as to his ability as a military leader and ruler.

(IX) Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, married Baldwin I of Flanders, surnamed *Bras-de-fer* (Iron Arm). He was a brave and daring warrior under Charles the Bald, and on marrying Judith was made Margrave of Flanders by his father-in-law. Baldwin was the first of a line of strong rulers, who at some time early in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count. He defended the west borderland of the Frankish dominion against the incursions of the Northmen.

(X) Baldwin II, also surnamed the Bald, also maintained a strong defence

against the Northmen from his stronghold at Bruges. He strengthened the dynastic importance of his family by marrying Elfhryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of England. (See Pedigree D, XIV.)

(XI) Arnulph the Great, son of Baldwin II, ruled jointly with his brother Adolphus for a short period, when he succeeded to the entire inheritance. His reign was, like that of his father and grandfather, filled with warfare against the Northmen, and he took an active part in the struggles of Otto I against Hugh Capet. In his latter years he placed the government in the hands of his son Baldwin. He married Alisa, daughter of the Count of Vermandois.

(XII) Baldwin III, son of Arnulph the Great, had a short but exceedingly full reign. He did much for the commercial and industrial progress of Flanders, and established the first Flemish weavers and fullers at Ghent, also instituting yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges, and other places. He died in 961, and on his death the old Count of Vermandois spent the remaining years of his life in securing the succession of his grandson, Arnulph II.

(XIII) Arnulph II, surnamed the Younger, married Susanna, daughter of Berengarius II, King of Italy. He died in 989, and was succeeded by his son.

(XIV) Baldwin IV, surnamed *Barbatus*, or Bearded, who fought successfully against the Capetian King of France, and Henry II, who was obliged to give him in fief Valenciennes, the burgraveship of Ghent, and the land of Waes and Zeeland.

(XV) Baldwin V was a powerful prince, and greatly extended his powers by war and alliances, obtaining valuable territory from Henry IV. On the decease of Henry, he was appointed regent during the minority of Philip I. He mar-

ried Adela, daughter of Robert II, King of France, and granddaughter of Hugh Capet. (See Pedigree B, V.)

(XVI) Maud or Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V and Adela, daughter of Robert II of France, married William the Conqueror, and with him shared the English throne until her death in 1083.

(XVII) Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and Maud of Flanders, his wife, became the wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Warren and Surrey, in England. (See Warren Pedigree V.)

(Pedigree D).

(Descent of Gundred, wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Warren, from the ancient kings of Wessex, England, through Alfred the Great.)

(I) Cerdic, founder of the West Saxon kingdom, or Wessex, is described in ancient records as an "ealdorman" who in the year 941 landed with his son Cynric in Hamptonshire, England, where he was at once attacked by the Britons. In the year 508 he defeated the Britons with great slaughter, and again in 519, aided by fresh arrivals of the Saxons, gained another decisive victory and took the title of king. His last work was the conquest of the Isle of Wight. All the sovereigns of England, with the exception of Canute, Hardicanute, the two Harolds and William the Conqueror, are said to be descended from Cerdic.

(II) Cynric, succeeded his father as king of Wessex, and defeated the Britons at Salisbury in 552, and again at Beranbury, probably Barbury Hill, in 556. At his death in 560 he was succeeded by his son Ceawlin.

(III) Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the date 556 as fighting with his father Cynric against the Britons at Barbury Hill. On becom-

ing king in 560, he began a career of conquest, and extended his kingdom greatly. In 591 he suffered defeat and lost the northern part of his kingdom. In 592 he was driven from Wessex, and in the following year killed, possibly in an attempt to regain it.

(IV) Cuthwin.

(V) Ceowald.

(VI) Ceured.

(VII) Ingild.

(VIII) Eoppa.

(IX) Eofa.

(X) Ealhmund, King of Kent, is mentioned in a charter dated 784.

(XI) Ecgbert, son of Ealhmund, died in 839. He was King of the West Saxons, and succeeded to the throne in 802 after the death of Beorhtric. His reign was one of conquest and lasted thirty-seven years. He was succeeded on his death by his son Athelwulf. Ecgbert spent many years of his youth at the court of the Emperor Charlemagne, where he received a thorough training in kingly offices. He married Raedburgh.

(XII) Athelwulf, King of the West Saxons, succeeded his father Ecgbert in 839. His reign was chiefly occupied with struggles with the Danes. In 855 he journeyed to Rome with Alfred, and on his return to Britain married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, Roman Emperor and King of the West Franks. His first wife was Osburga, daughter of Oslac, and she was the mother of Alfred the Great. Judith subsequently became the wife of Baldwin I, of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, IX). Athelwulf died in 858. He was noted for his piety, and donated much to the Roman See. His rare illuminated Gospels bound in ivory are among the wonders of his age.

(XIII) Alfred the Great, King of England, and the greatest and most beloved figure in its early history, was born in

the year 848, at Wantage, the fourth son of Athelwulf, and his first wife Osburga. His entire reign was devoted to freeing England, first from the Danes, and later from the demoralizing effects of their savage onslaughts. He revived learning and education, which had fallen into decay under the Danes, and made several attempts to restore the church to its former place in England. He initiated many notable military reforms, and accomplished the great task of civil reorganization. In the administration of justice he was most careful, as is testified both by history and legend. He also earned the title of "protector of the poor," by his deeds of charity and benevolence. Many of his literary works and translations still survive, and show him to have been a man of fine intellectuality. He was almost certainly the author of the *Saxon Chronicle* and the *Saxon Martyrology*. For the greatness of his achievements and the fineness of his life, there is no other monarch in the whole line of English kings who equals Alfred, or is there another figure in history more truly deserving of the epithet Great. In 868, Alfred married Ealhswith, daughter of Athelred Mucill, who is called Ealdorman of the Gaini, an unidentified district.

(XIV) Elfhryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, married Baldwin II of Flanders. (See Pedigree C, X.) She died June 7, 929.

HINTON, Sebastian,

Attorney, Inventor.

The record of the life of Sebastian Hinton, a story that covers but thirty-six years, is one touching fields of interest and containing a record of service rarely written in the name of so young a man. At a period of life when ambition is most often directed toward per-

sonal ends, he had learned the lesson of stewardship, of the helping hand along the way, and had directed the best of his thought and effort in the cultivation of a viewpoint and an influence that should make him responsive to the needs of his fellows. The record is clear as to how he won the enduring affection and respect of those with whom he came into touch, and there is preserved the written testimony of the place he filled in their lives.

Sebastian Hinton was a descendant of a family whose members have long occupied notable place in professional and scholarly pursuits. He was a great-grandson of the Rev. John Howard Hinton (1791-1873), Baptist minister, and author of the "History and Topography of the United States" and other works; grandson of James Hinton (1822-1875), English surgeon and author, who had a most interesting medical career and who became known as the most skillful aural surgeon of his day. His chief professional works of authorship were: "An Atlas of Diseases of the Membrana Tympani" and "Questions of Aural Surgery," both published in 1874. He was also the author of "The Mystery of Pain" (1866) and "The Place of the Physician" (1874), and because of their fresh and vigorous discussion of many of the important moral and social problems of the time his writings had a wide circulation on both sides of the Atlantic. His "Life and Letters," edited by Ellice Hopkins, with an introduction by Sir W. W. Gull, appeared in 1878.

Charles Howard Hinton, father of Sebastian Hinton, was born in London, England, and became prominent as a professor of mathematics and the author of a work on that subject. He was particularly absorbed in study and research in the fourth dimension, and was recog-

nized as a scholar of rare attainment. His death occurred in 1907. His wife was Mary Ellen (Boole) Hinton, daughter of George Boole (1815-1865), English logician and mathematician. George Boole's life was ordered entirely in scholastic work, and his writings are contained in about fifty scattered articles and a few separate publications, including two systematic treatises on mathematical subjects, the well known "Treatise on Differential Equations" and "Treatise on the Calculus of Finite Differences." The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" contains the following statement in a review of his career:

He was marked by the modesty of true genius, and his life was given to the single-minded pursuit of truth. Though he received a medal from the Royal Society for his memoir of 1844, and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Dublin, he neither sought nor received the ordinary rewards to which his discoveries would entitle him.

George Boole married, in 1855, Mary Everest, who, as Mrs. Boole, afterward wrote several useful educational works on her husband's principles. She was a sister of Sir George Everest (1790-1866), British surveyor and geographer, from whom Mount Everest derives its name through his completion of the trigonometrical survey of the Himalayas in 1841 and who first fixed the mountain's position and altitude. Mary Ellen (Boole) Hinton died in 1908, one year after the death of her husband, both residents at the time of Washington, D. C., where Mr. Hinton was connected with the United States Patent Office.

Sebastian Hinton was born in London, England, February 13, 1887. He came to the United States with his parents in boyhood, was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., then matriculated at Princeton University, where he received his degree in the class of

1909. Professional pursuits naturally made their call to one who was heir to such rich traditions of scholarly achievement, and he later completed a course in the Washington Law School at Washington, D. C., although after graduation from Princeton he taught in the Chicago Latin School under Mr. Coulter. Later he filled a place on the faculty of the Thatcher School, in the Ojai Valley, California, and about 1912 he began legal practice in Springfield, Massachusetts. One year later he came to Chicago, Illinois, and was associated with the firm of Parkinson & Lane in professional work, later practicing with Lawrence A. Janney, and thereafter becoming a member of the firm of Offield, Poole, Hinton & Scott. The offices of this firm are in the First National Bank Building, and they have specialized in patent law and allied work, occupying a noteworthy position in this intricate branch of legal activity. For four years Mr. Hinton gave himself with energetic enthusiasm to the firm's affairs, bringing to its practice substantial professional knowledge and an acquaintance with patent office procedure acquired from his father, whose later years had been passed in that department of government service.

In the fall of 1918 Mr. Hinton enlisted, at Great Lakes, Illinois, in the naval aviation corps, and although he had passed his examination for a commission as officer of navigation the signing of the armistice prevented his being placed upon the active list. During his training period he worked upon several inventions in connection with the steering of sea planes and performed all of the duties required of a navigation officer. For three years following his honorable discharge Mr. Hinton was a member of the Naval Reserves.

Mr. Hinton's inventive faculty found one expression in a play apparatus for children whose perfection filled a decided need in its field and that, in its conception and purpose, offers illuminating evidence of the trend of Mr. Hinton's thought. This device, named "Jungle-gym," is made in three sizes, and is a climbing frame designed not merely for amusement but for the development of the body and mind, the attainment of muscular coordination, and the natural stimulation of physical courage. It at once received the hearty endorsement of recreational and playground authorities, and combining safety with many ideal qualifications in play apparatus, has come into widespread public and private use. The company manufacturing and distributing this device is known as Jungle-gym, Inc., with offices in the Wrigley Building, Chicago, and at his death Mr. Hinton was its president, with A. D. Cloud as secretary and James R. Offield as treasurer.

Mr. Hinton was a member of Christ Episcopal Church at Winnetka, his home, and there he had a winter membership in the Indian Hill Club. He was also a member of the University Club, formerly a member of the City Club, and while at college had been honored with the presidency of the Tower Club for his senior year. He participated in many forms of community life, choosing his interests and associations in those fields which best afforded opportunity for the advancement of the common welfare.

Mr. Hinton married, in Chicago, April 29, 1916, Carmelita Chase, daughter of Clement and Lula (Edwards) Chase, of Omaha, Nebraska, her father, whose death occurred in New York State in the spring of 1922, was a prominent journalist of Omaha, editor of "Excelsior" and three banking papers, one of them "The

Western Banker." Mrs. Chase is now a resident of Ashokan, New York. Through paternal lines Mrs. Hinton is a descendant of Governor Bradford, of "Mayflower" fame, and Samuel P. Chase, while maternally she is a member of the Edwards family of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton were the parents of three children: Jean, born February 14, 1917; William Howard, born February 2, 1919; and Joan, born October 20, 1922.

Mr. Hinton's death occurred at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, April 29, 1923. In the words of the following "Appreciation" from the hearts of "Winnetka Weekly Talk," under date of Saturday, May 12, 1923, there is carried a sincere tribute and the means of clear understanding of the aims that dominated his life.

In the death of Sebastian Hinton, Winnetka has suffered a loss which is hard to measure. Those who knew him well felt in him the promise of very rare achievement. He held unswerving devotion to the ideal that it should be the duty of every human being to add to the sum of human knowledge or to prepare the way for some other to do so. His ideals were not for individuals but for humanity. The important theory to his mind was not what you are but what you are able to do for others. Because he believed that playground apparatus had not kept pace with other branches of education in helping towards the development of the child, he devoted much time and thought to the problem, resulting in the invention of the climbing frame called the "Jungle-gym" which is giving joy to many children not only in the schools and homes of Winnetka, but all over the country. Mr. Hinton believed in the great joy and benefit of handiwork and wished his own carpentry shop to be used by the community. His shop was constantly in use by various groups who depended upon his tools and help so generously given.

After a childhood and youth filled with many difficulties and problems, which were met with unconquerable courage and ability, he became a successful patent lawyer in Chicago. He was, however, at heart a scientist and naturalist, spending long hours in the accurate observation

of the habits of bird, fish or the smallest insect. With the teacher's ability of telling of these interests, he awakened in many of his friends his own keen enthusiasm in all forms of life. It is seldom that such brilliance of mind is combined with such kindliness of spirit and, added to this, a delicious sense of humor and a rare gift for friendship.

He scarce has need to daff his pride or slough
the dross of earth,
E'en as he trod that day to God so walked he
from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness and honor and
clean mirth.

KIMBARK, Eugene Underwood,

Manufacturer.

In placing the distinguished record of Eugene Underwood Kimbark among those of his contemporaries there is outlined a career of outstanding usefulness, substantially rewarded with the material measurements of success and conspicuous for influence in fields of endeavor for the common good. To the appreciative estimate for his proved worth held by the great body of his fellows, there are here added the words of his intimates in the work of the day, to whom there were revealed the many virtues of his manhood, the engaging qualities of mind and disposition, which made association with him a pleasure, whether the relations were in business, civic, or social life. His native Chicago, Illinois, received from him the steady devotion of a loyal son, and in deeds in her behalf a large part of his record is written.

Eugene Underwood Kimbark, son of Daniel Avery and Eliza (Underwood) Kimbark, was born in Chicago, Illinois, March 13, 1867. His education was obtained in the Brown School, Chicago, whence he was graduated in 1880, and the West Division High School, where he completed his course by graduation in 1884. From the beginning of his busi-

ness career he was identified with the wholesale paper trade and he became one of the foremost figures in this line in the Middle West. In 1894 he founded the Paper Mills Company, of which he was vice-president and manager at the time of his death, and to his progressive, far-sighted policies was due a principal measure of the prosperity of this organization. His qualities of leadership were impressed into service in the trade in the presidency of the National Paper Trades' Association and the Western Paper Dealers' Association and he was one of the first paper manufacturers to forge new links of cooperation and mutual helpfulness between the paper house and the printer, for he was keenly sensible of the fact that the welfare of these two businesses is inextricably intertwined.

When the Chicago Association of Commerce was formed, Mr. Kimbark was one of the representative men of affairs who stood sponsor for its future effectiveness in local business, industrial, and civic affairs, and in this organization he was a director in 1905-09-12-13-14; finance committee member in 1906-07-08-11-22; ways and means committee member in 1906-07; treasurer in 1909; executive committee member in 1909-10, and chairman in 1911-13; permanent headquarters committee member in 1909-10; president in 1912; senior council member in 1913-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23; education member committee member in 1913-14-15; military and naval affairs committee member in 1916-17; war council member in 1918; and daylight savings committee in 1920 and 1921. A special meeting of the board of directors of the association was held the day following his death. At this meeting Edward E. Gore was requested to pen an appreciation, which is quoted below:

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No man can appraise another and be wholly just. Long years of intimate acquaintance may not suffice to disclose all, or even the best of the qualities, tendencies, and purposes of our friends. In giving expression to my appreciation of Eugene U. Kimbark I am sure I shall fail to suitably recognize and remark upon many of the traits of his character which to other of his friends seem to have been outstanding; but I will not for that reason refrain from indicating what I am sure should be remembered.

I knew him as a devoted and consistent friend of civic betterment, and in his efforts in that behalf he first assured himself of the soundness of his position and then gave all his strength to the adoption of the policy or the success of the movement undertaken. I never knew him to be on the wrong side of any question.

At one time during his administration as President of the Association of Commerce he advocated a radical change in one department of the Association's work, but the Executive Committee could not be brought to approve of his suggestion. In less than two years the action he advocated was taken without a dissenting vote and his good judgment and foresightedness became fully vindicated. I never knew him to occupy an untenable position on any question under discussion. He was capable of clear thinking, and his views were always sane, and his conclusions and recommendations were invariably practical. His work in behalf of daylight saving is in the mind of the Chicago public the thing for which he is best known; but to his associates and fellow workers that splendid and successful effort was no more worthy of remark than many other of the things he brought about.

I have always thought that the great accomplishment of his administration as President of the Association was to be found in the splendid cooperation he was able to obtain from the then Mayor of Chicago. So successful was he in convincing the City Administration of the purpose and capacity of the Association to aid in carrying out sound policies and of its utter freedom from partisanship that so long as Mayor Harrison was in office,—and that was for three years after Mr. Kimbark's term had closed—the Association of Commerce had his complete confidence.

Mr. Kimbark's accomplishments in behalf of the Association of Commerce were by no

means confined to what he did while serving as its President. When he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, by his watchfulness and unusual sense of caution, he served the Association most valuably in guiding it away from ill-considered action. He had also a great faculty for bringing out all of the information obtainable upon subjects under consideration.

After his service as Chairman of the Executive Committee and as President, he continued his labors with the Association with no evidence of any diminution of interest. He cheerfully accepted appointment to special committees, attended their meetings faithfully, and saw their work capably finished. None of the men who have carried on the Association's work have been more industrious in its behalf nor more interested in its success than Mr. Kimbark. And in all the years that he labored for a better Chicago there was never an effort on his part to gain a selfish advantage. He wanted only to share with all other citizens in whatever benefits were obtainable.

I have not mentioned Mr. Kimbark's uncommon mental capacity, though from my comments on his work it must be inferred that he was favored with a well trained, well equipped mind of high quality. His mental endowment was rich indeed. So far as I know he accomplished everything he ever started out to do. Once sure he was right, he could not be lured from his course, and if the thing to be done deserved to be done, he persisted until it was done. His outstanding mental qualities as I have been able to observe, were, his capacity for clear thinking, his ability to arrive at sound conclusions, his persistence in support of that which he believed to be right, and what may be termed his intelligent and justified obstinacy.

Attractive and interesting as Mr. Kimbark was when at his work, I believe his friends will grant that as an agreeable and congenial companion, enjoying the society of those with whom he associated and finding happiness in adding to their pleasure, he was to be found at his best. He had personal charms that could hardly be surpassed. In everything that the term implies he was a handsome man. Who that knew him could resist the boyish smile that so illuminated his face and so convincingly assured his friends of his good will and his happiness in their society? His friends have suffered a greater loss than they can measure. His place in their hearts cannot be filled. His

lovable personality was his own and went out with him. For the rest of the journey he cannot be at our sides, but what a blessed privilege it was to know and love him! In the years that remain, the hearts of many men, chilled by advancing years and by the sorrows that time inflicts, will be warmed and cheered by the memory of Eugene U. Kimbark—their friend who charmed them with his delightful social qualities and who served his community with the might of his great mental endowment. Let us hope too that there may be kept alive in the community he so ably served, a sense of gratitude for his gifts to it of priceless time, and hard earned experience, and tireless effort.

At the Association meeting held on the following Wednesday Carl R. Latham, a close associate and the family lawyer, delivered the following tribute as spokesman for the Association, the audience remaining standing during its presentation:

This Association has suffered a great loss in the sudden passing away of one of its most honored members. Profound sorrow filled the hearts of the many friends of Eugene Underwood Kimbark on hearing that last Sunday afternoon he had passed to the Great Beyond. Few, if any, have been more helpful than he in directing the activities of this Association along the wise and constructive lines that have earned for it the respect and confidence it now enjoys.

In 1905 he was a director; during the next few years he was active on various committees; in 1909 he was treasurer; in 1911 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, and in 1912 he became the Association President. After being president he continued his loyal and active interest as a member of the Senior Council, and as a member of different committees.

He was the pioneer in Chicago on Daylight Saving. He not only was the first to suggest it, but was one of the active workers who made it a reality. He also was one of the first to propose the stadium on the lake, which will also soon be a reality.

Mr. Kimbark was widely known in the paper trade, and had been President of the National Paper Trades' Association and the Western Paper Dealers' Association.

He was stricken down in the full vigor of his manhood. He was not quite fifty-six. A

week ago he presided over a "Get Together" dinner of the printers' and paper interests, at which some seven hundred people were present. Though he had recently had what seemed to be a mild attack of influenza, he appeared to again be in almost his usual good health, and a few moments before the final summons came he was happily talking in the best of spirits with his wife and two of his sons.

Eugene U. Kimbark was a fine type of American manhood. He was thoroughly genuine. His manner was direct and simple. He disliked anything in the nature of display or ostentation. In the meetings of the Executive Committee I know of none whose views were given greater consideration than his. He had strong convictions and was always true to his principles, but was always tolerant and considerate of the views of others, and never showed a trace of any unpleasant aggressiveness in supporting his own opinions. He had the happy faculty of disagreeing with one, and of maintaining his opposition without any trace of annoyance or bitterness.

His employees look upon him as their friend, and many of them went to him as to a father for advice. He had a pleasing personality, and a keen sense of humor. He was a delightful companion and the truest of friends. In his home life he was a devoted husband and father, and those who knew him best loved him most.

Mr. Kimbark was also a director of the Chicago Trust Company; was one of the promoters of the "Sane Fourth" proposition; a member of the Liberty Loan Drive Committee; the Chicago Crime Commission; the Committee of Fifteen; and the Landis Award Commission. He was a Congregationalist in religious faith, and his social memberships were in the Chicago Athletic Club, the City Club, the Traffic Club, the Glenview Club, the Union League Club, the Evanston Country Club, and the Evanston Club, of which he was president in 1915-16-17. He found his recreation chiefly in the out-of-doors, being a golf devotee, and he also enjoyed metal working as relaxation from more pressing affairs. He was extremely popular socially, the regard of his friends based both on qualities of

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substantial worth and of good fellowship.

Mr. Kimbark married, January 2, 1889, Louise Rice, of Chicago, Illinois, a descendant of old Colonial families. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbark were the parents of six children: Harry R.; Donald R.; Louise; Eugene U., Jr.; John R.; and Mary. Mr. Kimbark's death occurred suddenly, February 25, 1923, preceded by no critical illness. Chicago, deprived without warning of one of her first citizens, finds comfort and solace in the fact that while he filled his accustomed places there were not lacking fitting recognitions of the value and merit of his work.

VAN RAALTE, Dirk B. K.,

Man of Varied Interests.

When but a boy Dirk B. K. Van Raalte came from the Kingdom of Holland in Europe to what is now the town of Holland, Michigan, then a wilderness. His life story is the story of that community in which he grew to manhood, aided in developing, represented in legislative halls, and where his life ended and where he sleeps. His only extended absence from Holland was during the Civil War in which he lost an arm while engaged in the battle before Atlanta. He was universally respected for his sterling qualities of character, and was beloved by all who were so fortunate as to enjoy his personal friendship. Always opposed to the ostentations of public life, he did his work for the upbuilding of the town quietly and thoroughly, without any attempt to benefit from it himself. He was most unassuming as a citizen, though possessing strong influence in party councils which he did not hesitate to use for the benefit of his town and his friends, and few would recognize in the quiet, dignified gentleman one of the

most influential citizens of Holland and Ottawa County, the honorable president of the Holland City State Bank, the president of the Scott-Lugers Lumber Company, and the director of other corporations.

In speaking of him as a Legislator a writer said:

Whenever a verbal attack has been made upon Speaker Campbell from the floor of the House it is invariably Representative Van Raalte who is first on his feet to begin the defense. With his ringing voice and fine command of English, Van Raalte is no mean opponent in scathing debate and the representatives who can better him in sarcasm and ironical oratory can be counted up on the fingers of a single hand. As a third term member (although thirty years intervened between his second and third terms) he had first choice of seats and chose the place in the back row opposite the door leading to the coat rooms. From this point of vantage his grand voice comes roaring over the heads of the representatives and soars up into the galleries and back behind closed committee doors.

No matter what the issue, the representative from Holland throws his whole heart into a speech, and because he is absolutely fearless he never hesitates to say what he thinks. A duel between Van Raalte and Cramton or Straight is indeed worth hearing, as none of the three are inclined to mince words. When either of them speaks the whole House sits up and listens.

Rev. Albertus Christian Van Raalte, D.D. was a resident of Ommen, Holland, and there married Christina Johana De Moen, and in Ommen their son Dirk B. K. was born. About 1850 Dr. Van Raalte led a colony of Hollanders to Michigan and settled in Ottawa County, at what is now Holland, where Dr. Van Raalte died in 1905, leaving a large estate.

Dirk B. K. Van Raalte, son of Rev. Albertus Christian and Christina Johana (De Moen) Van Raalte, was born in Ommen, Holland, March 1, 1846, and



D. B. H. Van Rensselaer



The American Mosaicist, 1914

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bros.

Katie G. Van Raalte,

died in Holland, Michigan, February 12, 1910. He came with his parents to Michigan when a boy of four years, and grew up in the colony planted by his father at Holland. He was educated at Hope College, founded by his scholarly father, but in 1862, although only in his seventeenth year, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front, serving with the veteran army until wounded just before his term of enlistment expired. In a running fight with Confederates at Atlanta he was on horseback when he ran into an ambush, but was able to escape capture, although his right arm was so shattered by a bullet that it was amputated. He was sent to a hospital in Marietta, and upon his convalescing was honorably discharged and mustered out.

His father in the meantime had bought large tracts of timber land, and in his lumber dealings had prospered abundantly. In 1866 Dr. Van Raalte gave his son a start in business life, and the latter opened a boot and shoe store on West Eighth Street, Holland, which he conducted successfully until 1879, when he sold out and henceforth he dealt in timber lands and engaged in lumbering in Manistee and Frankfort counties. He superintended his own business, felling the trees with his own men, floating the logs down the Betsie River and selling them to the mills direct. In 1905, upon the death of his father, he came into the management of the latter's large estate and continued it in connection with his own affairs until his death, five years later.

In politics Mr. Van Raalte was an ardent Republican, and in 1876 and 1877 represented the Fifth District in the State Legislature. He served on the Committee of Ways and Means, under whose supervision the State capitol at

Lansing was erected, and in which his voice afterward resounded in courageous unflinching defence of the right as he saw it. He refused re-election, but thirty years later he was induced to allow his name to be used and he was elected by an immense majority. Even more than in his youthful membership of the House, the old soldier won the affection and esteem of his colleagues, and he was in office at the time of his passing. He was very active in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was commander of the local post and also State commander of the Department of Michigan. He was appointed by Governor Bliss a member of the board of managers of the Michigan Soldiers' Home.

Notwithstanding the duties and responsibilities of his own business, Mr. Van Raalte served the Holland City State Bank as president from its organization until his death, was president of the Scott-Lugers Lumber Company, and was a director of the Limbert Furniture Company. His services to his town were valuable, and in his kindly, unassuming way he helped many men over hard places in the road and endeared himself to his community as few men have ever done. He was an elder of the Reformed church for many years, and generously supported all good causes.

The Van Raalte homestead at Holland was established by Rev. Albertus Christian Van Raalte upon his first coming to Michigan, and has now been in the family name about seventy-five years, being the oldest home in Holland and a prized landmark. The homestead, a commodious, beautiful building of twelve large rooms, is surrounded by grounds twenty-eight acres in extent.

The history of the flag under which Dirk B. K. Van Raalte fought is of interest. This flag of silk was presented

to the Twenty-fifth Regiment at Kalamazoo just before leaving for the front. The flag bore the inscription "This flag is given in faith that it will be carried where honor and duty leads." The presentation speech was made by Hon. H. G. Wells, and received by Colonel O. H. Moore, who responded for his regiment. The flag was first given to the breeze as a rallying point in battle on the morning of July 4, 1863, when the regiment of less than three hundred effective men repulsed an attack made by three thousand Confederates under General John Morgan.

Dirk B. K. Van Raalte married, in Holland, Michigan, October 14, 1880, Katie G. Ledeboer, born in New York City, daughter of Dr. Bernardus and Alieda (Goetshius) Ledeboer, her father a leading physician of Holland, Michigan, but born in the Netherlands, coming to Holland, Michigan, in 1857, from New York City, where the family had lived for half a dozen years. Dr. and Mrs. Ledeboer were the parents of ten children, the family members of the Dutch Reformed church. Mrs. Katie G. (Ledeboer) Van Raalte was a member of the first woman's class that attended Hope College, a student under Dr. Phelps, the first president of that college founded by Dr. Albertus Christian Van Raalte at Holland, Michigan.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dirk B. K. Van Raalte two sons were born: 1. Albertus Christian, now a minister of the Reformed church, pastor of a congregation of that faith in Bayonne, New Jersey; he married Edna Pillsbury, of Detroit, and they have two children: Lillian and Catherine. 2. Dirk B. K. (2), owner of the Limbert Furniture Company, of Holland, Michigan, furniture manufacturers; he married Margaret Hopson, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they are the par-

ents of three children: Margaret, Dirk B. K. (3), and Jean.

BROWN, Frank R.,

Manufacturer.

The life record of Frank R. Brown is an integral part of the history of the knitting industry of Rockford, Illinois, since his entrance into the industrial field in 1879, when that industry was in the second decade of its local existence. From the important practical interests to which he gave strength and guidance over more than four decades, Mr. Brown's interest and influence extended to every concern of his fellows, and he stood in the relation of esteemed and respected friend to men in all walks of life, those of humble and exalted position alike. When death claimed him, there passed a man who, in the midst of success and power that all too often drain the well springs of human sympathy and kindness, had kept warm and vibrant his interest and touch with his fellows, and who was mourned, not as a capitalist and industrialist, but as a dependable friend, a vital force impelling toward life's finest expressions. Mr. Brown was, at the time of his death, in point of service, the oldest man in the Rockford knitting industry.

Frank R. Brown was a son of Judge William and Caroline (Miller) Brown, his father the first president of the Nelson Knitting Company, and one of the pioneer figures in Rockford's knitting industry. Frank R. Brown was born in the Brown homestead, in Rockford, April 28, 1860, and here he obtained his education in grammar and high schools. He was a youth of athletic habits, particularly skillful in baseball, and for several years played first base on a team from the east side which attained considerable local reputation. His interest persisted

throughout the years, and, after his playing days were over, he gave liberal backing to the national game in his city. When he chose a business partner, it was a comrade of the ball field and youthful associations, William Nelson, son of the inventor of the knitting machine bearing his name, and in 1879 they established in the manufacture of hosiery, under the firm name of F. R. Brown & Company. In this move they entered a business dating to 1866 in Rockford, when the late John Nelson and W. W. Burson formed a partnership for the manufacture of knitting machines, their equipment being chiefly valuable patents and expert mechanical and inventive talents. They were the pioneers in this field and were established in 1870, with the first automatic knitting machine in the world. In 1880 the Nelson Knitting Company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, consolidating the Burson and Nelson interests and F. R. Brown & Company, the officers at that time becoming Judge William Brown (Mr. Brown's father), president; John Nelson, vice-president; and Antes S. Ruhl, secretary and treasurer. Upon the death of John Nelson in 1883, W. A. Talcott became vice-president, and at Judge Brown's death Mr. Talcott succeeded to the presidency and Frank R. Brown to the vice-presidency. In 1901 Mr. Brown assumed the presidency, and with Antes S. Ruhl, the secretary and treasurer were the executive heads of the business until the death of Mr. Brown in 1922. The stalwart strength of Mr. Brown's body found its match in the vigor and alert force of his mind, and the intense earnestness with which he approached business problems was an inspiration and heartening example to his co-workers. A lifetime spent in the knitting industry gave him able command of all its branches, and he com-

bined manufacturing knowledge with an instinctive aptitude for the weighty responsibilities of executive management, though never too busy with perplexing problems to stop a moment and give a word of encouragement to his employees and tell them that he appreciated their efforts. Mr. Brown's other offices in the world of affairs were the secretaryship and director of the B Z B Knitting Company; the presidency of the Rockford Hotel Company, operating the Nelson Hotel; the presidency of the William Brown Company, owning the Brown office building; and vice-president and trustee of the Rockford Hospital Association, to which he was a liberal contributor. He was a member of the Centennial Methodist Episcopal Church; was also an interested Rotarian, finding in its program of service many principles to which he enthusiastically subscribed. Antes S. Ruhl, for many years Mr. Brown's business associate, paid earnest tribute to his worth, saying in part: "I have worked with Frank R. Brown for forty-two years and through this period I have never doubted his judgment. He was a man of sterling integrity, keen business ability and philanthropic mood." In like vein were the words of Chandler Starr, another business colleague: "Frank R. Brown's death will mean a great loss to Rockford. He was a man of highest ideals in business and private life, and always was a citizen of whom any city might well be proud."

Notable as was Mr. Brown's place in Rockford, and intimately as he touched all spheres of its life, he did not appear in public office, finding his most fruitful and effective field of service as a private citizen. In years past, when his brother, Edward W. Brown, was three times elected mayor of the city, he took conspicuous part in the work of the com-

mittee conducting the successful campaign.

Mr. Brown will always be fondly remembered by his great number of friends for the clam bakes and picnics which were often given at the Brown cottage in Stillman Valley. Under such conditions, with the cares of practical affairs laid aside for the time, the warmth and geniality of Mr. Brown's nature came unrestrained to the surface, and his hearty laugh, by which he was universally known, would ring out with the joy of living and the pleasure of having his friends about him. His employees were equally fortunate in enjoying these pleasures with him, as he frequently arranged holiday festivities for them, at which time he came closer to his workers than most men of large business affairs are able to do. Mr. Brown not only gave them pleasure, but taught them the value of saving and building for the future. He organized what is known as the "Home Club" of the Nelson Knitting Company, the members of which own their own homes, this being possible through financial assistance given to any who were willing to make the effort and sacrifice necessary. Mr. Brown was fond of hunting and each season enjoyed duck shooting at the lodge of the Rockford Hunting Club in Central Illinois, of which he was a member. The words of the poet, Foss, "strew gladness on the paths of men," found their actual interpretation in his intercourse with his fellows, for until he left his accustomed places, to meet him was to be impressed anew with the edifying, uplifting picture of a life rightly lived.

Mr. Brown married, September 10, 1884, Josephine French, daughter of the late Irvin French. There were no children of this marriage, but they gave the place of a daughter to Frances Brown,

wife of Dr. J. R. Davis. Frank R. Brown's death occurred March 9, 1922.

The closing paragraphs of this memorial record are editorial quotations from the "Register-Gazette," of Rockford:

Intelligence of the death of Frank R. Brown was learned with general sorrow in Rockford because of the personal character of the man and the active service he has rendered in his quiet way in the affairs of the community. It has been his part to contribute to the establishment of Rockford in an important industrial way. His undertakings have been fruitful as sources of employment to great numbers of people. They have been identified with the rise of the city as a manufacturing and business center. His share in the public charities of his home town has made others who bore that burden feel that he was always to be depended on in an emergency. His interest and his gifts in such undertakings helped to put them on a good footing.

Mr. Brown was conservative, retiring, unseen to a large part of the community, but he felt satisfaction in seeing all good work move forward and in the general prosperity of his fellow citizens. His counsel always carried weight. He lived to witness the fruits of his labors; carrying part of the larger responsibilities of the business community here; having won the rewards of a prudent and diligent man of business. His genial nature was enjoyed by all who came into his personal circle.

BULKLEY, Almon Wheeler, Attorney.

To a wide circle of professional colleagues of the bench and bar and to a large clientele Almon Wheeler Bulkley was known throughout a long career as one of the strong and able attorneys of Chicago. To an even more numerous group of his fellows who had never come into professional relations with him he was held in affectionate respect and regard for admirable personal qualities that included the best of good citizenship and a loyal patriotism. To the problems and duties of the World War he gave him-

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self with unfaltering zeal, and although his passing occurred several years after the close of the war those who were most intimately associated with him unhesitatingly name the arduous duties he performed at that time, burdens which might have been borne by younger shoulders, as contributing causes to his death.

Almon Wheeler Bulkley was a son of Lorenzo and Juliette Ann (Coonley) Bulkley, and was born at Groton, Tompkins County, New York, April 13, 1852. He attended the public schools, and by self study prepared for college, matriculating at Cornell University and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1875. For a time after graduation he conducted, in association with James Kinkaid, a boys' school at Morris, Illinois, thereafter devoting himself to professional work. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1879, and for one year served as deputy clerk of the Appellate Court of Illinois, second district. On August 1, 1880, he made Chicago his home and the scene of his professional work, which in 1895 brought him into membership in the firm of Bulkley, Gray & More. This partnership continued under this name until 1912 and afterward the title was Bulkley, More & Tallmadge. Mr. Bulkley's practice took him into many phases of the law, but he was nationally known as an attorney on the libel law and particularly on the rights of publishers under that statute. He appeared in a great amount of litigation of the first importance during his long career, and always bore reputation as an attorney of exceptional powers whose strength as an adversary was equalled by his staunch adherence to high professional standards. He was a member of the American, Illinois, and Chicago bar associations, and for many years chairman of the legislative committee of the last named organization.

At the time of the World War Mr. Bulkley was under no obligation to assume a heavy share of the responsibilities that fell upon those whose lot it was to remain at home, but he elected to do this, and he served as chairman of Local Board No. 18 in the operation of the selective service act. He devised the blank form used in canvassing the nation's resources in men, and was known as the "Father of the Questionnaire," adopted by all boards throughout the country, also offering many suggestions as to methods used in classifying registrants. In his official capacity he gave several notable decisions on the selective service act, and he and his associates on the board, George W. Bolling and Dr. Weller Van Hook, labored diligently toward a just and efficient administration of its provisions in their district. In addition to this work Mr. Bulkley thoroughly organized his district, and it was justly stated that no district in the city was so well equipped as the Eighteenth for every branch of volunteer service. All these activities were forms of war work for which Mr. Bulkley was largely responsible.

Mr. Bulkley fraternized with the Masonic order and held membership in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar; and Fairview City Chapter, No. 161, Order of Eastern Star. He was also a member of the Hamilton Club, and Olympia Fields Country Club.

Almon W. Bulkley married, in Joliet, Illinois, June 17, 1882, Ella Jay Stafford, who died January 3, 1897. The family home was in Bryn Mawr, where they had been pioneer residents, Mr. Bulkley having been early convinced that the splendid residential district of the present would become an actuality. By his friends and neighbors he was affection-

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ately called "Judge Bulkley" and few Bryn Mawr residents were better known and none more generally beloved than he. Mr. Bulkley's death occurred October 3, 1923, and he is survived by two daughters, Helen, married Cecil S. Clark, and Josephine.

KEATLEY, John H.,

Head of Baking Industry.

One of the best known figures in the grain and flour industry of the Middle West was a man whose innate honesty, unassailable character and cheerful disposition won him the appellation of "Honest John Keatley." He was a man whom experience had taught to seek the good and overlook the bad in mankind. Human foibles he would condone and forget; but a smile, a kind act, even a minor virtue, he would praise and cherish. As a result, John H. Keatley, whose life was the veritable quintessence of honesty and honor, became one of the best-loved and most respected men in the great Middle West.

John H. Keatley was born in Summers County, West Virginia, on October 11, 1847, a son of Henry Keatley, of English birth. Mr. Keatley was educated in the public schools of West Virginia until his eighteenth year, when he left home and went to Kentucky and later to Ohio to work. In the fall of 1871, when he was twenty-four years of age, he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. His first few years were spent in this section were spent in the logging camps and sawmills, seeing humanity at its bravest and best and oftentimes at its most degraded and worst. His experiences here taught him patience and kindness to all and broadened his already altruistic view of life.

Directly after his lumbering experiences, he entered the employ of the Pills-

bury Flour Mills, remaining for a number of years, and later became city salesman for the Lovejoy-Heinrich Flour Company. In this position and in all subsequent positions, Mr. Keatley worked his way steadily to better things. His absolute reliability, his faith in his employers and theirs in him, and his capability, all combined toward making him one of the most important men in the rye flour industry and an authority on many of its processes. For a number of years Mr. Keatley was in business for himself, which he conducted profitably and with his usual fair business methods. In 1914 Mr. Keatley became president and manager of the N. A. Matson Baking Company, upon the death of its founder, Nels A. Matson (q.v.). Mr. Keatley's sound judgment, his wide acquaintance with the trade, his knowledge of the flour business, and his reputation as a four-square man, helped to a great extent in the building up of the baking company to its present successful position. Mr. Keatley continued his supervision of the company and his direction of its policies until his death.

Mr. Keatley's geniality and probity were not confined to his business. He was a charter member of Local No. 63, United Commercial Travelers; and was for nearly half a century connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been a charter member of Flower City Lodge, No. 118. He was likewise a member of Union Temple Encampment, No. 14, and Canton Minnesota Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Keatley's political affiliations were with the Democratic party, but he never aspired to office holding.

Mr. Keatley married, in 1875, at Minnesota, Kate V. Ludwig, a daughter of Harrison S. and Margaret J. (Greiner) Lud-



J. S. Kattley

wig, natives of Pennsylvania, who had come to Minnesota in 1864 to settle on a farm in Fillmore County. Mr. and Mrs. Keatley were the parents of two children: Clarence E., for a number of years in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; he is now in the real estate business; and Sadie L., now a teacher of mathematics in the South High School of Minneapolis.

The death of John H. Keatley at Minneapolis, on August 3, 1922, brought to a close a long life of well-doing. In business and fraternal circles the loss of the qualities such as Mr. Keatley brought into his every-day life are greatly missed. The Church of Christ (Scientist) regrets the passing of such a dependable and faithful member, but the loss has fallen heaviest on those of his home who knew and loved him best.

WARD, Joseph Frederick,

Executive Head of Financial Institution.

To the record of a distinguished family line, an ancestry in which he took a most justifiable pride, Joseph Frederick Ward added, in the course of a long life of eighty years, a chapter of usefulness and success in business, and of patriotic, conscientious good citizenship. Occupant of a substantial position in the shoe manufacturing industry, he was called from that field to the presidency of an important financial institution, whose executive head he continued for almost two decades. Joseph Frederick Ward was of the type of man-of-affairs whose service lends impetus to progress and stability to achievement, and throughout the active years of his four score he was a vital force in material and moral improvement in his community.

Himself a veteran of the Civil War, Joseph Frederick Ward traced his an-

cestry through a soldier of the Revolutionary War to one whose house was a garrison in King Philip's War, and the story of the past, its personalities and events, was always a source of deep interest to him. He was a descendant of a notable English family, founded in America by William Ward before 1639. William Ward first lived at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and afterward in Marlborough, and in both places he was a man of prominence, being admitted a freeman in 1643, deputy to the General Court in 1644, for a number of years chairman of the board of selectmen in Sudbury, and commissioner to end small causes, appointed by the General Court. In Marlborough he suffered, with his neighbors, great privation and loss during King Philip's War, one son being slain, and his buildings burned and his cattle killed. William Ward died at Marlborough, August 10, 1687, the line continuing through his son, John, of whom further.

John Ward, son of William Ward, was born about 1626, was admitted a freeman in 1649 and was a proprietor of Sudbury in 1651. He settled in that part of Cambridge near Newton, and served as selectman there for nine years, also being for nine years deputy to the General Court. He lived in the southeastern part of the town, and his house was built for a garrison and used during King Philip's War, 1675-76. He married Hannah Jackson, and among their children was Joseph, of whom further.

Joseph Ward, son of John and Hannah (Jackson) Ward, was born November 15, 1677, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1742. His wife, Esther, died in 1761, aged eighty-four years, having borne him eight children, the second, Joseph, of whom further.

Joseph Ward, son of Joseph and Esther

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Ward, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, September 21, 1706, and died there December 23, 1784. He married, July 5, 1733, Experience Stone, and the representative of the fifth generation in this line is Colonel Joseph Ward, of Revolutionary fame, of whom further.

Colonel Joseph Ward, son of Joseph and Experience (Stone) Ward, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, July 2, 1737, and died in 1812. His home was in Newton, Massachusetts, and he responded to the first call for troops in the Revolutionary War, serving as an aide to General Artemas Ward, while in 1777 he was appointed commissary general of muster, with the rank of colonel. He was taken prisoner in 1778. His grandson, Joseph Frederick Ward, to whom this review is dedicated, was the possessor of his commission as muster master general of the Continental Army, which was signed by John Hancock, president of the Continental Congress, with all the blanks filled out in Hancock's writing. Family records state that Colonel Joseph Ward was appointed to General Washington's staff, and General Washington presented him with a pair of silver-mounted pistols for special bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he rode with dispatches over Charleston Neck under a cross fire of British floating batteries. These were also a treasured possession of Joseph F. Ward. Colonel Joseph Ward married Prudence Bird, and they were the parents of Dennis Ward, father of Joseph F. Ward, of whom further.

Dennis Ward, son of Colonel Joseph and Prudence (Bird) Ward, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, November 1, 1799. He married, in Spencer, Massachusetts, May 5, 1831, Mary Watson, born September 21, 1804, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary Sewell; Caroline; Anne Jane; Su-

san Cecilia; Joseph Frederick, of whom further; and Estelle.

Joseph Frederick Ward, son of Dennis and Mary (Watson) Ward, was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, November 26, 1843. He obtained his early education in the country schools of his birthplace, and enlisted from that place in the Union Army, July 19, 1862, and the archives of John A. Logan Post, No. 540, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, contain his war record, as follows:

Enlisted at Worcester, Massachusetts, July 19, 1862, as a private in Company E, 34th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. Discharged at Richmond, Virginia, July 13, 1865, as private in same company, by reason that the war was ended.

Comrade Ward was with his regiment under General Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign under General Grant at the taking of Richmond, and the surrender of Appomattox, rendering important service in these notable events of the war. The comrade was fortunate in escaping wounds, hospitals and rebel prisons.

A most interesting incident of his war experience was his meeting of General Sheridan on the road to Winchester, during the historic ride preserved in literature by Read's moving poem.

The close of the war brought another decided change in his life, a change often following so revolutionary an experience as war participation, and in that year he went to Chicago, Illinois, a young man of twenty-two years. He became associated with C. M. Henderson & Company, shoe manufacturers, and was the originator of the "Little Red Schoolhouse" brand of shoes for children, a product that won wide popularity under this trademark. Until 1899 Mr. Ward was identified with this line of work, in that year being one of the prime movers in the organization of the present City National Bank, of Evanston, Illinois. When

these plans had been perfected, he was elected to the presidency of the new institution, retiring from his chief business connections in Chicago to direct its affairs. For nineteen years he filled the chief executorship, and during the last two years of his life he was chairman of the board of directors. As a financier he was accorded that measure of public confidence which is the highest tribute a banker can receive, and his worth as an advisor and administrator was proved on countless occasions. He made his bank an instrument of valuable service to the community, and its resources were used for the upbuilding of the community in a manner scrupulously exact and efficient. He brought to the responsibilities of the presidency a sound business judgment, keen knowledge of human nature, and a determination to place the City National Bank, of Evanston, in an enviable position among the financial institutions of the district, and history records with what fidelity he strived and how ably he achieved.

Community affairs in general engrossed his attention in public-spirited effort for the common welfare. For a number of years he was treasurer of the three school boards of Evanston, and he was a leading layman of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Upon coming West he very speedily became a leader in the church, where his unusual gift of song was at once made use of and his ardor and good sense were enlisted in the administration of the church's business affairs. The debt of Chicago and Evanston Methodism to his helpful and unselfish service is uncalculable. Mr. Ward was interested in antiquarian subjects, and his collection of Revolutionary War relics, a number of them of personal significance in his family, was particularly complete. Many of these he kept in his

office at the City National Bank, and he was always willing to show them and to discuss them with groups of school children or others interested. He was a most entertaining conversationalist and public speaker, introducing many stories and anecdotes from a seemingly inexhaustible fund, and he often addressed the school children and the Evanston Historical Society. He was an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and was also a member of the University Club of Evanston, the Evanston Club, and the Country Club of Evanston.

Joseph Frederick Ward married, November 10, 1869, Ella Bradley, daughter of David M. Bradley. The latter was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, September 7, 1817, came to Chicago in 1836, and was associated with John Wentworth in the publication of the "Chicago Daily Democrat." He was extremely active in public and religious affairs during his residence in this city, his death occurring September 8, 1857. Mrs. Ward is descended paternally from Benjamin Bradley, of London, England, whose two sons, Daniel and Joseph, came to America in the ship "Elizabeth," in 1635. Daniel was killed by Indians in 1689, and Joseph settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and founded a family of prominence in the region. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were the parents of the following children: Mary W., who married Worth S. Dunham, of Wayne and Chicago; Christabel W., wife of Seymour Wheeler, of Lake Forest, Illinois; Joseph Emery, a graduate of Cornell who, when the United States entered the World War, went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, then spending some time at Wilbur Wright Field, at Fairfield, Ohio, subsequently going over seas, arriving in France, July 22, 1918, and serving actively until his honorable discharge at the close of the

conflict; Estelle Frances and George Bradley, both of whom make their home with their mother; another daughter, Jessie Clara, died a number of years ago, just as she was completing her preparatory school course.

Joseph F. Ward died October 3, 1923. The city flag at half-mast, formal and informal expressions of loss and regard, and earnestly spoken tributes springing from a past of treasured associations, told the story of a life well spent, a race well run, an eternal reward earned in faithfulness and purity of thought, word and deed.

WHEELER, William Tighe,

Prominent in Title Research Work.

During a long and busy professional career William Tighe Wheeler rose to a place of eminence in his special field of endeavor, the investigation of abstract titles, and in St. Louis, Missouri, filled a distinctive place in this calling, which links the law and real estate and affords a substantial foundation for progress and improvement. In his day and in the sphere of life he had chosen he compiled a record of service and accomplishment that takes proud place among the achievements written in the noted names whose blood flowed in his veins, the Wheelers, Ingrahams, and Pitchers.

Ingram or Ingraham Arms—Ermine, on a fess gules three escallops or. (The crown shown is that of a Viscount.)

Crest—A cock proper.

Wilson Arms—Sable, a wolf salient or; in chief three mullets of six points argent.

Crest—A demi-wolf or.

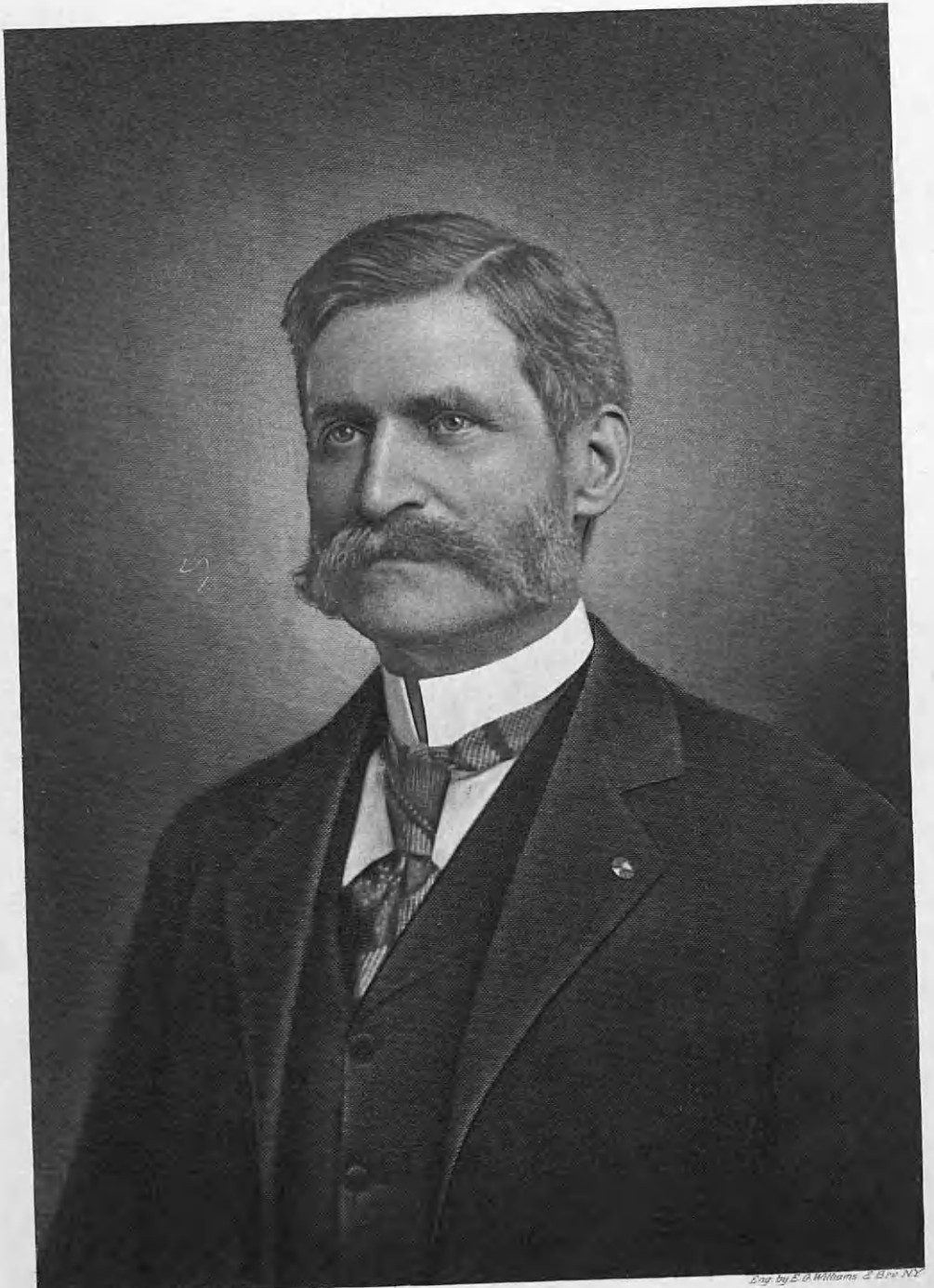
Mr. Wheeler was a son of William Orville Wheeler, and he was a grandson of John and Emma (Ingraham) Wheeler, great-grandson of Jeremiah and Chloe (Pitcher) Ingraham, the Ingraham and

Pitcher families giving numerous sons to loyal and patriotic service in the Revolutionary War. Jeremiah Ingraham was a native of Attleboro, and died April 23, 1823; his wife, Chloe, died August 4, 1824. G. R. Gladding published, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1859, a work entitled "The Great Ingraham Estate in the Kingdom of Great Britain," and from this volume the following is quoted:

The Ingraham Estate, so called, was the property of my great-great-grandfather, Joseph Wilson, of Yorkshire, England, who died about 1680, and left it by his will to his only daughter, Sarah, who married Edward Cowell, of Yorkshire. After their marriage they removed to Boston, Massachusetts, and had only one child, Sarah, who was born in Boston, July 2, 1660, and which daughter, Sarah, married Timothy Ingraham, of Boston. Timothy and his wife removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, in 1680. They had seven children there whose descendants are heirs of the estate. Three of them died without issue, and their descendants now number about one hundred persons.

The estate, as left by will to Sarah Cowell, was entailed to the fourth generation, till which the lands could not be sold, the present claimants being of the fifth generation; that limitation has expired. The estate, at the death of Joseph Wilson, was several miles in length, and width (about six by three); but was of little comparative value, it being unsettled, paying but little annual income, and being unavailable to sell, because it was entailed, and the heirs being at such a distance, they did not look after it. Sarah (Wilson) Cowell, the legatee under the will, left that document to her daughter, Sarah (Cowell) Ingraham, of Bristol, Rhode Island. The estate having a fine stream of water flowing through it became a seat of manufacturing industry, which has grown up into the present city of Leeds, which explains the present immense value of the estate.

The first effort to recover it, was by Jeremiah Ingraham, son of Timothy and Sarah (Cowell) Ingraham, during the old French War; but he died before reaching England on ship-board. The next effort was made by Captain Ingraham, a grandson of Timothy and Sarah (Cowell) Ingraham, in 1803. He was an East India captain, and sailed with his wife



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. A. Williams & Son N.Y.

Charles D. Lyon

from New York, taking all the papers connected with the estate. His wife testifies that he put them into the hands of Mr. Erskine of London, an eminent lawyer, and sailed for Madras, where he died, his wife returning to this country. Mr. Erskine was soon after made Lord Chancellor of England, which made it impossible for him to act any longer as a solicitor. He notified Simeon Ingraham (an uncle of Solomon) of the fact, and informed him that the estates were then worth more than forty thousand pounds a year—which letter has been lost. Efforts were made in 1825 and 1852 to recover the estate, but were unavailing.

William Orville Wheeler, father of William Tighe Wheeler, was born at Cynthiana, Kentucky, later making his home in Quincy, Illinois, where William Tighe Wheeler was born, March 11, 1846. His early general schooling was obtained in St. Louis, Missouri, and he was later graduated from the St. Louis University, completing his studies abroad in the Stella Matina in Austria. He was naturally of a studious, inquiring habit, never content to know half-truths, and unwilling to tolerate inaccuracy, and when he turned his ability toward the investigation of abstract titles, he found a field of endeavor for which he was splendidly endowed. Success came as an almost requisite sequence, and his name upon a document of title was the highest stamp of certification obtainable in the district. He possessed a remarkable retentive memory, and his mind was a veritable storehouse of information concerning properties in the region, dating to original French and Spanish grants. Mr. Wheeler was a Democrat in political faith, a communicant of the Roman Catholic faith, and his death, October 19, 1917, when just arrived at the biblical three score years and ten, came to his associates as the loss of a man of worth and talent and to his family as the leave-taking of a husband and father whose love and care had inspired and de-

served all veneration and affection.

William T. Wheeler married, January 30, 1877, Margaret Genevieve Roquet, daughter of James and Mary (Friel) Roquet. James Roquet was born in Omanville, Normandy, and came to the United States as a youth of eighteen years, settling at Vincennes, Indiana. He was a man of broad education, an architect in profession, and his death occurred at Evansville, Indiana, January 25, 1856. There were the following children of the marriage of William T. and Margaret Genevieve (Roquet) Wheeler: 1. Grace, married George Mug, of Lafayette, Indiana, and they are the parents of five children. 2. and 3. Hugh and William T., twins, of whom Hugh died in childhood, and William T. is associated with the Western Electric Supply Company of St. Louis. 4. John Ingraham, married Nan Donlan, of Madison, Indiana. 5. James Roquet, who was born at St. Louis, December 23, 1886, a graduate of St. Louis University, and until the outbreak of the World War associated with the Simmons Hardware Company; was killed at Scott Field, June 21, 1918, while serving as an instructor in aviation in the United States Army. 6. Mary Louise. 7. Lucille.

LYON, Captain Charles Dan,

Civil War Veteran, Merchant.

"Charley" Lyon, as he was invariably known to his many friends who knew and loved him, was one of the men who wore the blue in those days of national peril, and when he entered business life he fought his own battles in commercial life as successfully and as valiantly as he had fought his country's foes. Then, at the age of sixty-six, he retired to travel and enjoy the fruits of a happy and successful life. He was not a man of public

prominence, but was of that friendly, congenial, magnetic type who makes life a joy and draws friends irresistibly. He loved the beautiful in life, was very fond of children, and was "Uncle Charley" to a wonderfully large family of boys and girls, but was denied children of his own.

Charles D. Lyon was a son of Truman and Lucinda (Farnum) Lyon, the former named for many years postmaster of Grand Rapids, and proprietor of the inn known as Rathbun House, one of the early hostleries. He was also of high Masonic degree, holding the thirty-third and highest degree in American Masonry.

Charles D. Lyon was born in Parishville, New York, June 28, 1836, and died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, January 17, 1917, in his eightieth year. He was well educated in Grand Rapids private schools, and received an appointment to West Point, but only remained during 1855-56. Later he entered the University of Michigan, being the first man from Grand Rapids to enter that institution, the enrollment being four hundred and eighty that year when Fort Sumter was fired upon, a shot that began the long and bloody struggle known in American history as "The Civil War." Mr. Lyon offered his services, and on account of his slight experience at West Point, he was mustered in as second lieutenant and marched out with the first unit to leave Grand Rapids.

He was mustered in May 13, 1861, as second lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and had his baptism of fire at the first battle of Bull Run, July 18-21, and on August 1, 1861, was promoted first lieutenant, and on October 28, 1861, was commissioned captain. In April and May, 1862, he was with his command at the siege of Yorktown; on May 5, 1862, was engaged at Williamsburg, Pennsylvania; on May

31, 1862, at Fair Oaks; on August 29-30, 1862, at second Bull Run; on September 1, 1862, at Chantilly, Virginia. He suffered injuries and sickness in his campaign, and on October 13, 1862, resigned his command on the surgeon's certificate of disability. On October 12, 1863, he was appointed a captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps; in 1864 he was acting assistant adjutant-general of Wisconsin; in 1865 acting assistant judge advocate-general on General Pleasanton's staff, District of Wisconsin. He was honorably discharged, June 30, 1866.

After his military experience, Captain Lyon returned to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and with Mr. Cody established the wholesale grocery firm of Lyon & Cody, a partnership from which he withdrew a year later. In 1869 Captain Lyon and Charles Eaton formed the firm of Eaton & Lyon and established a book store that became a center for book lovers and book buyers. For thirty-three years, 1869-1902, Messrs. Eaton and Lyon conducted that business most successfully, then retired in favor of William Palmer, who had previously been admitted a junior partner. During this long term of years the founders, at different times, made places in the firm for clerks who had proved their worth, assisting them by admission as junior partners, some of these becoming later part owners, the firm being known under different names. Captain Lyon retired from business in 1903 and devoted the last fifteen years of his life to the enjoyments appropriate to a man of his years and tastes.

Captain Lyon was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and on May 5, 1886, he was elected a member of Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and in that body was very active, holding several offices. He was one of

the original members of the Peninsula Club, was a member of the Kent County Country Club, and of the Masonic order. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religious faith a communicant of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was a gentleman, polite, courteous and considerate, and in private and public life stood for that which was good, honorable and true.

Captain Lyon married, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, August 16, 1870, Emma V. Sears, daughter of William and Judith (Adams) Sears. After the retirement of Captain Lyon from business in 1903, he and Mrs. Lyon made three foreign tours, visiting Europe and Egypt. Mrs. Lyon survives her husband, her home at No. 33 Lafayette Avenue, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

ORR, Edward Kellogg, **Insurance.**

Under the name of E. K. Orr & Company, Edward Kellogg Orr conducted a general insurance and brokerage business that occupied him for the last years of his life. He was a well known figure in this branch of finance, and he was likewise widely acquainted socially and fraternally. The following paragraphs set forth the record of a man who, devoting himself energetically to practical affairs and remembered for large practical capacities, also holds a place in the hearts of his fellows that could only be won by friendliness and upright manhood.

Mr. Orr was a descendant of Colonial families of note, and was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 30, 1870, son of Edward and Sophia Lucretia (Kellogg) Orr, and great-grandson of Isaac Orr, inventor of the air-tight stove. Edward Kellogg Orr obtained his early education under the tutorship of his father, who was a dry

goods merchant of Detroit, and the son went to Chicago, Illinois, in young manhood and there was associated with the Shelby Steel and Tube Company, several years later becoming identified with Brown Brothers, of Joliet, Illinois.

In 1912 Mr. Orr entered the insurance field with W. A. Alexander & Company, and subsequently embarked in the same line independently as E. K. Orr & Company, general insurance and brokerage. His office represented a number of the foremost insurance companies of the country and wrote a large total of insurance, acquiring a clientele in which a much older house might have taken pride. Mr. Orr devoted his entire time to his interests in this connection and never entered public life, although he was a staunch Republican in political conviction. He fraternized with the Masonic order in Riverside Lodge, No. 862, Free and Accepted Masons. He was one of the founders of the "Bugs," a charitable organization formed among the members of the Chicago Athletic Association, for the aid of the poor, especially during the holiday times. Perhaps no single incident in his career could serve as a better index to his nature than his activity in the last-named organization, for he was keenly alive to the duties of citizenship and had a true spirit of brotherhood.

The following tribute was paid to Mr. Orr in the "Cherry Circle Magazine," the official publication of the Chicago Athletic Association:

One of the finest fellows the good Lord ever sent to brighten this old earth and gladden the lives of all who knew him, passed away on Monday night, August 13, 1923. "Ed" Orr died—not as he had lived, surrounded by those who admired and loved him, but alone. He who had given gladness to thousands went out into the unknown night without a farewell, without the slightest indication that his end

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was near. Untimely and unexpected, his death was more than a shock to the host who were proud to call him friend. It is thought that some unsuspected organic heart trouble asserted itself while he was dressing in one of the rooms in the club, preparatory to keeping a dinner engagement. The news of his death spread over Chicago quickly and hundreds of his friends sought confirmation by telephone, refusing to believe the report.

It is hard to mention any organization having good fellowship in its creed that did not number Mr. Orr among its members. In the Forty Club his singing of "When Good Fellows Get Together" had become a tradition and a time honored custom, on a par with the institution of the passing of the loving cup. In the "Bugs" he was a past big bug and an untiring worker, whether to contribute to the entertaining features of the programs or to help in the charitable work of that organization.

A successful business man, he believed there was much more in life than simply gathering in the financial returns from work. He believed in sunshine and song and good cheer, and he made other people happy as he journeyed along.

His eldest son, and namesake, Edward, made a gallant record as an aviator in the World War, and was shot down and killed back of the enemy lines. The death of his boy was a blow from which he never recovered.

That "Ed" Orr will be missed is an unnecessary statement. That he will be remembered long and fondly is just as true, for his was a nature that invited and deserved warmest friendship, and probably no other man in Chicago could have compiled a longer list of real friends than he had.

Mr. Orr was fifty-three years old. The firm of E. K. Orr & Company, of which he was president, had been established for fifteen years. It is one of the most widely known in the insurance field. Mr. Orr is survived by his widow, Mrs. Hannah Orr, and four children.

Mr. Orr held memberships in twenty-three Chicago and suburban clubs, among them the Chicago Athletic Association, Midlothian Country Club, South Shore Country Club, Chicago Association of Credit Men, Chicago Engineers' Club, Michigan Society, Central Manufacturing District Club, Forty Club, Chicago Yacht Club, Sons of the American Revolution, Executives Club and the "Bugs."

The Association of Commerce Glee Club was one of Mr. Orr's hobbies and for two years he

was president of it. He also took an active part in promoting entertainments for the South Shore Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Forty Club.

Edward K. Orr married (first) in 1891, Bertha G. Northup, of Detroit, Michigan, and their children were as follows: 1. Margaret (Orr) Green. 2. Edward, who served in the aviation service of the United States Army and was killed in action in France, September 14, 1918, receiving the Distinguished Service Cross. 3. Gertrude (Orr) Kenyon. Mr. Orr married (second) December 23, 1916, Hannah Lord Burbank, daughter of Frederick Albion and Corinne (Winchester) Burbank, her parents natives, respectively, of Maine and New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. Orr survives her husband with two children: Hannah Burbank; and Winchester Kellogg.

Mr. Orr's death occurred August 13, 1923. He had given to life the fruits of a vigorous manhood and had followed courses and measured up to standards that constituted severe tests of personal worth. When there came to him the word that his son had given his life on the battle fields of France he bore that heavy cross with a nobility of spirit and submissive resignation that could only have sprung from a secure faith and an intense patriotism. Edward K. Orr leaves in the circle of his associations the uplifting influences of a happy personality and a character grounded in virtuous attributes.

LUEPKE, Henry F.,

Builder, Contractor.

Representatives of two generations of the Luepke family have been prominently identified with the building trade in the St. Louis, Missouri, district, Gerhard Henry Luepke and Henry F. Lue-



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pke, father and son. The death of the younger man, in 1915, came in his forty-sixth year, cutting short a career of successful activity and wide usefulness.

The father, Gerhard Henry Luepke, was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to the United States when a boy of fifteen years. In young manhood he established one of the first brick yards in St. Louis and followed this line of work continuously until his retirement, several years prior to his death. His last yard was located in South St. Louis and from this place as a center he conducted a business extending throughout the surrounding territory, holding a deservedly high position in his particular line of endeavor. He and his wife, Mary Angeline Luepke, were the parents of several children, among them Henry F., of whom further.

Henry F. Luepke was born in St. Louis, May 6, 1869. He obtained his early education in the St. Louis schools. The business operations of his father gave the young man an acquaintance that influenced his choice as a calling, and he served an apprenticeship in the bricklayer's trade, subsequently entering independent dealings as a builder and contractor. Many St. Louis residences were erected under his direction, but his specialty was the construction of flats, and, meeting in this manner a decided housing need in the city, his activity was generously rewarded. His reputation was that of a business man who met his every obligation and who, in all of his work, gave the absolute value called for in the plans and specifications submitted by him. A Luepke house, in building circles of St. Louis, meant a building in which workmanship and material were alike of high grade, and Mr. Luepke took just pride in the standing thus honorably gained. He was a Democrat in politics,

a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and, while exercising the influence of good citizenship, formed few social relations to draw him from his home, where he found the highest expression of contentment. His death occurred January 11, 1915.

Henry F. Luepke married, January 30, 1895, Mary Ebenreck, daughter of Frank and Gertrude (Hansbruck) Ebenreck, both natives of Prussia, Germany. Frank Ebenreck accompanied his father, Gerhard Ebenreck, to the United States when five years of age, St. Louis becoming the family home. This city, his present home (1922), has been his lifelong place of residence and here he also prospered as the owner of a brick yard, from which field of effort he has been retired for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Luepke became the parents of six children: 1. Mary A. 2. Gertrude, married P. H. Mollman, June 14, 1923. 3. Henry F., a student at Creighton University. 4. Clement J. 5. Louis L., a student at St. Mary's College. 6. Martha.

HERKNER, Captain Joseph Carl,

Jeweler, Civil War Veteran.

Brought to Grand Rapids, Michigan, as a boy of nine, Joseph C. Herkner there was educated, learned his trade, spent his life, and died at the age of seventy-four, honored and respected by all who knew his sterling worth and his patriotic devotion to his adopted land. For more than half a century he was closely identified with the business, social and fraternal life of Grand Rapids, and there became a leader. Year by year he builded wisely, and the monument he leaves is the memory of an upright Christian gentleman against whom suspicion never breathed an impure motive or an improper act. There was universal anxiety

evident throughout the city as daily bulletins chronicled the progress of his brave fight during the last few weeks of life, and there was universal sorrow that he had passed away, despite the ripeness and the richness of his years. A city misses a friendly man, and of such Captain Herkner was of the maximum type. Successful, yet modest; aggressive, yet thoughtful; ambitious, yet unselfish; it may be truly said that he was beloved of his city. He served his country in its hour of travail, he served his city in every good cause that sought his aid, and he served his fellowmen in the inspiration of his human kindness.

Joseph Carl Herkner, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Schaltz) Herkner, was born in Kratzau, Germany, December 1, 1840, and died at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, March 17, 1914. His father, a watchmaker, came to the United States about 1847 and located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where in less than a year the father died. The lad, Joseph C. Herkner, attended the public schools of Grand Rapids until reaching the age of sixteen, then began learning the trade of jeweler in the store of N. T. Butler. Four years were spent in an apprenticeship at the trade which later was to advance him to mercantile rank and commercial distinction. From the Butler store he passed to the employ of George Barnard, a pioneer jeweler and bookseller of Grand Rapids, his store on Pearl Street. He remained with Mr. Barnard as clerk and watch repair man until the outbreak of the Civil War, when in September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment, Michigan Mechanics and Engineers, one of the first organized volunteer commands in the State and eventually one of the most noted.

In November, 1861, he was promoted first lieutenant to date from the day of

his enlistment. He served with his regiment in the Mills Spring campaign in Kentucky in 1862 under General George H. Thomas; was at the siege of Corinth under General Buell; in the Stone River campaign and at Chattanooga under General Rosencrans; at Atlanta and the "march to the Sea" and the final campaign under General Sherman; and proudly marched at the head of his shattered company with its tattered battle flags down Pennsylvania Avenue on "Grand Review" before the noble president so soon to fall for the cause he loved and which he had brought to successful issue. On January 1, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Company D, First Michigan Regiment, and on October 1, 1865, he was honorably discharged and mustered out.

Captain Herkner's interest in military affairs did not cease with his return from the army, but continued as long as he lived. In 1872 he organized Company B, Michigan National Guard, and served as its captain for four years. Later he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and brigade inspector on the staff of Lieutenant I. C. Smith. When the time came to pay him final honor the military services were in charge of the Grand Rapids battalion, Major Stewart and the entire membership clad in dress uniform taking part by marching in the funeral procession from the residence on State Street to Fulton Cemetery, where they fired three volleys over the grave. A guard of honor from the enlisted men were detailed for service at Captain Herkner's home from the time his death was announced until the hour of the funeral.

After his return from the war in 1865, Captain Herkner was employed at his trade—jeweler—until 1870, when he opened a place of business at No. 25 Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, having a

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small stock of jewelry and a repair bench. His skill as a craftsman and his natural business ability brought him patrons whom he was able to satisfy, no matter how exacting their demands, and his little business grew into a large commercial enterprise that yet endures, a monument to the energy and integrity of its founder.

Captain Herkner was an active factor in the business growth of his city and in the development of its fraternal organizations. He was a Master Mason of Grand River Lodge, No. 34, Free and Accepted Masons; a Companion of Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons; member of Tyron Council, No. 10, Royal and Select Masters; a Sir Knight of DeMolay Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, also past commander; a member of De Witt Clinton Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the highest degree of American Masonry, a degree that is conferred only for distinguished service to the order—the thirty-third. He was a noble of Saladin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; member of Grand Rapids Lodge, No. 48, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and from its organization he was a member of A. B. Watson Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a Companion of Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and was always glad to give of his means and influence to promote the welfare of these various orders and organizations. He was a member of the Association of Commerce and of its predecessor, the Board of Trade, and was helpful in both. He had a wonderful tenor voice, and for many years he sang in the choir of St. Mark's Cathedral Church.

Captain Herkner married, June 13,

1867, Clara Calkins, born February 24, 1844, died December 18, 1905, daughter of Charles Filo and Mary Ann (Hensdale) Calkins, her father a lawyer of Grand Rapids, her parents both natives of Vermont. Captain and Mrs. Herkner were the parents of three children; Katrina, died in infancy; Joseph Filo, died aged four years; Elizabeth, the last survivor of her family, resides in the old family home, No. 264 State Street, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WEBER, Peter Joseph, Architect.

When Peter Joseph Weber came to America from his native Germany it was not to the United States but to South America, where he had an important connection in his profession—architecture. Circumstances took him to Chicago, Illinois, soon afterward, shortly before the Columbian Exposition, and the demand of skilled artists in his line placed his work in the World's Fair buildings before a public whose appreciation was soon evidenced. From that time he increased rapidly in professional reputation, and the three decades of earnest, diligent activity which followed won him undisputed rank among the foremost architects of his day. The honors of his calling gave him abundant reward for the devotion and diligence with which he guarded its highest traditions.

Peter Joseph Weber was born in Cologne, Germany, November 23, 1863, son of Anton and Elizabeth (Longerich) Weber, his father an inventor and manufacturer of the first sewing machine made in Germany. Peter Joseph Weber was educated in Cologne institutions, and in early youth displayed deep interest and talent in designing and drawing, a gift which led him, at the age of nineteen

years, to enter the office of Defoss & Miller, architects of Cologne, where he received thorough training in the designing and detail drafting of city and country residences. After this time, he likewise designed the furniture and interior decorations for many of these homes, and, continuing in this office until April 12, 1886, received high commendation for his work. Going to Berlin, he entered the offices of Kayser & Von Grossheim, April 19, 1886, and here he received a varied training, making sketches of buildings of many types and being entrusted with the completion of the designs of numerous structures. Special arrangement with his employers enabled him to attend classes in architecture at the Royal Technical College in Berlin, from the fall of 1886 to May, 1889, and so assiduous was his pursuit of technical knowledge that during this period he took but four months' vacation, which he spent in Italy in study and travel. On October 8, 1889, Mr. Weber resigned from the employ of this firm to form an association with the *Companie Ciudad del Quequen*, a large company of Buenos Aires, South America, which had contracted for the erection of a three million dollar beach resort at that place, Mr. Weber having drawn part of the plans for this project while with Kayser & Von Grossheim. One of the periodical revolutions which have marked the attempts of so many South American States at self-government broke out soon after his arrival and caused the work to be abandoned. For the following eighteen months he remained inactive in his profession, a condition more trying to one of his energetic disposition than the most strenuous activity, and in 1891 he came to the United States, first to New York and then on to Chicago, Illinois, where, after a short time in the offices of Adler

& Sullivan, he accepted a position in the offices of the World's Fair Commission. Together with Charles B. Atwood, he designed the Fine Arts building, where much of his genius was shown; was also the designer of many of the minor architectural features in the Grand Court of Honor. At this time the designs of a French architect for the Chocolat-Menier Company building at the Fair were refused and Mr. Weber was requested to submit designs, which were not only accepted but produced what was generally acknowledged to be a gem of architecture.

At the close of the World's Fair he entered the drafting department of the firm of D. H. Burnham & Company. On the death of John Root, he took charge of this department, remaining until 1900, designing many well known buildings, including the Frick Building of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Ellicott Square Building, of Buffalo, New York, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank Building, of Chicago, the Great Northern Hotel, of Chicago, the original Fisher Building, of Chicago, the Mabley Building, of Detroit, and numerous others. Mr. Weber opened an independent office in the fall of 1900, and such was his professional standing that from the first he was busily engaged upon commissions for important structures that have since come to be numbered among the foremost examples of architecture in their respective classes in this country. These include the Public Library, of Seattle, Washington, his design for this building winning in competition with many others, the Chicago Mercantile Building, the Central Market Furniture buildings, of Chicago, Ravania Park, Illinois, the West Baden Springs pavilions, the Fisher building annex and the Harbor Apartments, of Chicago, the

Lafayette Hotel, of Clinton, Iowa, and many others. In 1896 Mr. Weber was awarded a prize for a design of a New York municipal building; in 1897 a prize for a public library; later on, second place in a competition for a capitol building in Mexico; and honorable mention for a design for the Chicago "Tribune" tower. He was fifth in the competition for the design for the State capitol at Olympia, Washington, and was one of ten architects invited to compete with designs for a building for the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Weber was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Illinois Society of Architects, and also held membership in the Steuben Society of America, the Chicago Athletic Association, and was vice-president and member of the board of directors of the German Old People's Home. Some years previous to his death he was connected with the City Club, the Cliff Dwellers' Club, and the Evanston Club. His tastes were cultured, and naturally centered about the artistic. In his work he favored the Gothic style of architecture, while much of his later work followed the lines of the Italian Renaissance.

Mr. Weber married, on November 24, 1896, Bertha M. Werkmeister, a daughter of Martin and Marie (Fischer) Werkmeister, natives respectively of Hanover and Württemberg, Germany. Her parents came to the United States, were married in New York City, and later (1868), took up their residence in Chicago, where Martin Werkmeister was engaged in the drug business. Mr. and Mrs. Weber became the parents of three sons: 1. Arthur Martin, a graduate of the University of Chicago, and Armour Institute, and a registered architect. 2. Bertram Anton, a graduate of Boston Technical College, and a registered archi-

tect. 3. Carl Joseph, a graduate of Northwestern University, now with the Weiboldt Construction Company. The sons of Mr. Weber hope to continue the business established by their father.

Peter Joseph Weber died August 21, 1923. By his professional associates he is accorded the honor paid only to a man who has left works worthy of study and reproduction; by lovers of architectural beauty he is regarded as one who gave needed elevation to American standards; while thousands of his fellows, without realizing the distinguished excellence of his work, know the uplift and pleasure that lines of grace and beauty in a building unfailingly produce upon the beholder. His work indeed lives, although he has gone on.

SCHLATTER, Christian C.,

Hardware Merchant.

The memorial resolutions passed by the board of directors of the Old National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the death of Mr. Schlatter, were a fitting tribute to his memory, and here is reproduced, in full, the memorial giving a true epitome of the leading events of Mr. Schlatter's life.

Mr. Christian C. Schlatter, for many years an efficient member of the board, was born on a farm near Leo, Indiana, September 13, 1851, and died at his home, No. 401 East Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, May 16, 1923. His boyhood days were spent on the farm, and after completing his education at the high school in Wooster, Ohio, he accepted a position with Mr. D. D. Miller, a hardware merchant of Wooster, at the meager salary of \$3.00 a month. At the expiration of one year he came to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and found employment with A. D. Braadriff & Company. He afterward accepted a position as salesman with Morgan & Beach, which he held with distinction for a number of years.

In the year 1881 Mr. Schlatter formed a partnership with Henry Pfeiffer, and success-

fully conducted a retail hardware store on East Columbia Street. On January 4, 1899, he bought out the Henry Pfeiffer interest, conducting the store under his own name until February 15th following, at which time he incorporated the business under the name of C. C. Schlatter & Company, making it possible for all the employees to buy as much of the company's stock as they desired, at any time.

Mr. Schlatter found great pleasure in music, and to afford recreation and diversion from his arduous duties, he organized an orchestra, in 1896. While this, like his business, had a small beginning, its membership today numbers forty or fifty musicians, and is known throughout the State as "Schlatter's Orchestra." Many musicians have been developed during these years, and thousands have been uplifted on account of the organization.

Through his death this bank has lost a most highly esteemed and capable director, and the community a useful, respected and loyal citizen.

Resolved, Therefore, that this memorial be entered upon the records of this board as an expression of the high esteem in which his life, character and good works will always be held.

Resolved, further, that the members of this board extend their sincere sympathy to his bereaved widow and family, to whom the secretary is directed to send a copy of this memorial and these resolutions.

Christian C. Schlatter was a son of Sebastian and Rebecca (Conrad) Schlatter, his father born in Alsace, France, his mother in Ohio. Mr. Schlatter was an Independent in politics, but took a deep interest in public affairs, voting, however, for the "best" man from his point of view. He was a member of the York and Scottish rites of Free Masonry, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and very popular among his brethren. The orchestra, which he founded, was not to gain revenue, but they played in those early days solely for the love of music.

Christian C. Schlatter married Adda Zimmerman, of DeKalb County, Indiana, daughter of Elias and Mary (Bittenger) Zimmerman, her father operating a saw mill and a barrel stave factory. To Mr.

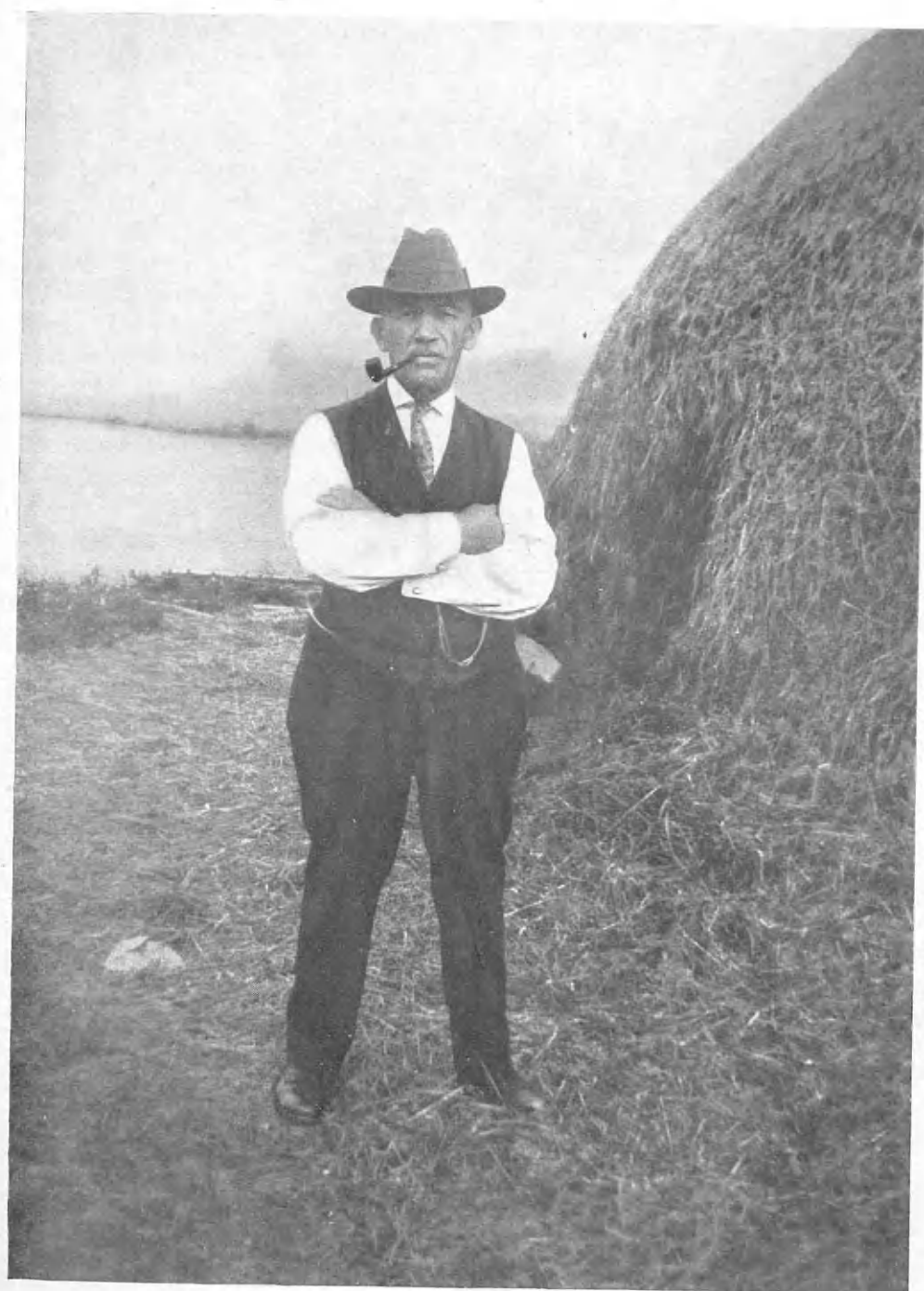
and Mrs. Schlatter a son was born, Harry C., now president of the hardware company, C. C. Schlatter & Company; he married Hazel Hummel, of Chelsea, Michigan.

ANDERS, Ernst,

Carpenter, Builder.

In 1881 this branch of the Anders family came from Germany to the United States, the parents, Karl and Mary Anders, their three sons and two daughters, locating in the southwestern section of Cleveland, Ohio, where Ernst Anders spent the ensuing forty-one years of his life, becoming a well known, prosperous carpenter and builder of that section. With the assistance of a most capable wife, he prospered abundantly, and although that section of Cleveland was undeveloped at the time of their removal, it is now thickly settled, and the property values have correspondingly increased. Mrs. Anders survives her husband, and enjoys the estate they together earned and enjoyed until the strong arm of the husband was stilled in death, November 27, 1922.

Ernst Anders was born in Germany, March 2, 1862, and died at his home, No. 1295 Holmden Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27, 1922. The first nineteen years of his life were spent in Germany, where he was educated and taught the carpenter's trade. In 1881 the family came to the United States, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, being among the early settlers of the southwestern section of the city. Upon his first coming to Cleveland, Ernst Anders was employed in the Wire Mills, but later returned to the carpenter's trade, and became foreman for his brother, Karl Anders, a house carpenter and contracting builder. Later Ernst Anders was foreman with Henry



Ernst Anders

Slotmeyer for several years, retiring several years prior to his death.

During his years as a builder, Ernst Anders had become the owner of several desirable parcels of real estate, one of which is yet occupied by his widow. No. 1295 Holmden Avenue. He moved his family to that house, from another house he owned on the same street, after the new house had been reinodeled and modernized. A storeroom was built in front, and there Mrs. Anders, with the help of her children, conducted a prosperous grocery, while in the rear a large truck garden produced the vegetables in season, which were sold in the store. This was before the section was thickly built up, and Mrs. Anders knew all her customers by name, and everybody in the neighborhood knew the thrifty, energetic, smiling woman, with whom they dealt and whom they admired. Finally, the store became too great a burden to be carried by Mrs. Anders, and in August, 1920, the business was sold, but a tenant has the store. Several years prior to his death, Mr. Anders built on the rear of his property a four-family apartment, which has always been a most desirable renting property.

Ernst Anders married, August 13, 1885, Carrie Strass, daughter of John and Mary (Timm) Strass, her parents both coming from Germany in youth. John Strass settled in Cleveland, and became a property owner on Rowley Street. He died at the home of his daughter, Elizabeth, in January, 1923, his wife passing away in May, 1914, at the home of Mrs. Ernst Anders. To Mrs. and Mrs. Anders five children were born: 1. Martha, widow of Arnold Schroeder, and the mother of Dorothy and Arline Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder and children making their home with Mrs. Anders. 2. Elsie, wife of Arthur Hurrellbrink, they having

a son, Robert Charles; they reside on West Ninety-fourth Street, Cleveland. 3. George, married Mamie Van Ahenem; resides in the apartment owned by Mrs. Anders. 4. Flora, married Carl Wunderle; also resides in the apartment mentioned; they have a daughter, Doris. 5. Alma, married Edward Cook; resides in Cleveland.

No finer illustration of thrift and industry can be found than is furnished by this life story of Mr. and Mrs. Anders. While he worked at his trade, she kept the home and conducted the store, aided by her husband when the day's work at the shop was ended, and by the children, after school hours. There is no "Royal Road to Success," but success can only be attained by those who are willing to work long and hard, and to be brave and honest. To such the road is open in the United States, as it is everywhere.

MONREAL, Joseph,

Business Man.

In the spring of 1882, Joseph Monreal, a young German mechanic, joined that great caravan that for three centuries has been moving from Europe westward to a land of promise, and came to the United States, making settlement in Cleveland, Ohio. He arrived in that city with a cash capital of four dollars, and one must admire the courage and determination of a young man who will place thousands of miles of land and water between him and all to whom he might look to for aid, comfort or advice, with but four dollars between him and hunger, perhaps sickness and deeper need. In the city of his adoption Mr. Monreal realized his highest hopes, and succeeded in gaining honorable rank as a capable undertaker, while as a citizen he met every demand made upon him.

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Joseph Monreal, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Monreal, was born near Coblenz, Germany, February 17, 1855, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 16, 1922. His father was a farmer, and reared a family of seven sons and four daughters, therefore each son had to early bear a share of the family burdens. Joseph Monreal early learned the cabinet-maker's trade, a part of the work he was taught to do being the making of coffins from actual measurements of the body to be enclosed. In February, 1880, he married Mary Krimmel, born in Mryen, Germany, daughter of John and Lucy (Moore) Krimmel, her father a butcher, and head of a family of three sons and six daughters.

Joseph Monreal began his career in Cleveland, Ohio, and his small capital, as aforementioned, was sufficient as he found employment at once. Soon he sent for his wife and two children, they arriving eight months after the father, but in the same year, 1882. For twelve years Mr. Monreal worked at his trade in Cleveland, Ohio, being associated with Mr. Horseman in making fine church furniture. After losing the fingers of his right hand in an accident, he was obliged to find other employment, a supposed misfortune, but one that had a happy ending.

After his accident, Joseph Monreal formed a partnership with his brother, Philip Monreal, and opened a furniture store with an undertaking department connected, at the corner of Seventy-first and Superior streets. Eight years later they built the large block on Superior Street, near Giddings Street, their store being located in that building. Six years prior to his death Joseph Monreal bought his partner's interest, and with his sons continued a very successful business until his passing. Several years before Mr.

Monreal had given his five sons a half interest in the business, and four of these sons still continue the same lines at the same location. The modern furniture store which they conduct is on Superior Street, their finely equipped funeral establishment being in the same building, with a branch at One Hundred and Tenth Street and St. Clair Avenue.

So the accident, which at the time was the means of Joseph Monreal establishing in a new business which brought him a competence and firmly fixed his sons in Cleveland's business life, where, with added advantage and the benefit of a "flying start," they will go on to a greater success, carved out for Joseph Monreal his own fortune, and by hard, individual effort, intelligently directed, he attained success and left behind him an honored name.

To Joseph and Mary (Krimmel) Monreal there were born eight children, two in Germany, six in Cleveland, Ohio, namely: 1. Lucille, married Edward Resch, and they have five children: Lucille, William, Edward, Marie, Bettie. 2. John, married Leah Ludwig. 3. Fred, married Elizabeth Davern, and they have four children: Genevieve, Marie, Joseph, James. 4. William, married Helen Sheen, and they have two sons: William and Jack. 5. Peter, married Sophia Cook, and they have two sons: William and Edward. 6. Philip, married Ella Miller, and they have two daughters: Leona and Phyllis. 7. Marie, married William Reiger, and has a daughter: Grace. 8. Lillian, married Raymond Stahlnecker, and has a son, Raymond. Mr. and Mrs. Stahlnecker reside with Mrs. Joseph Monreal at her home, No. 11005 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The family are members of St. Francis Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Monreal found in his business and family his

greatest pleasure, having no lodge affiliations nor social memberships outside the church and its societies. He made many friends, both in the church and in the business world in which he moved, and men both admired and respected him. He found a faithful, willing helper in his devoted wife, and together they achieved and enjoyed success. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Monreal has leased her large home at No. 1331 Giddings Road and has moved to an apartment in the block at No. 11005 St. Clair Avenue, over the St. Clair branch of the business, conducted by her sons.

This review is of interest to every man who with limited means is striving to work his way upward, and of particular interest to young men, who perhaps have only a capital of four dollars, as Mr. Monreal had, and perhaps like him, they have a strange language to master, but he won his fight for recognition and success, and any man can who will use the same weapons, the principal one being work and the second one work and then more work.

KEYES, David H.,

Business Man.

Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three leopards' heads argent.

(I) Robert Keyes, the immigrant ancestor, settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, before or in the year 1633. The records there say that he moved to Sudbury, Massachusetts, June 16, 1645, and died there in 1647, while another record gives his death as July 16, 1647. His death was recorded in Watertown, Newbury, Plymouth and Sudbury. He seems to have been in Watertown in 1633 or earlier, to have moved to Newbury between 1643 and 1645, and to Sudbury in 1645. His widow married, in 1658, John

Gage (in November, 1664, according to Plymouth record). Children, recorded in Watertown, except Peter and the second Mary, born in Newbury: 1. Sarah, born May 26, 1633. 2. Peter, probably son of Robert. 3. Rebecca, born March 17, 1637. 4. Phebe, born June 17, 1639. 5. Mary, born in 1641, died in 1642. 6. Elias, mentioned below. 7. Mary, born June 16, 1645.

(II) Elias Keyes, son of Robert Keyes, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, May 20, 1643. He married, September 11, 1665, Sarah Blanford, daughter of John Blanford, or Blanchard. Children, born in Sudbury: 1. Elias, born November 15, 1666. 2. John, probably born in 1668, supposed son of Elias. 3. James, mentioned below. 4. Sarah, born April 9, 1673. 5. Thomas, born February 8, 1674.

(III) James Keyes, son of Elias and Sarah (Blandford) Keyes, was born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1670, and died in Bolton, Massachusetts, September 25, 1746. He was one of the proprietors of the Indian Plantation in Marlboro in 1693. He was third in the list of twenty-two town clerks of Bolton. He married Hannah —, of Marlboro, and she died March 19, 1742. Children, born in Sudbury: 1. Elias (2), mentioned below. 2. James, born in 1696. 3. Matthias and Jonathan, twins, born in 1698. 4. Elizabeth, born in 1701. 5. Hannah, born in 1704.

(IV) Elias (2) Keyes, son of James and Hannah Keyes, was born in 1694, at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and died February 27, 1756. He was one of the sixteen founders of the church in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. About 1742 or 1743 he moved to New Marlboro, and was dismissed from the Shrewsbury church to that place. He married, at Marlboro, December 13, 1718, Keziah Brigham. Children: 1. Elias, born July 22, 1719.

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2. Mary, born April 13, 1721, died in 1724. 3. David, born September 20, 1722. 4. Robert, mentioned below. 5. Mary, born December 12, 1726. 6. Charles, born April 29, 1728. 7. Keziah, born February 13, 1730. 8. Paul, born September 16, 1731. 9. Zenas, born March 9, 1733, died in 1740. 10. Martha, born June 27, 1736. 11. Thaddeus, born June 17, 1738. 12. Deliverance, born in 1740.

(V) Robert (2) Keyes, son of Elias (2) and Keziah (Brigham) Keyes, was born April 18, 1725, at Marlboro, Massachusetts, and went with the family to Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He settled in Sheffield. He married Azubah —. Children: 1. David, mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, born October 20, 1755. 3. Hannah, born September 26, 1756. 4. Phebe, born August, 1759. 5. Mary, born March 5, 1767, died May 10, 1769. 6. Jane, born June 22, 1769.

(VI) David Keyes, son of Robert (2) and Azubah Keyes, was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, August 28, 1754. He removed to Middletown, Vermont, when a young man. He married a lady by the name of Stevens. He was a soldier in the Revolution, from Vermont, and took part in the battle of Ticonderoga. Children: 1. Robert, born September 6, 1783. 2. Tolman, went West and has many descendants there. 3. Stephen, mentioned below. 4. Hiram, went West, where he has descendants. 5. Lyman, born in 1796, lived in Middletown, where he died January 23, 1833, leaving one son. 6. Jonas C., left home young. 7. Sally, married a Mr. Beals. 8. Azubah, unmarried. 9. Polly, died in Middletown, unmarried. 10. Emmeline, went West.

(VII) Stephen Keyes, son of David and — (Stevens) Keyes, was born in 1790-91, at Middletown, and settled in his native town. His brother Robert lived in Poultney, and afterward in Knox

County, Ohio. Stephen Keyes was a farmer. He married Polly Waldo, born in 1789, died in 1864, daughter of Gamaliel Waldo. The Waldo family was prominent in Windham County, Connecticut. He died at Middletown, December 28, 1865. Children, born at Middletown: 1. Harley C., born in 1813, lived in East Rutland, Vermont, died in March, 1878; married Emily Mallory; children: Merrett, and Laura C., reside in West Rutland. 2. Mary Ann, born in 1814, died October 31, 1848. 3. Sally Maria, married Lucius B. Adams, and resided at Castleton, Vermont. Children: John Quincey; Charles; Mary Ann; and Jennie, wife of Almer Gardner; and resides in Rutland, Vermont. 4. Isaac B., born in 1822, died June 15, 1862; his widow lives at Spencerport, New York; had a daughter, who died in infancy. 5. Annis J., born in 1827, died January 13, 1842. 6. Lovisa, married Alanson Adams, and had Alphonso, Adelaide, and Emma Adams, all deceased; she died in Poultney about 1866. 7. David H., mentioned below.

(VIII) David Harrison Keyes, son of Stephen and Polly (Waldo) Keyes, was born in Middletown, Vermont, August 11, 1833, and died in Chicago, Illinois, October 24, 1921. It is a coincidence worthy of note that his birth occurred just two centuries after his Keyes progenitor came to America. He attended the public and select schools of his native town, and as a youth worked on his father's farm. His first business venture was as a salesman, traveling for a patent medicine concern, and he afterward became sales agent for Johnson & Browning, of New York, map publishers. His next business activity was as a partner with Nelson Ransom, in the firm of Ransom & Keyes, proprietors of a general store at Poultney, Vermont, their property be-



SUSAN DWIGHT FULLER JEWELL

ing destroyed by fire in February, 1862. This occurrence caused him to survey the field of opportunity in the great West, and the independent spirit of his ancestors took him from the long-time home of the family to Chicago. Here he opened an agency for the Universal Clothes Wringer, conducting a jobber's business in similar lines of merchandise, later representing the Amsterdam Wringer Company. One of his most marked business characteristics was an alertness that permitted no profitable proposition to pass unnoticed, and one of his most successful enterprises was as a contractor in ground roofing. Many other important contracts which he held during the quarter of a century of his participation in this field was that providing for the roofing of all buildings erected on the entire system of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which he held for a quarter of a century. He was a part owner of the Artesian Stone and Lime Works of Chicago, Illinois, in partnership with a Mr. Thatcher, and when in 1902 this firm leased its plant, Mr. Keyes retired from active affairs. His business success was of that type which benefits every individual connected with its operations, and these were always free from anything of a spectacular nature. His work was constructive, performed with a thoroughness and fidelity that won tribute not only to his judgment and acumen but to his knowledge and integrity as well. Those who were his associates testified in sincere appreciation of his loyalty to his friends and to all who had claims upon his interest and sympathy. He was at one time a member of the Douglas Club and the Oakland Club, of Chicago. He was an attendant of the Evangelical church of Chicago. In politics he was a progressive Republican.

David H. Keyes married, January 7,

1873, Susan Ella Jewell, of Rockford, Illinois, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Susan Dwight (Fuller) Jewell. (See Jewell VI).

JEWELL, Susan Dwight (Fuller),

Pioneer of the West.

Arms—Or, on a chevron azure between three July or gillyflowers gules stalked and leaved vert, a maiden's head of the field, ducally crowned of the third; on a chief sable a hawk's lure, double-stringed argent between two falcons argent beaked and legged of the first.

Crest—A cubit arm vested azure cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper a gillyflower, as in the arms.

The name Jewell signifies joy, mirth, precious; a jewel, a precious stone, and is a name expressive of fondness. It was formerly written Jule, Joyell, and in various other ways. Thomas Jewell, the immigrant ancestor of this line, was born in England about 1600, and it is thought that he was of the same stock as Bishop John Jewell, who was born in the north of Devonshire in 1522, died in 1571.

(I) Thomas Jewell came over in the ship "Planter," in April, 1635, when he gave his age as twenty-seven in the ship register. He settled at Mount Wollaston, now Braintree, Massachusetts, and was granted land there for three heads, twelve acres, upon the covenant of three shillings per acre, April 24, 1639. He died in 1654 and his will was proved July 21, 1654, bequeathing to his wife and children. Administration was granted to Grisell, widow of Thomas, July 21, 1654, but October 5, 1655, she being about to marry Humphrey Griggs, William Needham and Thomas Foster were appointed executors and Griggs agreed to bring up the Jewell children. She was soon left a widow again, and was appointed administratrix of Humphrey Griggs, August 18, 1657. She married

afterward John Gurney, Sr., Henry Kibbe, and John Burge, having at least five husbands. Issue: 1. Joseph, born April 24, 1642. 2. Thomas, of whom further. 3. Hannah (twin of Thomas), married John Parris. 4. Nathaniel, born April 15, 1648. 5. Grisell, born March 19, 1651. 6. Mercy, born April 14, 1653.

(II) Thomas Jewell, son of Thomas and Grisell Jewell, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts; married Susannah Guilford, October 18, 1672, and moved from Hingham to Amesbury about 1687. (On the final settlement of the boundary between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, that part of Amesbury where Thomas Jewell lived and where his descendants reside fell to New Hampshire and is now South Hampton.) This or some other Thomas married Ruth Badger, February 17, 1702, and died soon after. Thomas Jewell was several times tithing-man. Issue: 1. Thomas, born August 21, 1676, drowned at Tingsborough, Massachusetts, in 1723. 2. Hannah, born March 6, 1681, died in Hingham, Massachusetts, in July, 1683. 3. John, born May 20, 1683. 4. Hannah, born in September, 1685, married (intention dated May 12, 1705) Jonathan Osgood. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Joseph, born November 17, 1691, died in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1783.

(III) Samuel Jewell, son of Thomas Jewell, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, February 19, 1688, and married, November 6, 1712, Sarah Ring. Issue: 1. David, born about 1716, died in Stratham, New Hampshire, May 20, 1798. 2. Mary, born April 8, 1718. 3. Sarah, born April 6, 1720. 4. Elizabeth, born August 14, 1723. 5. Ruth, born May 9, 1726. 6. Susannah, born February 4, 1728. 7. Dorothy, born May 11, 1733, died in Amesbury, June 20, 1736. 8. Thomas, of whom further. 9. Timothy, born May 3, 1743.

(IV) Thomas Jewell, son of Samuel and Sarah (Ring) Jewell, died about 1772. Issue: 1. Moses, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Susan. 4. Jane, born September 17, 1771, died in Olean, New York, in 1848, married Stephen Reed.

(V) Moses Jewell, son of Thomas Jewell, was born March 18, 1769, and died in Portville, New York, December 30, 1850. He married (first) in 1790, Faith Bingham; (second) in 1815, Sophia Merryfield. Issue: 1. A child who died in infancy. 2. A child who died in infancy. 3. John, born in 1796, died in Portville, New York, in 1852, married (first) Almira Luce; (second) Anna Luce. 4. Moses, born in 1797, died in Orangeville, New York, in 1818. 5. Rhoda, born in 1799, died in Rockford, Illinois, married Jacob Sweet. 6. Sally, born in 1802, died in 1820. 7. Charles Collins, born in 1806, married Jemima Stevens. 8. Miriam, born in 1812, died in Orangeville, New York, in 1832. 9. Thomas, born in 1814, died in Orangeville, New York, in 1816. 10. Thomas Jefferson, who married Susan Dwight Fuller, of whom further. 11. Joseph, born October 24, 1817, married Mary Long, December 5, 1840. 12. Matilda, born February 17, 1820, married Miles Andrews. 13. Jane, married George W. Reed. 14. Emeline, born October 2, 1825, married Alfred Betts, died in August, 1862, at Olean, New York.

(VI) Susan Dwight (Fuller) Jewell, daughter of Lemuel and Susanna (Haskell) Fuller, was born at Worthington, Massachusetts, May 14, 1810. (See Fuller V). She attended the public schools of her native town and there grew to womanhood, where on December 1, 1837, she was united in marriage with Thomas Jefferson Jewell. The following spring her husband and brother went West as far as Winnebago County, Illinois, to seek a new home on land soon to be

opened for settlement by the government. Her husband remained there, acting as cook for a band of pioneers who were there at that time, and preparing a home for his bride. In the summer of 1839 she went West with her brother, John Fuller, and his family. They went by canal to Buffalo, then by boat to Chicago, Illinois, which at that time was but a small city, having been incorporated but two years before. The remainder of the journey was made by ox-team, which was slow and tedious. Their first home was a log cabin on the banks of the Kishwaukie River, and near there her husband had a blacksmith shop. The surrounding country was sparsely settled, wolves, deer, wild turkeys and other game being plentiful, and this, with the fish from the river, many times was the settlers' main provisions. The Indians roamed the country and at times were none too peaceful.

It was before the time of envelopes, and postage was twenty-five cents a letter, which was paid by the person receiving it. That amount of money represented the highest respectability among the settlers. The mailbags were lean and the letters plump. They came from loved one far away and were regarded with a great degree of sanctity. The nearest town was Chicago, and all the grain and produce was freighted there by team and bartered for supplies. Many times what they received for the grain hardly paid for the expense of the trip. It took a woman of strong character to leave the comforts of a home in the East and endure the hardships incident to pioneer life, and these women are entitled to a great deal of credit for their part in developing this country; they shared the toils endured the privations, counseled in difficulties, encouraged in despondency, and nursed in sickness.

In this cabin were born her children: Franklin Dwight, of whom further; Edwin Webster, of whom further; and Susan Ella, born December 24, 1846, married David H. Keyes (See Keyes VIII in preceding biography).

In the early '50s they purchased a piece of land in what was then called the "Enoch Settlement," where they moved from the log cabin into a brick house and transformed the prairie sod into a productive farm. Susan Dwight (Fuller) Jewell had a very sociable kindly nature and the Jewell home was noted for its generous hospitality. Many friends found pleasure in visiting there, and a day spent with "Uncle Jeff" and "Aunt Susan" was a great treat to the nephews and nieces living in the community, no cakes or cookies tasted quite so good as theirs. As a mother, she was ambitious for her children, and, although her own educational advantages were limited, she sent her daughter to Rockford College. She was a woman of good judgment and business ability and her family relied upon her opinions. Both she and her husband were active members of the Winnebago Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and her influence was always for the higher ideals of life. About 1858 they purchased a farm on the River road, five miles south of Rockford. Here they built a comfortable house, which has long been known as the Jewell home, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. Susan Dwight (Fuller) Jewell passing away on October 7, 1882, and her husband on November 14, 1897.

(VII) Franklin Dwight Jewell, son of Susan Dwight (Fuller) and Thomas Jefferson Jewell, was born February 6, 1841, at Kishwaukie, Illinois, and died August 9, 1912, at Shell Rock, Iowa. He resided there until 1869, when the pioneer spirit of conquest of the frontier again mani-

tested itself, and thirty years after his parents settled in Illinois, he pre-empted a farm in Bremer County, Iowa, near Tripoli, and shared in the hardships of that period which is not productive of much material gain. He was associated with Potter Brothers, cattle commissioners, and bought cattle from the settlers. In 1881 he moved to Shell Rock, Iowa, that his children might have better educational advantages. His last days were spent on a farm near that town. He married, December 12, 1867, at Portville, New York, Anor Elizabeth Brown, born May 24, 1849, at Portville, New York, and died October 8, 1890, at Shell Rock, Iowa. Issue: 1. Mary Susan, born September 27, 1868, at Rockford, Illinois; married, at Normal, Illinois, November 30, 1919, James E. Jewel, of Ft. Morgan, Colorado. 2. Allie Louise, born July 8, 1871, at Tripoli. 3. Ella Keyes, born October 12, 1873, at Tripoli, Iowa, died September 19, 1874, at Tripoli. 4. Edwin Webster, born June 10, 1875, at Tripoli, Iowa; married, at Burlington, Kentucky, July 14, 1899, Gertrude Thompson, died September 15, 1914, at Independence, Iowa. 5. Thomas Jefferson, born January 22, 1878, at Waverly, Iowa, died February 7, 1894, at Glenwood, Iowa. 6. Dwight Harrison, of further mention. 7. Levi Bradford, of further mention. 8. Frances Elizabeth, of further mention. 9. Fred Brown, born April 23, 1887, at Shell Rock, Iowa.

(VIII) Dwight Harrison Jewell, son of Franklin Dwight and Anor Elizabeth (Brown) Jewell, was born at Finchford, Iowa, August 8, 1880. He married, April 12, 1905, at Victor, Iowa, Jessie Stanbro, born December 16, 1885, at Richwood, Ohio. Issue: 1. Dwight Harrison, born December 30, 1905, at Nevada, Iowa, died February 28, 1911, at Rapid City, South Dakota. 2. Frances Elizabeth, born

April 3, 1908, at Rapid City, South Dakota.

(VIII) Levi Bradford Jewell, son of Franklin Dwight and Anor Elizabeth (Brown) Jewell, was born October 17, 1882, at Shell Rock, Iowa. He married, September 18, 1906, at Garneill, Montana, Edith Mendenhall, born June 29, 1891, at Winfield, Kansas. Issue: 1. Dora Anor, born May 17, 1908, died May 27, 1908, at Garneill. 2. John William, born May 23, 1909, at Garneill. 3. Edwin Stack, born January 8, 1911, at Judith Gap, Montana, died October 12, 1912, at Moore, Montana. 4. Ernest Amey, twin of Edwin Stack. 5. Franklin Joseph, born March 19, 1915, at Kolin, Montana. 6. Mary Louise, born March 27, 1917, at Kolin, Montana. 7. Levi Paul Bradford, born July 7, 1919, at Kolin, Montana.

(VIII) Frances Elizabeth Jewell, daughter of Franklin Dwight and Anor Elizabeth (Brown) Jewell, was born February 10, 1885, at Shell Rock, Iowa. At the age of four her mother died, so during her girlhood she made her home with the family of D. M. Palmer, of Rolfe, Iowa. She graduated from the Des Moines High School, and later attended the State Normal School at Spearfish, South Dakota, where she graduated with honor in the class of 1905, fitting herself for a teacher, and ranked as one of the best of the Rapid City High School teachers.

On September 19, 1906, at Rolfe, Iowa, she married Charles B. Bowen. She was of a bright, sunny disposition, and few wedded lives could have been more happy and harmonious. She was a teacher in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, and an officer in the Ladies' Aid Society. She passed from her earthly life January 19, 1908, at Rolfe, Iowa. Issue: 1. Lucile Louise, born January 1, 1908, at Rolfe, Iowa.

(VII) Edwin Webster Jewell, son of Susan Dwight (Fuller) and Thomas Jefferson Jewell, was born at Kishwaukie, Winnebago County, Illinois, March 5, 1844. When a young man he started his business career as a fire insurance agent in Chicago, but was wiped out by the fire of 1871. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company. Here he rapidly recouped his losses and rose to a most prominent place in the insurance world. He was a member of Norwood Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; the Business Men's Club; the Chamber of Commerce; and the Norwood Methodist Episcopal Church. On October 12, 1887, he married Jessie M. Welsh, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He died July 31, 1915, at Cincinnati. Issue: 1. Edwin Webster, born July 7, 1888, at Cincinnati, Ohio; married, June 25, 1916, Juliette Mitchell, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio. Issue: Juliette Marion, born May 13, 1919, at Cincinnati, Ohio. 2. John Davis, born October 6, 1889, at Cincinnati, Ohio; married, in June, 1912, Nellie Davidson, at Birmingham, Alabama. Issue: John Davis, born October 1, 1913, at South Norwood, Ohio. 3. Jessie Susan, born August 8, 1891, at Cincinnati, Ohio; married, November 3, 1914, Harry K. Miller, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Issue: Jessie Virginia, born August 31, 1916, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey; and Harry Knight, born April 25, 1920, at Brooklyn, New York.

(The Fuller Line).

Arms—Argent, three bars gules, on a canton of the second a castle or.

Crest—A dexter arm embowed, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first, hilt and pommel or.

Fuller as a surname is of the occupational class and is derived from the trade

name, meaning literally one who milled or scoured woolen cloth. The name is of very ancient date, and in all probability originated in County Suffolk, England, which was formerly the chief seat of the woolen manufacturing industry in England. It is found with great frequency in ancient registers and records, and had spread into all parts of southeastern England at a comparatively early date.

The name of Fuller has been notable in America since the very beginning of colonial history, and from the time of its establishment in the New World the family has retained a position of honor and influence in affairs. Numerous immigrants of the name settled in New England in the first half of the seventeenth century, two of the most notable, Dr. Samuel Fuller and Edward Fuller, brothers, coming in the "Mayflower." There were many Johns among the first founders. John Fuller was of record in Cambridge, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1644. Thomas Fuller, who arrived from the Mother Country in 1638, located first in Woburn. John Fuller, of Ipswich, and another John Fuller, of Saugus and Lynn, were both early immigrants and have often been mistaken for one another. Another Thomas Fuller appears in the records of Dedham, Massachusetts, as a resident there in 1642. The progeny of these Fullers have left the name deeply graven on the history of the early New England colonies, and in the annals of our life as a nation after the war for independence.

(1) Dr. Samuel Fuller, born in England, baptized there January 29, 1580, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1633. He was one of the band of Pilgrims, persecuted on account of religious convictions, who escaped from England to Holland in 1608 and settled in Leyden, Holland, in 1609. In the results of Mr. Dex-

ter's researches among the records of Holland, published in a volume entitled "The England and Holland of the Pilgrims," Samuel Fuller is mentioned as a witness, October 7, 1611, to the betrothal of Degory Priest, and to that of William White, January 27, 1612. As the widower of Alice Glascock, it is recorded that he was betrothed to Agnes Carpenter, March 15, 1613, and the witnesses were her father, Alexander Carpenter, Edward Southworth, William White, Roger Nelson, her sister, Alice Carpenter, and his sister, Anna or Susanna (Fuller) White. Samuel Fuller was also a witness May 7, 1613, to the betrothal of his sister-in-law, Alice Carpenter, to Edward Southworth, and that of Samuel Terry, May 16, 1614. He buried his child June 29, 1615, and his wife, Agnes, July 3, 1615. Later he lived in Pieterskerkhof, and was a witness, August 7, 1615, to the betrothal of Samuel Butler, and that of Edmund Jessup, September 16, 1615. He was betrothed to Bridget Lee, May 12, 1617, and as witnesses there were her mother, Josephine Lee, and her brother, Samuel Lee.

They took up their residence near Marepoort, and Samuel Fuller witnessed the betrothal of John Goodman, September 16, 1619. He joined with Isaac Allerton, Mr. Bradford, and Mr. Winslow June 10, 1620, in a letter concerning the affairs of the Pilgrims, to their associates, Mr. Carver and Mr. Cushman, then in England. The Pilgrims left Holland for America about August 1, 1620, by way of Southampton, England, and Samuel Fuller's name appears as one of the signers of the "Compact" drawn up for the government of the colony at Cape Cod, in November, 1620, in the vicinity of what is now Provincetown, Massachusetts. Some days later the Pilgrims made a permanent landing and settled

at what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. Bridget (Lee) Fuller, third wife of Samuel Fuller, came to America in 1623 on the ship "Anne." The date and place of her death are not known.

Anna, or Susanna (Fuller) White, sister of Samuel Fuller, came to America with the Pilgrims in 1620. She died in 1680. She married for her first husband, William White, in Holland, who died at Plymouth, March 3, 1621. She married (second) Edward Winslow, who became the third governor of the colony, this being also his second marriage. He died in 1655. By her first husband she had Peregrine White, born on the "Mayflower" between December 7 and 10, 1620; and Resolved White. It is stated that she had several children by her second husband.

Alexander Carpenter, father of Samuel Fuller's second wife, was from Wrington, in Somerset, England, and had five daughters, Agnes, Alice, Juliana, Priscilla, and Mary. The last four came to America. Alice married (first) Edward Southworth; (second) William Bradford. Juliana married George Morton. Priscilla married William Wright, and Mary remained single. It has been said that Samuel Fuller was also from Wrington, but from the researches of Francis H. Fuller, in England, it appears he was baptized in Redenhall parish in Harleston, Norfolk County, England, as a son of Robert Fuller. For extracts from the earliest records of the Redenhall Parish Church, reference is made to the fifty-fifth volume of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register." For a copy of the will of Robert Fuller, father of Samuel Fuller, see the volume on "Some Descendants of Edward Fuller of the Mayflower" (1908).

Samuel Fuller was a physician, and the biographical sketches published mention

him as eminent in his profession and devoutly pious, wise in counsel in the affairs of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. His will indicates that he was just, kind-hearted, and benevolent. Issue: 1. A child, died in Holland. 2. A child, born in Holland, died young, in Plymouth. 3. Samuel, of whom further. 4. Mary, married Ralph James.

(II) Samuel Fuller, son of Dr. Samuel Fuller, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts. His burial place was on the "Hill" at Plymouth, and the gravestone inscription reads: "Here lyes ye bodie of ye Rev. Samuel Fuller, who departed this life Aug. ye 17, 1695, in ye 71st year of his age. He was ye first minister of ye church in Middleborough." Samuel Fuller was one of the twenty-six original proprietors of Middleborough. The Indians burned his home there in 1676 and he returned to Plymouth until the war with them was over. He had been educated for the ministry and preached several years at Middleborough, but was not ordained until 1694. His biographers describe him as a sober, grave, industrious, enlightened, and self-denying man. He married Elizabeth Brewster (Records First Church of Middleborough, Massachusetts), who died in Plympton, Massachusetts, November 11, 1713 (Plympton Records). Issue: 1. Mercy, born about 1656, married Daniel Cole. 2. Samuel, born about 1659, married Mercy Eaton. 3. Experience, born about 1661, married, April 2, 1693, James Wood, and had sons, Benjamin, Barnabas, Abel, and Ichabod. 4. John, born in 1663, married Mercy Nelson. 5. Elizabeth, born in 1666, married, May 24, 1694, Samuel Eaton, born in 1665. 6. Hannah, born in 1668, married Eleazer Lewis. 7. Isaac, of whom further.

(III) Dr. Isaac Fuller, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brewster) Fuller, was

born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1675, died in Brockton (formerly North Bridgewater), Massachusetts, in 1727. He was a celebrated physician, and resided at Halifax, Massachusetts. He married, October 20, 1709, Mary Pratt, the ceremony performed by Mr. Isaac Cushman (Plympton Records), and of his children, the first two are recorded at Plympton and the others at Middleboro, Massachusetts. Issue: 1. Reliance, born December 28, 1710, married a Waterman. 2. Isaac, born September 24, 1712, married Sarah Packard. 3. Elizabeth, born July 23, 1715. 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Micah, born January 31, 1719-20. 6. Jabez, born May 7, 1723, married Elizabeth Hilliard. 7. Mary, born August 23, 1726.

(IV) Samuel Fuller, son of Isaac and Mary (Pratt) Fuller, was born at Halifax, Massachusetts, January 29, 1718. He married, September 30, 1743, Elizabeth Thompson, born August 7, 1726, a descendant of John Thompson, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Issue (the first three recorded at Halifax, Massachusetts): 1. Zadock, born September 19, 1744, married Alice Porter. 2. Elizabeth, born December 28, 1745. 3. John, born March 30, 1748. 4. Samuel, married Sarah Cushman. 5. Lemuel, of whom further.

(V) Lemuel Fuller, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Fuller, was born October 13, 1767, at Halifax, Massachusetts, and died May 10, 1842, at Worthington, Massachusetts. He was commissioned captain of the Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade of Militia, July 6, 1803. He married (first) Susanna Haskell, born September 4, 1780, and died September 12, 1812; (second) Anna Smith, on April 4, 1813. She was born in 1790 and died in 1853, at Rockford, Illinois. Issue: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Mary, born

February 18, 1802, married Levi Haskell; died April 7, 1854. 3. Eliza, born March 20, 1803; married, March 10, 1824, Tabor Wood. 4. Henry, of whom further. 5. Flavia, born October 30, 1806, died February 10, 1807. 6. Flavia, of whom further. 7. Susan Dwight, born May 14, 1810, at Worthington, Massachusetts, married, December 1, 1837, at Worthington, Massachusetts, Thomas Jefferson Jewell; died October 7, 1882, at Rockford, Illinois. (See Jewell VI). 8. Nancy Haskell, of whom further. 9. Lemuel Smith, of whom further. 10. Daniel Pomeroy, of whom further.

(VI) John Fuller, son of Lemuel and Susanna (Haskell) Fuller, was born May 2, 1800, at Worthington, Massachusetts, died October 27, 1858, at Rockford, Illinois. He married, at New Lebanon, New York, Lucy Wilder, born April 5, 1808, at Cumington, Massachusetts, died December 13, 1895, at Rockford, Illinois. Issue: 1. Lemuel, born May 16, 1832, at Middlebury, Genesee County, New York, died August 20, 1913, at Rockford, Illinois. He was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting as a private in Company F, of the Seventy-fourth Regiment. He was mustered out June 10, 1865. Unmarried. 2. Levi, of whom further. 3. Charles, born February 12, 1836, at Middlebury, New York, married December 3, 1877, Emma Hamilton, died October 27, 1919, at Rockford. 4. Nancy, of whom further. 5. John, of whom further. 6. Eliza Jane, of whom further. 7. Ellen Lucy, born February 3, 1849, at Rockford, Illinois, married January 1, 1870, at Rockford, Thomas G. Levings, died November 16, 1903, at Rockford. No children.

(VII) Levi Fuller, son of John and Lucy (Wilder) Fuller, was born February 12, 1834, at Middlebury, New York, died January 12, 1912, at Rockford, Illinois. He married, at Bradford, Iowa,

May 16, 1860, Anna Thomas, born March 29, 1843, at Canton, Ohio. Issue: 1. Franklin Stewart, born August 30, 1863, at Rockford, died February 27, 1864, at Rockford. 2. Emma Estelle, born March 24, 1866, at Rockford, died August 27, 1867, at Rockford. 3. Levi Stewart, born January 22, 1868, at Rockford, married July 25, 1900, at Chicago, Illinois, Esther Wells. 4. Frances Emma, born December 23, 1869, at Rockford. 5. Ida Elinor, born May 2, 1872, at Rockford, died October 30, 1879, at Rockford.

(VII) Nancy Fuller, daughter of John and Lucy (Wilder) Fuller, was born at Middlebury, New York, April 1, 1838, died October 13, 1877, at Rockford, Illinois. She married, September 16, 1862, at Rockford, Harvey Ingalls, born July 20, 1836, at Brookfield, Vermont, died December 28, 1918, at Rockford. Issue: 1. John W., of whom further. 2. Ida, born June 16, 1864, at Rockford, died in 1874, at Rockford. 3. Emma Lucy, of whom further. 4. Minerva W., born July 10, 1872, at Rockford. 5. Harry H., of whom further.

(VIII) John W. Ingalls, son of Nancy (Fuller) and Harvey Ingalls, was born February 16, 1867, at Rockford, Illinois, and married, in Chicago, Illinois, June 18, 1888, Elizabeth A. Dempsey. Issue: 1. John Paul, born September 1, 1889, at Chicago, Illinois, died in 1890. 2. Ida Elizabeth, born February 14, 1891, at Morgan Park, Illinois. 3. Fanny M., born July 17, 1894, at Rockford. 4. Clement N., of whom further.

(IX) Clement N. Ingalls, son of John W. and Elizabeth A. (Dempsey) Ingalls, was born September 7, 1896, at Rockford, Illinois. He married, at Chicago, Illinois, in July, 1921, Emily Schroeder. Issue: 1. Marguerite Louise, born August 24, 1922, at Rockford, Illinois.

(VII) John Fuller, son of John and

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Lucy (Wilder) Fuller, was born in Rockford, Illinois, April 17, 1841. He married (first) Josie Tunison, who died. He married (second) on November 27, 1887, at Nachez, Mississippi, Laura E. Ritchie. Issue: 1. Robert Leslie, born August 16, 1890, at Nachez, Mississippi, married, at Glen Ellyn, Illinois, December 31, 1919, Cleo Hartford. Issue: Harvey John, born November 9, 1920, at Barto, Mississippi.

(VII) Eliza Jane Fuller, daughter of John and Lucy (Wilder) Fuller, was born August 3, 1842, at Rockford, Illinois. She died April 10, 1910, at Chicago, Illinois. She married, at Rockford, August 7, 1860, David Stevens Hartwell, born March 19, 1842, at Hamilton, Canada. Issue: 1. Lucy A., born August 25, 1861, at Rockford, Illinois, died September 15, 1861, at Rockford. 2. Ellen, born August 15, 1862, at Rockford, died January 11, 1864, at Rockford. 3. Edward Joseph, born January 7, 1865, at Rockford, married, at Rockford, Kate Kommer. 4. Lucy Belle, of further mention. 5. Charles, born May 8, 1871, at Rockford, Illinois, died December 18, 1871, at Rockford, Illinois. 6. Charles Sumner, of further mention.

(VIII) Lucy Belle Hartwell, daughter of Eliza Jane (Fuller) and David Stevens Hartwell, was born January 28, 1868, at Rockford. She married, at Rockford, June 14, 1894, Judge Asa G. Adams (see following biography). Issue: Winfield Hollister, born January 13, 1898, at Chicago, Illinois.

(VIII) Emma Lucy Ingalls, daughter of Nancy (Fuller) and Harvey Ingalls, was born September 26, 1868, at Rockford, Illinois. She married, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 30, 1894, Frank W. Seaver. Issue: Thomas Ingalls, born July 10, 1910.

(VIII) Harry H. Ingalls, son of Nancy

(Fuller) and Harvey Ingalls, was born August 8, 1875, at Rockford, Illinois, died November 28, 1920, at Chicago, Illinois. He married, in Chicago, September 19, 1914, Gertrude M. Hesselgren. Issue: Eleanor Jean, born June 12, 1918, at Chicago, Illinois.

(VIII) Charles Sumner Hartwell, son of Eliza Jane (Fuller) and David Stevens Hartwell, was born at Rockford, Illinois, February 21, 1878. He married, at Hammond, Illinois, June 23, 1903, Laura Burns. Issue: 1. James C., born May 23, 1904, at Chicago, Illinois. 2. George F., born October 3, 1906, at Chicago. 3. Lucy Belle, born November 25, 1908, at Chicago, died February 15, 1909, at Chicago. 4. Martha E., born February 6, 1910, at Chicago. 5. Anna, born August 4, 1913, at Chicago, died January 20, 1918, at Chicago. 6. Lucy G., born May 21, 1916, at Chicago.

(VI) Henry Fuller, son of Lemuel and Susanna (Haskell) Fuller, was born January 13, 1805, at Northampton, Massachusetts, and died June 22, 1879, at Chicago, Illinois. He married (first) Harriet —, born March 16, 1809, died April 1, 1841, at Chicago, Illinois. Issue: 1. George Wood, of further mention. 2. Isabella, died June 16, 1841. 3. Mary Elizabeth, of further mention. 4. Carlos, died in 1843, at Chicago, Illinois. Henry Fuller married (second) Elizabeth Garrison. Issue: 5. Hattie, born June 6, 1850, died July 5, 1854, at Chicago, Illinois. 6. Belle, born January 3, 1854, died July 23, 1854, at Chicago. 7. Lizzie, born May 18, 1856, at Chicago, married Henry W. McClellan, died February 28, 1879.

(VII) George Wood Fuller, son of Henry and Harriet Fuller, was born November 6, 1832, at Chicago, Illinois, and died January 20, 1885. He married, October 4, 1855, at Chicago, Illinois, Mary Josephine Sanford. She died October 8,

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1907. Issue: 1. Henry Blake, born January 9, 1857, at Chicago, Illinois. 2. Harriet Josephine, of further mention. 3. Mary Sanford, of further mention.

(VIII) Harriet Josephine Fuller, daughter of George Wood and Mary Josephine (Sanford) Fuller, was born January 6, 1859, at Chicago, Illinois, and died April 25, 1915. She married William Adolphus Ranney, in Chicago. Issue: 1. Louise, born April 7, 1883, at Chicago. 2. Josephine, born September 27, 1885, at Chicago. 3. Helen, born October 30, 1886, at Chicago. 4. Harriet, of whom further.

(IX) Harriet Ranney, daughter of Harriet Josephine (Fuller) and William Adolphus Ranney, was married to Jackson Russel Garret, October 4, 1922, at Chicago, Illinois.

(VIII) Mary Sanford Fuller, daughter of George Wood and Mary Josephine (Sanford) Fuller, was born June 8, 1869, in Chicago, Illinois, and died at Montclair, New Jersey, September 20, 1922. She married, November 24, 1896, at Chicago, Joseph A. Kelsey. Issue: 1. Allison Fuller, born October, 18, 1898, at Chicago, Illinois. 2. Janet, born July 3, 1901, at Evanston, Illinois, died March 14, 1919, at Montclair, New Jersey. 3. Margaret, born November 27, 1904, at Montclair, New Jersey.

(VII) Mary Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of Henry and Harriet Fuller, married Henry H. Blake. She died in December, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois. Issue: 1. George F., of whom further. 2. Helen H., of whom further. 3. Jesse T., of whom further.

(VIII) George F. Blake, son of Mary Elizabeth (Fuller) and Henry H. Blake, was born April 24, 1857, and died August 20, 1889. He married Katherine Kerr, June 24, 1884. Issue: Mary C., born May 24, 1886, at Chicago, married Louis C. Christian, of New York City.

(VIII) Helen H. Blake, daughter of Mary Elizabeth (Fuller) and Henry H. Blake, was born November 18, 1859, and died January 27, 1898, at Pasadena, California. She married, January 2, 1889, F. C. E. Mattison. Issue: 1. Bessie E., born December 12, 1890, at Chicago, married Ernest Behr, at Pasadena, California, about 1912. 2. Lucile, born December 8, 1894, at Chicago, died February 12, 1895, at Chicago.

(VIII) Jesse T. Blake, son of Mary Elizabeth (Fuller) and Henry H. Blake, was born April 21, 1863. He married Mary Ann Williams, who was born October 29, 1864, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Issue: 1. Herbert V., born July 8, 1888, at Chicago, died August 3, 1888, at Chicago. 2. Arthur S., of whom further. 3. Helen E., born June 15, 1906, at Chicago.

(IX) Arthur S. Blake, son of Jesse T. and Mary Ann (Williams) Blake, was born October 1, 1890, at Chicago, Illinois. He married Olga Watney, December 12, 1912, at Chicago. Issue: Arthur W., born January 20, 1916, at Chicago.

(VI) Flavia Fuller, daughter of Lemuel and Susanna (Haskell) Fuller, was born April 25, 1808, at Worthington, Massachusetts, and died at Ionia, Iowa, March 30, 1891. She married Edwin Cudworth, February 2, 1832, at Worthington. Issue: 1. Elizabeth, born June 2, 1833, at Cummington, Massachusetts; married Frank Day, in 1854, at New Haven, Connecticut, died April 24, 1906, at Wimberly, Texas. 2. Mary, born September 13, 1834, at Chesterfield, Massachusetts; married Choral P. Warner, October 17, 1852, at Savoy, Massachusetts, died April 24, 1903, at Bassett, Iowa. 3. Franklin, born in October, 1836, died in September, 1855. 4. Charles, born April 19, 1846; married Katherine Kuhn, in March, 1878, died in 1907. 5. Edwin Manning, born December 31,

1849; married Olive Cunningham, in 1873.

(VI) Nancy Haskell Fuller, daughter of Lemuel and Susanna (Haskell) Fuller, was born February 24, 1812, at Worthington, Massachusetts. She married, at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, in February, 1839, Alno Atwood. She died at Woodstock, Vermont. Issue: 1. Orville E., of whom further. 2. Eliza. 3. Eugene.

(VII) Orville E. Atwood, son of Nancy Haskell (Fuller) and Alno Atwood, was born September 16, 1840, at Bridgewater, Vermont. He married, at Barnard, Vermont, Martha E. Atwood, born July 12, 1842, at Barnard. Issue: 1. Mary Nancy, born February 10, 1866, at Rockford, Illinois. 2. Frank H., born September 27, 1868, at Morgan Park, Illinois, married, November 27, 1891, Cora Parks, at Chicago, Illinois. 3. Harry F., born January 1, 1870, at Morgan Park, Illinois, married, August 23, 1905, Maud Smith, at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. Issue: Martha Regina, born July 29, 1906, at Morgan Park, Illinois. 4. Orville E., born February 23, 1880, at Morgan Park, Illinois, married, October 1, 1910, Evelyn Foreman, at Newaygo, Michigan. Issue: Marion, born September 12, 1912, at Newaygo.

(VI) Lemuel Smith Fuller, son of Lemuel Fuller and his second wife, Anna (Smith) Fuller, was born January 22, 1816, and died January 11, 1886, at Caledonia, Illinois. He married (first) October 22, 1840, Irene Beals, born in Canada, May 24, 1819, and died in Massachusetts, March 26, 1852. Issue: 1. Henry Martin, born December 14, 1841, in Massachusetts, died June 25, 1842. 2. Edwin Beals, born February 13, 1843, in Massachusetts, died August 1, 1916. 3. Levi Dwight, born December 8, 1844, in Massachusetts. 4. Lyman Smith, born October 30, 1846, died November 2, 1846. 5.

Mary Ellen, born January 7, 1848, in Massachusetts, died July 12, 1876, in Iowa, married in June, 1874, H. D. Bemis, at Roscoe, Illinois. 6. Leroy Smith, born August 16, 1850, died May 10, 1851. Lemuel Smith Fuller, married (second) on January 6, 1853, Sophronia Moore, born September 13, 1813, at Chester, Massachusetts, and died June 16, 1907, at Belvidere, Illinois. Issue: 7. Susan Moore, of whom further. 8. Elizabeth, born February 13, 1857, in Guilford, Illinois, married, November 25, 1896, Samuel G. Potter, at Dundee, Illinois.

(VII) Susan Moore Fuller, daughter of Lemuel Smith and Sophronia (Moore) Fuller, was born in Worthington, Massachusetts, August 13, 1854, and married, at Sharon, Wisconsin, January 26, 1879, Frank M. Leach, born July 15, 1850, at Belvidere, Illinois. Issue: 1. Vernon S., born November 4, 1881, at Belvidere, died December 16, 1907, at Belvidere. 2. Grace N., of whom further. 3. Norman H., of whom further.

(VIII) Grace N. Leach, daughter of Susan Moore (Fuller) and Frank M. Leach, married, at Dubuque, Iowa, November 4, 1912, Judd E. Edwards. Issue: Franklin Leach, born February 4, 1918, at Caledonia, Illinois.

(VIII) Norman H. Leach, son of Susan Moore (Fuller) and Frank M. Leach, was born February 24, 1887, married, at Chicago, Illinois, February 12, 1920, Hazel Dill Bryan. Issue: Buelah Mae, born November 26, 1921, at Belvidere, Illinois.

(VI) Daniel Pomeroy Fuller, son of Lemuel Fuller and his second wife, Anna (Smith) Fuller, was born in Massachusetts, April 24, 1817, and died January 16, 1891, at Mason City, Iowa. He married Jane Morrow, born in 1822, died November 13, 1893, at Rockford, Illinois. Issue: 1. Major P., born August 28, 1853, in

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, died July 4, 1897. 2. John, born September 10, 1858, in Pittsfield, died August 5, 1879. 3. A daughter, born May 16, 1863, in Pittsfield.

ADAMS, Asa Grant,

Lawyer, Judge.

The path that Judge Adams followed to judicial honors was that of professional usefulness and prominence, and his elevation to the bench of the Municipal Court was a recognition of his notable qualifications for the office. The responsibilities of the judgeship took him from an important and extensive general practice, in which he gained wide reputation as an able advocate and dependable advisor, while his conduct of official affairs has proved even more convincingly the possession of deep legal learning and a high conception of judicial duty.

Judge Adams is a native of the State that has been his lifelong home and the scene of his professional labors, and was born in Sunbeam, Mercer County, Illinois, February 11, 1868, son of Samuel and Clarissa (Keen) Adams. After graduation from the high school at Buda, Illinois, he entered the Chicago College of Law, receiving his degree as Bachelor of Laws from this institution in the class of 1897. At Buda, he had learned the jeweler's trade and for ten years he was engaged in this business in Chicago, Illinois, in association with Giles Brothers. This was a situation in which many men would have considered their life-work as planned and charted, but Mr. Adams felt an urge toward the law, made the necessary preparation, was admitted to the bar, and embarked upon a professional career rewarded with such generous measure of success as to number him among the leading members of his calling. Since 1897 he has been a legal

practitioner of Chicago, appearing in much noteworthy litigation, and became known among his colleagues as an opponent to be respected both for ability at the bar and for adherence to a strict ethical code.

From 1903 to 1906 Mr. Adams was a justice of the peace in the Town of Lake, and in 1920 he was called to the bench of the Municipal Court. Here a love of the law that took him from an established place in the business world has been a sustaining force in labors often arduous and exacting, and his decisions have shown intimate familiarity with statute and precedent, keen insight into the motives of men, and earnest, sympathetic understanding that has often been a guide to the spirit of the law when the letter has failed.

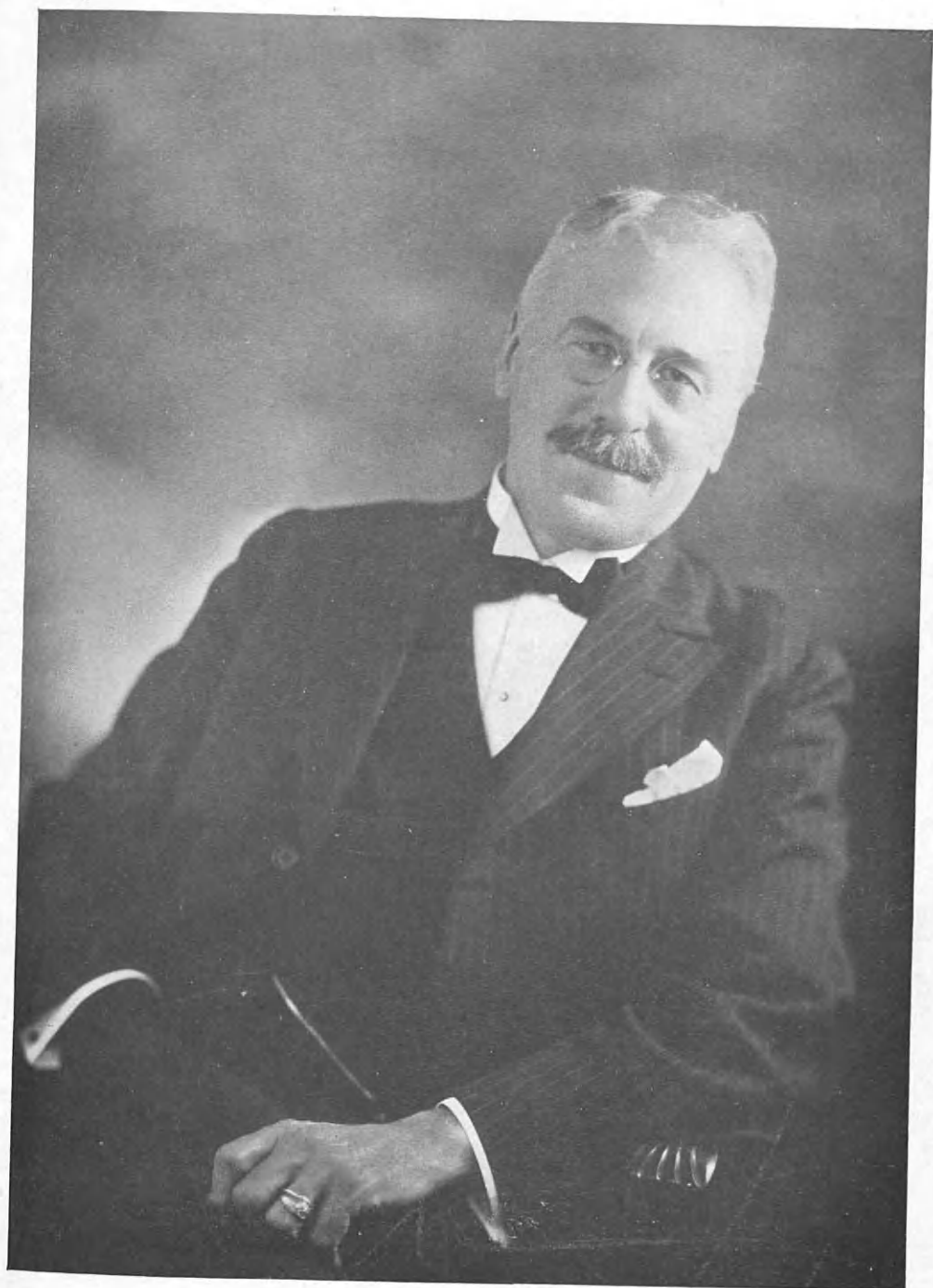
Judge Adams holds the thirty-second degree in the Masonic order, affiliating with Knights Templar, Consistory, and Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Imperial Council, Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Royal League. His clubs are: The Chicago Athletic, Hamilton, and Englewood Men's, and he enjoys many points of social contact with his fellows.

Judge Adams married, in Rockford, Illinois, June 14, 1894, Lucy Belle Hartwell, (see Fuller genealogy in preceding biography), and they are the parents of one son, Winfield Hollister, born January 13, 1898, a graduate of Englewood High School, Northwestern University, and Kent College of Law in 1920, and admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

McCULLOCH, John Lewis,

Man of Varied Activities.

The McCullochs as a family or clan in Scotland, when that land was unas-



Asa S. Adams.

sociated with England and for a long time thereafter, were noted as an influence and a power to be considered by those aspirants for place and position during that stormy period in Great Britain's history. The name is of frequent appearance in local annals, in the annals of neighboring families or clans, and in the history of Scotland, but there is no comprehensive history of the family, as such, extant. All the McCullochs herein considered are descendants of William and Mary McCulloch, of Myreton and Cardoness, Scotland. A few charters for land were granted William McCulloch in Nether Ardwall in 1587, he either a cousin or nephew of the original William McCulloch.

Ardwall, the ancestral hall of the McCullochs, was near Gatehouse on Fleet, a small river port of Scotland, County Kirkcudbright, on the Fleet. Colonel John Lewis McCulloch, the principal character of this record, was a son of George and Maria (Weaver) McCulloch, and grandson of John and Jane (Brander) McCulloch.

Arms—Ermine a fret engrailed gules.

Crest—A hand throwing a dart proper.

Motto—*Vi et animo.* (By strength and courage.)

(I) John McCulloch was born at Fort George, north of Inverness, Scotland, in 1789, and died in Kingussie, Scotland, in 1850. He married, in Kingussie, in the year 1807, Jane Brander, born in Cromarty, Scotland, in 1792, and died in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1879, daughter of James Brander, born in 1762, and died in Kingussie in 1845. John and Jane (Brander) McCulloch were the parents of seven children: 1. George, of whom further. 2. Kate, born in 1810, died in Kingussie, Scotland, in 1897. 3. James, born in 1812 or 1813, died in Richmond, Virginia, in 1863 or 1864. 4. Daniel, born

in 1815, and died in 1889, in Louisville, Kentucky. 5. Heslop, born about 1817, and died in 1889, on board a Mississippi River steamboat. 6. May, born in 1819, and died in 1858, at Portland, Kentucky. 7. Hectorina, born in 1821, and in 1887 died in Portland, Kentucky.

(II) George McCulloch, eldest son of John and Jane (Brander) McCulloch, was born in Kingussie, Scotland, in 1808, and died near Vevey, Indiana, in 1891. He came to the United States in 1824 and located in Vevey, the capital of Switzerland County, Indiana, there engaging as a merchant and a trader until his death. His store was in Vevey and that was his business headquarters and his home, but he traded the river towns by flatboat even to New Orleans. He married, at Vevey, Indiana, in 1838, Louisa Maria Weaver, born in Vevey, Indiana, in 1818, and there died, May 8, 1905, daughter of Jacob and Charlotte Weaver, her father a founder of the Swiss Colony that settled in the county to which was given the name of the land of their nativity, Switzerland, the capital Vevey being named after Vevey, a town of Switzerland, a favorite resort of tourists. George and Louisa Maria (Weaver) McCulloch were the parents of ten children: 1. Joseph, born near Vevey, Indiana, in 1839, and died in Greensburg, Indiana, in 1923. 2. Eliza Jane, born in Vevey, Indiana, in 1840, and died in 1841. 3. Sophia Louise, born in Vevey, in 1841, and died there in 1907. 4. Clara Eugenia, born in 1844, and died in Vevey in 1860. 5. Heslop Henry, born in Vevey, in 1846, and is still living (1923). 6. George Daniel, born in Vevey, in 1849, and is yet living (1923). 7. Emily Harriet, born in 1851, and is still living (1923). 8. Mary Caroline, born in 1853, and died in 1909. 9. Julia Estelle, born in 1856, and is still living (1923).

10. John Lewis, of whom further.
 (III) Colonel John Lewis McCulloch, youngest child of George and Louisa Maria (Weaver) McCulloch, was born near Vevey, Switzerland County, Indiana, March 14, 1858. He died at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, January 28, 1923, having there undergone an abdominal operation, and was laid at rest in the family mausoleum at Marion, Indiana, a city with whose progress and development he had been closely identified and where his good deeds, his great-heartedness, his civic pride and his public spirit were best known and best appreciated. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with graduation from the High School of Vevey. Later he pursued a short course at Wabash College, then for two years taught in the Switzerland County public schools. After one year in a hardware store in Frankford, Indiana, four years were spent in the service of the Southern Glass Works, at Louisville, Kentucky, beginning as bookkeeper at the factory and rising to the position of general manager. About four years were then spent with the North Wheeling Glass Company at the factory and as salesman, after which he came to Marion, Indiana, after resigning his position in Louisville, located there, and in association with J. Wood Wilson organized the Marion Fruit Jar & Bottle Company. He was president and treasurer of that company which grew rapidly under his management, the branch plants being later established at Converse and Fairmount, Indiana, and at Coffeyville, Kansas. In 1904 the Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Company, which had become the second largest fruit jar manufacturing company in the United States, was sold to Ball Brothers of Muncie, Indiana. Mr. McCulloch had in the meantime become heavily interested in oil production in the

Indiana field, and being the principal owner of the company had used his resources in obtaining natural gas and oil leases. The Marion Fruit Jar & Bottle Company drilled, during Mr. McCulloch's ownership, one hundred oil wells at an immense profit. After selling out his interest, as above stated, he spent two years in a world tour with his wife and daughter, retiring in 1906.

In 1906 he aided in a reorganization of the Marion National Bank by taking one-quarter of its stock and accepting the office of president, an office he so ably filled that his management was eulogized by the federal banking authorities and recognized by his contemporaries by their electing him president of the Indiana Bankers' Association, and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association. He was unquestionably one of the ablest of Indiana bankers, and his acquaintance was sought by New York City and Chicago financiers and capitalists. He took a deep pride in the bank, and when it was decided to erect a new home for it Colonel McCulloch determined that it should be an honor to the city. So a seven story modern office building was erected, and from its beginning he personally supervised every detail and carried out his plan to give Marion a building of which to be proud.

In 1904 he became vice-president and secretary of the Marion Paper Company, of which he was a heavy stockholder. That company is still one of Indiana's most successful manufacturing companies, their product being paper used in box making. He was also a director of the Rutenber Electric Company, the Bedell Manufacturing Company, and the Indiana Fibre Products Company. He became known all over the State of Indiana as a business executive of the

highest order, and an incomparable organizer of men. While interested in many of the city's business enterprises, it was not his banking and business importance that endeared him to his city, county and State, but his honorable and unselfish life and his great heart that was touched by every form of human suffering or need. To buy a boy's unsold papers, to send a number of boys into a ball game, to slip a large bill into the market basket of an evidently poor woman, or to give quick aid to a hurt child, these were daily deeds of kindness that made him beloved by young and old.

To the highest respect of the business world, the love of children, and the gratitude of the poor, he added the fellowship of fraternity and club, holding in the Masonic order every degree of the order including that highest honor that the American Mason can attain, the thirty-third degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. In the York Rite he held the rank of past master of Marion Lodge, and past eminent commander of the commandery of Knights Templar. He was the only thirty-third degree Mason in Grant County, and one of the seventy in the entire State of Indiana. He was also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, Masonry's social annex. The Masonic Temple in Marion was made possible through his liberal subscription and personal work during the building fund campaign, and his memory is revered by every member of the order. At the time of his death he was a member of the building committee of the State Masonic Temple Association in Indianapolis, and had given liberally to the building of Masonic lodges and temples in other Indiana towns, notably to those at Frankton, Van Buren, Upland and Swayzee. In addition to her husband's large contribution

to the Marion Temple, Mrs. McCulloch gave the pipe organ and a number of other furnishings. He had conferred upon him for "distinguished services to the Order" not only the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, but the honorary degree of the Royal Order of Scotland.

He was also a member of Marion Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Loyal Order of Moose. His work for the Kiwanis Club and its upbuilding was undertaken after accepting the office of president of the Grant County Kiwanis Club, upon its organization. He made such an excellent local president that he was called to the governorship of the State Kiwanis Club, and did so much for the order that he was made an international trustee. The name McCulloch became known in Kiwanis annals from ocean to ocean, and he was prominent at international conventions. He served three terms as governor of the Indiana district, and added forty to the number of Kiwanis clubs in the State.

He was a member of the Columbia and Marion Club of Indianapolis; the Marion Golf Club; the Marion Country Club and the Indiana Society of Chicago, and he held many honorary memberships in St. James Conclave of the Red Cross of the Knights of Constantine, and in other organizations of men holding the highest degrees of Masonry. In politics Colonel McCulloch was a Republican, and under Governor Hanley accepted appointment on the governor's staff with the rank of colonel. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. No man enjoyed life more than he and his enjoyment had a true source in giving enjoyment to others. A man of means, he never failed to use his wealth to relieve suffering or misfortune, and in all his building he always con-

sidered the welfare of the community to which he came with little of the world's goods.

Colonel McCulloch was a director of the Association of Commerce, and an ardent supporter of Marion interests and a worker for the community he loved truly and deeply. Probably the outstanding thing in his life outside his love for his family was his generous giving. He gave thousands to charity and many thousands more to public institutions. Almost his last public act was to subscribe ten per cent. of the Boy Scout budget for the year, and but a little while before he acted as chairman of the Kiwanis Riley committee, his own subscription to this fund for crippled children being liberal. During the World War period, 1917-18, he was active in his support of all "drives" for funds; was chairman of the committee in charge of the First Liberty Loan, and assisted in putting Marion "over the top" in most generous fashion. He felt and said that no sacrifice was too great to make for the fighting men, and his unselfish help was an inspiration to all the workers.

And so he came to the end of life beloved by all classes of men, and so long as the community called Marion, Indiana, shall live, the memory of his nobility of character and unselfish love for his fellowmen shall survive. He was a man of commanding, handsome figure and pleasing personality, always carefully dressed with a flower in his buttonhole, perhaps a pink carnation, or a red rose, a daisy or a violet, but always a colored flower. He loved nature and all her works, and the beautiful held a strong appeal for him.

Across from his home, Colonel McCulloch bought four building lots, raised them four feet above the street level, surrounded them with a twelve foot wire

netting, fitted them up for a playground and allowed the children free use of them.

Colonel McCulloch married, at Louisville, Kentucky, July 5, 1883, Alice Rebecca Wilson, of Louisville, Kentucky, daughter of Jonathan Wood and Elizabeth (Muir) Wilson, her parents of Scotch ancestry, and now both deceased. (See Wilson IV.) In 1885, Colonel and Mrs. McCulloch moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, and there Alice Rebecca, their only child, was born. (See following sketch.) In 1888 Marion, Indiana became the family home and there Mrs. McCulloch and her daughter (Mrs. George Alfred Bell) reside, their home on South Boots Street. The McCulloch home was always the abode of hospitality and happiness, and although the family circle has been broken, Mrs. McCulloch and her family preserve those features that made it the center of all earthly attraction for the fallen head, and the friends of old find it still a family home in the truest and best sense of the term.

As many men of means have done Colonel McCulloch prepared his last home, a beautiful mausoleum of finest marble erected on the highest eminence in Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery in Marion and completed in 1921. Beautiful itself and amid beautiful surroundings, the mausoleum is fitting in its cost and fitting to be the tomb of this man of great heart and great achievement, Colonel John Lewis McCulloch, one of nature's noblemen.

The funeral services of Colonel John L. McCulloch were held in Masonic Temple with the Knights Templar in charge. The body lay in state on the lower floor from 10 a. m. until 1.30 p. m., then was taken to the lodge where the services were held. A continuous procession of

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friends viewed the body while it lay in state, and in the afternoon the business of the city was practically at a standstill, all the banks, all city and county offices and a majority of the downtown stores closing. Messages of sympathy and regret poured in upon the family and resolutions came from practically every Kiwanis Club in Indiana. Later the Marion bodies to which Colonel McCulloch belonged or had relations with passed resolutions, two of which follow, those from the Marion National Bank and the Kiwanis Club. Resolutions of respect and regret were received from the Retail Bureau of the Association of Commerce; the Loyal Order of Moose; the Grant County Tuberculosis Association; Rutenber Electric Company; the Rotary Club; the Bankers' Association of Grant County; the Marion Boy Scout Council and the Masonic orders, all expressed their particular appreciation for Colonel McCulloch for what he had done for them. There were many other bodies that testified to their sorrow for the loss of a dear friend. At the funeral there were men high in official life, men eminent in the profession and in business, also those from every walk of life in which Colonel McCulloch trod, while truly a city mourned.

The Marion National Bank, of which Colonel McCulloch was president, thus spoke through their board of directors:

Whereas: He, who ruleth and governeth the destinies and lives of men for the accomplishment of His own great purpose, has deemed it a fitting and proper time to call from our midst and to his reward our President, Colonel McCulloch; and,

Whereas, he was the one most influential energetic and active in the organization of this Bank in the year of 1905, and, since said time, to and including the date of his passing from us, has been its President; and,

Whereas, during said time, he has placed

this institution upon a solid and firm foundation, and been largely instrumental in its constant and steady growth to the commanding position it now holds in the esteem and confidence of the people, not only of this community, but of the State and Nation; and,

Whereas, during all of said time, he has been a true friend, a good and wise counsellor, an honest, clean and upright man in all of his dealings with his fellows, has been diligent, earnest, industrious and tireless in laboring for the uplift and betterment of this Bank, its stockholders and the community—has been kind, generous and charitable, second to none, and at all times has been interested in the welfare of mankind.

Resolve That, in the death of President McCulloch, words can but feebly express the great loss we keenly feel and sustain. In attempting to sense our profound and sincere appreciation of his value to this Bank, to us as officers and directors, to stockholders and depositors, as our friend, business associate and counsellor, as a safe, sound constructive and conservative business man and constantly aiming at and working for the advancement, progress and accomplishment of the very best interests of all those in any way interested in this business and as well as that of the City, State and Nation he loved so well, his words, his deeds and his feelings known, not only to each of us, but to all who knew him, speak louder, more forcibly, with clearer and truer accent and greater feeling than any language, either of tongue or pen, we can employ; his life is his own monument which he has builded and erected for himself, is one each of us can well afford, if possible, to follow. In his dealings he was firm, yet kind—he was slow to arrive at conclusions, but upon reaching a conclusion, he was strong in his conviction that that conclusion was right, yet he was considerate towards others and their conclusions; he was brave, even to the last,—he asserted his God-given right to be a man,—he was a true, loyal and patriotic citizen,—he loved both young and old, which love could not spring from any other than a man who loved his family and whose home life and devotions to his family were both exemplary and ideal; his day was done, his work was finished just as the gold of evening was meeting the dusk at night, and beneath the silent stars, he fell asleep. He loved, he hoped, he helped and what greater tribute can be paid to mortal man? His life and his work will

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live after him; they have made a deep impress upon us—an impression that will always be with us and be a helpful guide in seeking to accomplish that which is good, true and permanent. We will miss him around this table—we will miss the sound of his mirthful voice—we will miss his words of wise counsel—his chair is vacant, but this we know, his life has enriched us all and he will not—he can not, be forgotten.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Kiwanis Club, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas: He who is the ruler of all things, has called from us and to his reward, our past worthy president and true Kiwanian, Colonel John L. McCulloch, and

Whereas, his work for the Kiwanis Club, not only in Marion, but in the entire State of Indiana, and throughout the whole United States, has been noble and

Whereas, during the past six years, he has given unselfishly of his time and resources for the Kiwanis Club, the hour never too late for him to serve, and in terms of our club, to build, for others, not only of this community, but over the whole State and Nation, and

Whereas, in his service for the Kiwanis Club he has been a Kiwanian of the highest precepts, and the most noble purposes, living in his life the principles of our organization, striving to the limit of his strength, energy and resources, to make his community, State and Nation better, to aid the little children, the boys and girls who are the future citizens, that they might have a greater chance in life, and

Whereas, during all of this time he has been an honest, clean, and upright Kiwanian, and done all in his power to aid in the uplift and betterment of our organization, kind and generous, never failing to seek out the highways and byways the poor and distressed, and giving them aid and good cheer, extending the hand of true fellowship.

Therefore, We, the board of directors of the Kiwanis Club, in our hour of great sorrow, and distress, in this time when our hearts are filled to overflowing, and it is difficult for us to find words to fully express the depth of our feeling, and the extent of our loss, yet, we do want the community to know, and the beloved family of our deceased brother to understand that in the heart of every Kiwanian there is suffering, a feeling of the great loss which has been in-

curred, and we can but express humbly what we believe, that the life of Colonel McCulloch will live forever, his service for mankind will serve for all time as an inspiration and guide; future citizens will point to him as a wonderful example of a life well lived, and a Kiwanian of Marion, and the State and Nation will remember him as a Kiwanian, one who not only attended meetings of his club, not only contributed to the upbuilding of his organization, not only gave his services and resources to his club, but lived in his daily life the principles of the organization. Our loss is indeed great, our sorrow is almost more than we can bear, but there is consolation for even this great sorrow, for we know of the life he lived, and the reward which must be his in the Heavens above.

(The Wilson Line).

Arms—Argent a chevron between three mullets gules.

Crest—A water bouget or.

This name—Wilson—son of Will or Williams— may be traced to the earliest use of surnames. It is found in every land and clime and has been borne by men of highest rank and position. The ancient English family of Cleugh in Lanarkshire derive it, it is said, from a prince of Denmark and established it in a remote period in the Orkney Islands, intermarrying with the clan of Munro. After a long continuance in the Orkney Islands, alliances having been formed with some of the leading Lowland families, the Wilsons moved southward and settled on the lands of Cleugh where they remained for centuries, intermarrying with notable Scottish families. The family settled in Ireland, from whence came the ancestors of Alice Rebecca (Wilson) McCulloch, widow of Colonel John Lewis McCulloch.

(I) Robert Wilson, of Scotch-Irish blood, was born in 1739, and died in 1806. He married Mary Wilson, born in 1740, and died in 1818.

(II) Joseph G. Wilson, son of Robert and Mary (Wilson) Wilson, was born

in 1772, and died in 1881. He married, in 1799, Susannah Wood, born in 1779, and died in Kentucky, February 12, 1810.

(III) Jonathan Wood Wilson, son of Joseph G. and Susannah (Wood) Wilson, was born January 5, 1810, and died April 10, 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky. Jonathan Wood Wilson was a prominent merchant of Louisville, Kentucky, a Unionist during the Civil War, two of his sons serving in the Union Army. He married, March 1, 1831, at Bardstown, Kentucky, Elizabeth Muir, born August 5, 1812, and died April 10, 1880, daughter of Jasper and Isabella (Brown) Muir. (See Muir IV.).

(IV) Alice Rebecca Wilson, daughter of Jonathan Wood and Elizabeth (Muir) Wilson, was born at Bardstown, Kentucky. She married, at Louisville, Kentucky, July 5, 1883, Colonel John Lewis McCulloch. (See McCulloch III.) In 1885 Colonel and Mrs. McCulloch moved to Wheeling, West Virginia, and there Alice Rebecca McCulloch, their only child, was born. In 1888 Marion, Indiana, became the family home and there Mrs. McCulloch continues her residence.

(V) Alice Rebecca McCulloch, only child of Colonel John Lewis and Alice Rebecca (Wilson) McCulloch, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, May 11, 1884. She married, at St. Augustine, Florida, March 26, 1910, George Alfred Bell (see Bell III.) Mr. and Mrs. Bell are the parents of a son, John Lewis McCulloch, born in Marion, Indiana, June 21, 1913.

(The Muir Line).

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent on a fesse azure three mullets or, 2nd and 3rd, azure three garbs or.

Crest—A Saracen's head proper.

Motto—*Duris non frangor.* (I am not broken by hardships.)

The name Muir, also spelled Mure and

Mwir, belongs to Scotland where the name has been borne by men prominent in scholarship and learning. John Muir, 1810-1882, son of William Muir, of Glasgow, was an Orientalist of high degree, a D.C.L., of Oxford, LL.D., of Edinburgh, a Ph.D., of Bonn. His brother, Sir William Muir, was equally distinguished as an Orientalist and was the author of "A Life of Mahomet" and other works. The line of descent in this branch is traced to Mungo Muir, a descendant of King Robert the Bruce of Bruce, Rowallen Castle, Kilmarnock, Scotland.

(I) Mungo Muir, of Bruce, Rowallen Castle, Kilmarnock, Scotland, married and had a son William, of whom further.

(II) William Muir, son of Mungo Muir, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, and came to the United States at the age of seventeen. He married, and here died in 1838, leaving a son, Jasper, of whom further.

(III) Jasper Muir, son of William Muir, was born in 1790, and died in 1829. He married, in 1811, Isabella Brown, born in 1787, and died on a plantation near Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1834, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Beall) Brown. Peter Brown was a descendant of that Peter Brown who is listed as one of the passengers who came to New England in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Elizabeth Beall, born in 1750, died in 1818. A Peter Brown was one of General Washington's officers in the Revolutionary War.

(IV) Elizabeth Muir, daughter of Jasper and Isabella (Brown) Muir, was born August 5, 1812, and died April 10, 1880. She married, at Bardstown, Kentucky, March 1, 1831, Jonathan Wood Wilson. (See Wilson III.)

(V) Alice Rebecca Wilson, daughter of Jonathan Wood and Elizabeth (Muir) Wilson, was born at Bardstown, Ken-

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tucky. She married, at Louisville, Kentucky, July 5, 1883, Colonel John Lewis McCulloch. (See McCulloch III.)

(The Weaver Line).

Arms—Barry of four, argent and sable; on a chief of the last a garb or.

Crest—A ram's head erased, argent, armed or.

Louisa Maria Weaver, wife of George McCulloch, and mother of Colonel John Lewis McCulloch, was born in Vevey, Indiana, in 1818, and there died May 8, 1905, daughter of Jacob and Charlotte Weaver. She married, at Vevey, Indiana, in 1838, George McCulloch, born in Kingussie, Scotland, in 1808, and died near Vevey, Indiana, in 1891, son of John and Jane (Brander) McCulloch. (See McCulloch II.)

BELL, George A.,

Business Man.

The Bell family is an ancient one of Great Britain and is found in England, Scotland, and Ireland, the record of settlement in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, going back to the thirteenth century. The name is reported to be of Anglo-Norman origin and to have been from the French word—*bel*. One of the remarkable families of New England sprang from John Bell, of English-Scotch-Irish ancestry, who came to Londonderry, New Hampshire, that place in the wilderness of the Colonial period where settled immigrants of Irish birth, but as Scotch in all their sentiments and feelings, likes and dislikes, as though they had been reared in Argyleshire. John Bell, 1678-1743, founded the family that gave to New Hampshire her ninth, thirteenth and forty-first governors. The branch herein considered comes from an English branch seated in Morpeth, a municipal and parliamentary borough of England,

County of Northumberland, fourteen miles from New Castle.

Arms—Sable a fess ermine between three church bells, argent.

Crest—A human heart between two wings proper.

Motto—Forward kind heart.

(I) George Adam Bell was born in Morpeth, Northumberlandshire, England, and died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1896. He came to the United States in early life, and became a prominent figure in the business world, being for years president of the New Jersey Zinc Company. He was widely known as a deeply interested layman of the Congregational church, his special interest being in mission schools, many such located in different parts of Brooklyn resulting from his personal effort. He took deep interest in this special branch of religious work during the latter years of his life, and held many meetings for teachers to fit them for the work.

George Adam Bell married Isabella Elizabeth Blakely, born in England, and they were the parents of four children: 1. George Alfred, of whom further. 2. Walter R. 3. Arthur. 4. Elmer.

(II) George Alfred Bell, son of George Adam and Isabella Elizabeth (Blakely) Bell, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September, 6, 1851, and died in Marion, Indiana, August 26, 1902. After his educational preparation for life was completed he entered business life and became well known and influential. He was identified with the Charles N. Pratt Oil Works of Brooklyn, becoming general manager of that corporation prior to its absorption by the Standard Oil Company. Later he was vice-president and general manager of the Troy Steel Company, of Troy, New York. He spent his last years in Marion, Indiana, where he died at the age of fifty-one. He was

a member of the Congregational church, and in politics a Republican.

George Alfred Bell married Eliza Corinne Chandler, born in the State of Illinois, December 6, 1853, who survives her husband and resides in St. Petersburg, Florida. She is a daughter of Myles Chandler, and traces her ancestry to early Revolutionary and Colonial days, being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Daughters of Mayflower Descendants. To Mr. and Mrs. Bell three children were born: 1. George Alfred, of whom further. 2. Edna, born December 20, 1880; married Nathan Raster, of Chicago, Illinois. 3. Stephen Myles, born December 23, 1882.

(III) George Alfred Bell, eldest son of George Alfred and Eliza Corinne (Chandler) Bell, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 22, 1878. He was educated in Troy Academy, class of 1896, and in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, whence he was graduated C. E., class of 1900. He began his professional life as a civil engineer in New York City, then became a resident of Marion, Indiana, where he became identified with many of the corporate interests of that city. Mr. Bell is treasurer of the Malleable Iron Works, of Marion, Indiana; president of the Crichton Lumber Company, of Mobile, Alabama; president and general manager of the Indiana Fibre Products Company, of Marion, Indiana; president and general manager of the Bell Coal Company, of Marion; president of the Rutenber Electric Company, of Marion; treasurer of the Central Wholesale Grocery Company, of Marion; president of the Hoosier Box and Pie Plate Company, of Marion; director of the Marion Paper Company, of Marion; and chairman of the board of directors of the Marion National Bank, of Marion.

In politics Mr. Bell is a Republican, but he never sought nor held political

office. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Samaritan Lodge, No. 105, Free and Accepted Masons; Marion Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Marion Council, No. 28, Royal and Select Masters; Marion Commandery, No. 21, Knights Templar, of which he is a past eminent commander; all bodies of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second degree at Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Indianapolis, Indiana. He is also a member of Marion Lodge, No. 195, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Sigma Xi, a scientific fraternity; Theta Xi; Marion Hunting Club; Marion Gun Club; Marion Golf Club; Meshingomesia Country Club; Mecca Club, all of Marion; and the Indianapolis Athletic Club, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

George Alfred Bell married, at St. Augustine, Florida, March 26, 1910, Alice Rebecca McCulloch, born in Wheeling, West Virginia, May 11, 1884, daughter of Colonel John Lewis and Alice Rebecca (Wilson) McCulloch. (See McCulloch-Wilson-Muir Lines.) Mr. and Mrs. Bell are the parents of a son John Lewis McCulloch, born at Marion, Indiana, June 21, 1913.

The foregoing review of the business, social and fraternal activities reveal Mr. Bell as a man of broad capacity for work, recreation and social amenities, a happy combination that bespeaks a man of poise, vision and judgment. He brings to the business problems that daily confront him a clear brain and sound judgment, approaching his days work as executive from the standpoint of duty and responsibility, as well as from the viewpoint of an interested investor. He has won high and honorable rank as a man of affairs, and in the winning has gained the respect and the esteem of his contemporaries.

UPTON, Abraham Lincoln,

Business Executive.

From 1886 until his death in 1923 Abraham Lincoln Upton was a citizen of Chicago, Illinois, and for all of that time a figure of increasing influence in a business in which America stands alone, the manufacture of agricultural machinery. His career stands conspicuous, not only for the nature and extent of his business accomplishment, accomplishment for which his own initiative, courage, and industry opened the way, but for the manner in which he touched and influenced toward a finer conception of life and service groups of his fellows in many relations of life. He laid aside mortal things at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years, but he left a life work complete and symmetrical, abounding in the manifestations of an upright, forward-looking manhood.

The Upton family originated in Upton, County Cornwall, England. Allan or Alan de Opton is found there in 1138, and from that period there is an unbroken line to the nineteenth century. Branches of the family settled in County Westmoreland, in the seventeenth century, and from this family it is believed that this line comes. Members of the Westmoreland family, tradition says, went into the adjoining counties of Scotland, and from thence comes John Upton, founder of this line. The original arms of the family were:

Arms—Sable, a cross moline argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a war horse passant sable, with trappings or.

(I) John Upton came to New England about 1652, and settled in Salem Village, now Danvers, Massachusetts. He may have been one of the Scotch prisoners taken by Cromwell at Dunbarton, September 3, 1650, or at Worcester in 1651.

The last named battle was fought near the town of Upton, England, the seat of the ancient family. Cromwell took 17,000 Englishmen and Scotchmen prisoners in these two battles, and many of them were sent to the American colonies. There is a tradition that the name of his wife was Eleanor Stuart, and that she too was Scotch. He seems to have refused to join the Puritan church and that may indicate that he was Scotch and a Presbyterian. He did not take the freeman oath until it had been modified. He was admitted freeman, April 18, 1691. The first record is of date December 26, 1658, when he bought land of Henry Bullock, some time of Hammersmith (the Lynn Iron Works at Saugus). He paid four pounds for forty acres in Salem. He bought land of Daniel Rumboll, of Salem, April 6, 1662, adjoining his farm. His homestead was near the line of the present town of Danvers, one mile south of the Ipswich River and two miles west of the Newburyport Turnpike. It is two miles and a half from the site of his later residence in North Reading. His neighbors were the Popes, Gardners, Flints, Walcotts, and Smiths. He bought and sold considerable land in the vicinity. Active, energetic, and successful, he began with no capital and accumulated a handsome estate. He died July 11, 1699, aged about seventy-seven. The will was dated November 16, 1697, and proved July 31, 1699. Among the children of John and Eleanor Upton was Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Upton, son of John and Eleanor Upton, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in October, 1664. He and his brother William received the "Wood Hill" estate in Salem by their father's will, and there they lived together most of their lives. Samuel Upton married, January 14, 1702-03, Abigail Frost, and



A. L. Mpton

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they had ten children, among whom was Amos, of whom further.

(III) Deacon Amos Upton, son of Samuel and Abigail (Frost) Upton, was baptized in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1780. He settled in the North Parish of Reading, Massachusetts, (now North Reading), and was surveyor of highways, selectman, assessor, parish clerk, moderator of the parish, and deacon of the church. Three of his sons served in the Revolutionary War. He married, in 1739, Sarah Bickford, and among their ten children was John, of whom further.

(IV) John Upton, son of Deacon Amos and Sarah (Bickford) Upton, was born in Reading, Massachusetts, June 19, 1768, and died there February 28, 1813. He was of North Reading, Malden and Chelsea, Massachusetts, and later of Norway, Maine, returning before 1813 to Reading, where he died. He married, October 26, 1788, Anna Hart, and their children were: John B., of whom further; George; Mary, born in 1795; Amos; Sarah, born in 1799; Asa H.; Julia Ann; Harriet K., born in 1808; Henry P.

(V) John Bickford Upton, son of John and Anna (Hart) Upton, was born in North Reading, Massachusetts, May 27, 1790, and died in Barre, Vermont. He was a bookbinder in calling, and lived in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1814. In 1815 he removed to East Montpelier, Vermont, and later to Barre, Vermont. He married, in 1814, Phebe Shattuck, and their children were: James Gregory, of whom further; Harriet K., born in 1815; Henry, born in 1816; Clark Warren.

(VI) Judge James Gregory Upton, son of John Bickford and Phebe (Shattuck) Upton, was born September 28, 1814, died in Cresco, Iowa, in 1908. In 1849 he came West to Chicago, and after a period in a mercantile enterprise went to Iowa in 1854, pre-empting a farm to which he

acquired full title, and in 1856 was elected county judge. He was one of the pioneer farmers of the district, and became a citizen of prominence and importance, serving as justice of the peace and acting as legal advisor to the entire community, his home for over fifty years. He was the possessor of a medal of great historic value which was given by John Quincy Adams as a peace token to the Sacs and Fox Indian tribe, this medal having been found in 1850 during the course of excavation near Judge Upton's home. He married Sarah A. Miles, born in 1828, died in 1875, and they were the parents of seven children: Emma, James, Ada, Clark, Sarah, Alma, and Abraham Lincoln, of whom further.

(VII) Abraham Lincoln Upton, son of Judge James Gregory and Sarah A. (Miles) Upton, was born in Cresco, Iowa, November 11, 1865. He was trained in the country public schools, and at the age of sixteen years became a school teacher, a position he held for two years. He advanced his educational equipment by a correspondence course, and in 1886 came to Chicago, Illinois, beginning his business career as stenographer to William Deering, and forming an identification with the farm implement industry that endured for thirty-seven years. His ability and knowledge of the business were recognized in 1892 by his appointment as assistant to the sales manager of the Deering Company. Eight years afterward he was appointed district sales manager of the Warder, Bushnell & Glesner Company, and in 1903 he joined the International Harvester Company of America in the same position, winning advancement in 1916 to the assistant domestic sales managership, while in 1919 he became manager of the Canadian sales for the International Harvester Company, and vice-president of the In-

ternational Harvester Company of Canada, Limited. These were his offices at the time of his death, and of the manner in which he filled them, the breadth of his influence in the company's organization, and his standing in the farm implement industry, the following quotation eloquently speaks. This is an extract from the "Harvester World" of November, 1923:

Mr. Upton—many called him "Abe"—through an experience of thirty-seven years and a variety of contacts had been unusually favored in opportunities to familiarize himself with field conditions throughout the United States and Canada. Starting in the Deering Company's Chicago office as stenographer to Mr. Deering, he soon gave promise of executive capacity. His duties gradually broadened to include confidential assignments and special missions into the territory, where his later well known and often demonstrated ability to absorb and retain facts and figures with minute accuracy was a factor in giving increasingly successful issue to his efforts. . . . For almost five years until his death he had been earnestly engaged in advancing the business in Canada. Here he also soon became known for the breadth and accuracy of his information and rich knowledge of the traditions and policies of the business.

Probably no one could devote himself more assiduously or sincerely to what he considered the Company's best interests than Mr. Upton. No duty was too difficult to claim the whole-hearted concentration of his every thought and effort upon its successful performance. No day was too long to compel the relinquishment of a purpose unfulfilled. A convincing sincerity in relations with others, and a soberly serious exterior making a warm heart and inclination always to fight for a friend were other qualities that went to make up his unusual character and striking personality.

Mr. Upton was a member of the Episcopal church, and his social memberships were in the Illinois Athletic Club and the Edgewater Golf Club. He was fond of travel, and in this manner and in golf and other out-door sports took the greater part of his recreation. Those

who were closest to him are authorities for the statement that his resemblance to the beloved Abraham Lincoln did not end with his name, but that in a broad humanity, a generous tolerance and outlook upon life, and a sincere friendliness and love for his fellows, he possessed the traits that distinguished the "Great Emancipator."

Abraham Lincoln Upton married, October 30, 1889, Aurora C. White, daughter of William and Marion (Potwin) White, paternally a granddaughter of Thomas White, a pioneer builder of Chicago, and a granddaughter maternally of Henry and Imogene (Adams) Potwin. Henry Potwin settled in Chicago in 1835, his wife being a descendant of the John Quincy Adams family. Mr. Upton's death occurred in Chicago, October 22, 1923, from an illness that had its beginning in failing health after the sudden death of his son, James Gregory Upton. His passing took from an outstanding American industry a man who had borne a responsible part in its upbuilding and from the community-at-large a citizen of proved worth. Mr. and Mrs. Upton were the parents of three children: Emily Potwin, married Edwin J. Braeh, of Chicago; Ruth Marion, married Edmond Hastings; and James Gregory, of whom further.

(VIII) James Gregory Upton, son of Abraham Lincoln and Aurora C. (White) Upton, was born June 4, 1894. After attending the public schools of his native city, he prepared in the Morgan Park Military School for Chicago University. At the entrance of the United States into the World War he went to France with an ambulance corps in May, 1917, and, after a short period in the ranks of the American Red Cross, enlisted in the United States Army Aviation Corps in August, 1917. He received training



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J. T. Counsell

under French instructors, gained a pilot's rank, and served in this capacity until January, 1919, returning to the United States, February 22, 1919, and receiving an honorable discharge. Upon his return to civil life he established independently in the real estate business in Chicago as J. G. Upton, and the early years of his business career were rewarded with a brilliant success which placed him among the foremost realtors of the younger generation in the city. His death occurred suddenly, January 19, 1923, and although he had but reached the age of twenty-eight years, he had gained a notable place in his calling and he left upon his city the mark of a vigorous manhood.

James Gregory Upton married, in June, 1920, Madeline McNeff, who survives him with a daughter Emily-Jane, born September 14, 1922.

COUNSELL, Joseph T.,

Publisher, Business Man, Civic Leader.

At Blackburn, Lancashire, England, Joseph T. Counsell was born, and at Vichy, on the Allier, France, his death occurred. But not at Blackburn nor at Vichy are there found those unmistakable traces of a life passed in service, in accomplishment that not only rewards him who is its source but the great body of his fellows. It is in Chicago, Illinois, and more particularly in Chicago's West Side, that these are found and there those who knew the aims of his life and the ideals that accompanied them speak of "Joe" Counsell with the admiration and affection that true manhood alone can command. An editorial tribute likens his death in France to that of the other patriotic Americans who fell on French soil, and certain it is that among them there was none who gave more devoted fealty to his country nor stood prepared

to sacrifice more completely for the attainment of the war's high purpose. As publisher, business man, and civic leader, Joseph T. Counsell fulfilled a high destiny, and those who survive him are the possessors of a heritage of memory precious beyond price.

Although a native of England, born February 1, 1861, at Blackburn, Lancashire, Mr. Counsell yielded to none in the fervor and completeness of his Americanism. For over two decades he had been a prominent figure in the West Side of Chicago, and in addition to conducting a stationery store and printing establishment at Nos. 2328-30 West Madison Street, he was head of the J. T. Counsell Teaming Company, with offices on Market Street. He was an ardent believer in united effort toward civic betterment, and his influence in harmonizing apparently diverse interests was inestimably valuable. He was one of the founders of the West Madison Street Business Men's Association, a director of the West Town Chamber of Commerce, a member of the West Town Kiwanis Club, while his business connections beyond his private interests were as a director of the West Town State Bank, and a stockholder of the Commonwealth-Edison Company.

For more than ten years Mr. Counsell was the publisher of a weekly newspaper, his first publication being the old Chicago "Advance," which enjoyed sturdy growth as the West Side developed into its present important proportions. Within the last year of his life the Chicago "Advance" was merged with another local weekly newspaper and the name became the West Town "Advance." Those who were closest to Mr. Counsell knew that he never thought profit in his publishing venture, that his paper was one of his meritorious contributions to community

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welfare that had value in his eyes as an instrument for the promotion of progress and the creation of a strong spirit of civic pride. Social organizations made their appeal to him not merely as a means of pleasure or recreation, but as a channel through which he might come into contact with his fellows and enlist them in the many works of good citizenship with which he was always identified. He was a member of the Eagle River Fishing and Shooting Club, the Butterfield Country Club, the Town and Country Club, and others, and the extent of his popularity found its counterpart only in the breadth of esteem and respect in which he was held. Mr. Counsell was an active participant in numerous West Side pageants and community parades, and in what are now known as "the old days" he was a central figure in West Side street carnivals, his appearance on his snow-white horse a familiar touch to these festive occasions. It is fitting to quote here the words of tribute referred to him in a preceding paragraph, tribute couched in the terms of friendly comradeship:

Joe has passed on. He died in France as did many other patriotic Americans. He was a good soldier and went down with his comrades in the defense of his country.

Joe was a volunteer and was in service day and night during the struggle, and although he was not on the firing line, he worked continually to raise funds for the boys through the Red Cross and the sale of Liberty Bonds.

When peace was declared, Joe didn't even slow up—he just switched from war to civic activities and seemed never to tire in community work. Joe was escorted to Forest Home last Friday, September 28th, by hundreds of West Town leaders—men who had been associated with him in his various organization works for years.

To name those who, with bowed heads and slow steps, attended the funeral, would be to name all the civic leaders of West Town. They were all there. Joe left us much. He was an example of unselfish loyalty, tireless energy,

sparkling enthusiasm, and the welfare of West Town and those that lived in it was his first and foremost consideration.

Mr. Counsell died while seeking health and strength at Vichy, France, in the course of a European tour. His death occurred September 6, 1923, and he was brought to his final resting place in Forest Home Cemetery. Mr. Counsell is survived by his widow, a daughter, Mrs. Arthur Breen Roche, a granddaughter, Irene Mary Roche, two brothers, John Counsell and James Counsell, and four sisters, Mrs. Margaret Rycroft, Mrs. Lawrence Duckworth and Mrs. William Gregory, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Annie Wilson, of Blackburn, England. As the days to come bring their demand for public-spirited, whole-hearted, and unselfish effort for the general good, "Joe" Counsell will be increasingly missed, but while other hands take up the tasks it will be with his example of unbounded service as a beacon and guide.

GOLDSTONE, Aline May (Lewis),

Poetess.

As May Lewis, known as a poetess of distinctive gifts, and as Mrs. Lafayette Anthony Goldstone, the wife of a prominent architect of New York City, Aline May (Lewis) Goldstone is active in literary and social circles. The following record, indicating the course her work of authorship has followed, while pursued in connection with the responsibilities of home and family, also makes mention of the notable part played by her forbears in the commercial, financial, civic and social life of the metropolis during a century and a half.

Mrs. Goldstone is a daughter of Hyman Philip and Edith Rosalie (Tobias) Lewis, the death of the former having occurred

at the early age of twenty-nine years. She is a granddaughter of Henry and Hannah (Bach) Lewis and of Alfred and Hermoine (Hendricks) Tobias, and a great-granddaughter of Lewis and Susan Lewis, the former, born in Wales, resided for a time in London and afterwards brought his family to America. The Lewis crest has been preserved in use in the family and is thus described by Fairbairn:

Crest—A demi-griffin, segreant, or.
Motto—*Facta, non verba.*

(The Hendricks Line).

(I) The first member of the Hendricks family in America, Aaron Hendricks, came over from Holland with the early settlers, and died in this country in 1771. He left one son.

(II) Uriah Hendricks, son of Aaron Hendricks, was established in New York City as early as 1764, in the metal business which is still carried on by his descendants. He was buried in the Oliver Street Cemetery, which dates back to 1656, and is the oldest Jewish burial place in the United States. In 1776 he was a signer of the Loyalist address sent to General Howe. He married (first) Esther Gomez, who died in 1775. She was a daughter of Mordecai and Rebekah (de Lucena) Gomez, whose tombstone still stands, dated 1801, in this old cemetery, where also lie others of her descendants. Two quotations from "Settlement of the Jews in North America," by Charles P. Daly, LL.D., president of the American Geographical Society (1893) are of interest in connection with these names:

One of the principal personages in the Jewish community at this period was Louis Gomez, who emigrated from England to New York about the commencement of this century and died in 1730. He had five sons: Mordecai, Daniel, David, Isaac and Benjamin. Mordecai was associated with his father in mercantile

business and became the head of the house on his father's death. He was, until his death, in 1750, one of the principal merchants of New York, and the accession of this Gomez family, who were men of intelligence and high character, proved a very material addition to the little Jewish community, of which they were for so many years the recognized head.

Of the Jews who remained in New York, then called New Amsterdam, the most prominent of leading men appears to have been Abraham D'Lucena.

Abraham de Lucena was a contributor of one hundred guilders to a fund raised in 1655 for "repairing and strengthening the outer works of the city so as to secure the inhabitants against attack by the Indians." (Oppenheim's "The Early History of the Jews of New York," 1654-1664.) The "outer works" mentioned were the wall whence Wall Street derives its name. The name of Reverend Abraham Haim de Lucena, father of Rebekah de Lucena, and a relative, believed to have been a son, of Abraham de Lucena, appears on a subscription list in 1711 for the building of the steeple of Trinity Church. ("Historical Sketch of Trinity Church," by Reverend William Berrian.)

In the "publications of the American Jewish Historical Society," No. 11, 1903, is an article by Miss Elvira N. Solis, New York City, from which the following is quoted:

"Note On Isaac Gomez and Lewis Moses Gomez, from An Old Family Record."

The record referred to is a copy of part of a manuscript entitled "The Genealogy of the Gomez Family down to the Year 1826," written by Isaac Gomez, Jr. (born 1768.) The writer does not always state the special sources from which he obtained his information, but makes general mention of his authority in an introduction to his narrative, as follows: "The genealogy of our family as far as I can trace from my own knowledge, as well as what I have had from my ancestors. It being necessary for

every family to know whence they sprang—more particularly when they come from highly respectable parentage (such as we have) which is the reason I have been thus particular.”

From an inscription in an old Spanish Bible (of date 5421*, corresponding to 1661), at one time owned by Lewis Moses Gomez, and in the possession today of one of his descendants, Edgar J. Nathan, Esquire, of New York City, I have been able to verify some of the statements of the record.

It is likely that Isaac Gomez, Jr., had access to this same Bible, belonging as it did, at the time of his writing, to his kinsman, Benjamin Gomez, which would account for the apparent agreement, and therefore I have in certain cases tested the accuracy of the dates given in the genealogical part of the record by comparing them, where possible, with the entries in the Register's office in New York, and in other books of reference. To cite an instance, the date of the death of Lewis Moses Gomez is stated (in the record) as having occurred March 31, 1740, and as this date differs from that given by Judge Daly and others in their references to Lewis Gomez, I found upon looking up his will, that the document was proved May 7, 1740, and this date, it would seem, would confirm the date of the family record.

The record follows:

My great-grandfather, Isaac Gomez, was a Spanish nobleman, born in the city of Madrid, was a favorite at the Court, and particularly noticed by the King. (The coat-of-arms of the family I have.) The Inquisition formed a plan to take him and his family into their custody, and confiscate his estate on account of his being a Jew. The King, having found it out, did, from his affection towards him, give him information by letter in terms not to be understood by any person but himself, which was in this way, "Gomez, the onions begin to smell." On which information he sent his wife and infant son, Moses, with a considerable property in money and jewels, as well as plate, to France; but before he could get ready with the residue of his property, to make his escape, the inquisition laid hold of him, and made him a prisoner for fourteen years, and confiscated all the prop-

erty which he had with him. Whether they liberated him, or he made his escape I am not informed, but at the end of (the) fourteenth year he got over to France, where he found his son grown a fine youth. He after that had two daughters, one married and went to Leghorn, her name and connections I know not. The name of the other daughter was Leonora. He (our ancestor) died in France.

My great-grandfather, Lewis Moses Gomez, Esquire, his only son, was named Moses, but in respect and gratitude to the King of France, whose country being the asylum of his family, he added to the name of his son that of Lewis; he therefore was known by the name of Lewis Moses Gomez. He, Lewis Moses Gomez, married Miss Esther Marthaze (or Marchado) by whom he had six sons—namely: Jacob, Mordecai, Daniel, David, Isaac, and Benjamin, with whom and his wife and daughter, he went over to Great Britain on account of religious disturbances, which had broken out in France (1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes) and not wishing to suffer as his father had done, he very wisely quit. (I am not well informed if it was not the Huguenot persecution that caused him to quit France, but am led to believe it was.) How long he remained in England, I know not, but believe it was but a short time. He obtained a letter of denization from the Crown of England (which I have now in my possession) for him and his family to reside in America, granting him all the privileges of one of the most favored subjects, which was a matter of high importance as the Jews were far from being on the same footing with the people of the Christian faith. The privileges granted to him and his family were to hold land in fee simple and to hold offices, both civil and military, equal to the most favored subject. This shows that his standing and descent were well known to the Crown of England. With this protection he came to this country about one hundred and twenty or thirty years ago, it being in the reign of Queen Anne. Here he purchased landed property and became a merchant. After being here some length of time a contested election took place (if I am rightly informed) between the families of Delanceys and Van Horns, he and his sons took the Delanceys' side, which was highly opposed by the opposing family and their friends, in-so-much so as not to permit their votes to pass on account (for such was their plea) of their being Jews. Upon which he sent to England and

* Hebrew Calendar.

had his protection ratified (the papers attending the particulars I also have in my possession). The ratification came and was honorably acknowledged.

The denization stands recorded in the archives of the City of New York in the then Secretary's, now register's, office in the year 1717 in the book of general entries, Liber M. folio 216, compared and examined, signed J. Wileman, D. Secretary. My great-grandfather, Lewis Moses Gomez, died on the 31st of March, 1740, being about eighty-six years of age. My great-grandmother died in the year 1718 on the 21st of May. They were both buried in New York Jacob Gomez, the first named son, died on the Spanish Main, being on a trading voyage. The Spaniards came on board the ship (the captain and part of the crew were at the time on shore). They came in their boats—killed the mate and most of the remaining crew and officers.

Mordecai Gomez, son of Lewis Gomez, and grandson of Isaac Gomez, married, as second wife, Rebecca de Lucena; their daughter, Esther or Hester, married Uriah Hendricks, son of Aaron Hendricks. Their fourth child was Harmon Hendricks, born in December, 1767. Uriah Hendricks married (second) Rebecca Lopez. There were no children of the second marriage.

(III) Harmon Hendricks, fourth child of Uriah and Esther (Gomez) Hendricks, was born in December, 1767, and became a prominent merchant in the time of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. His name appears in the first New York City Directory published in 1786. In 1812 he came forward and subscribed largely for Government bonds when the country was in great need of funds and had not been able to sell its quota of bonds. The amount sought by the Government was \$16,000,000 and Mr. Hendricks subscribed in the amount of \$40,000, being described as "one of the largest individual subscribers" by Simon Wolf in his book "The American Jew, as Patriot, Soldier

and Citizen." He built also, in 1812, the first rolling copper mill in the country at Soho (Belleville), New Jersey, and it is still operated by his descendants, a record of over a century during which time the name of the firm has been synonymous with integrity and fair dealing in the business world. It is said to be the second oldest firm in the United States. He married Frances Isaacs, daughter of Joshua and Justina (Brandler) Isaacs, who took the oath of allegiance at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in support of the American cause, in 1776. From "The Old Merchants Of New York" by Walter Barrett (1870) we quote the following:

A great copper merchant in former years was old Harmon Hendricks. His store was on Mill Street, where the old Jewish Synagogue used to be, but is now called South William Street. His manufactory was at Belleville, New Jersey. Mr. Hendricks was a born New Yorker, of the Jewish persuasion—honest, upright, prudent, and a very cautious man. He lived in Greenwich, near Morris Street, for many years—in fact, until he died. That was twenty years ago. (Vol. published in 1870.) He died immensely rich. His real estate was on Sixth and Seventh avenues, from Twentieth to Twenty-second streets; also out where Mayor Wood lives, thirty acres on Broadway No man stood higher in this community while he lived and no man has left a memory more revered than Harmon Hendricks.

Harmon and Frances (Isaacs) Hendricks had a numerous family. Hermoine, one of the youngest of these, married Alfred Tobias, a great-nephew of Morris Tobias, the celebrated watch and chronometer maker of London. A great-aunt of Mrs. Goldstone's, Mrs. Amelia Barnard Lazarus, sister of Alfred Tobias, and widow of the well known artist, Jacob H. Lazarus, founded, in memory of her husband, the Prix de Rome, a three year scholarship in the American Academy of Rome. Her name is inscribed

on the stone tablet in the main hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art beneath the inscription: "Benefactors of the Museum during the First Half Century of Struggle and Growth."

Harmon Hendricks, great-great-grandson of the founder of the family, was one of the original incorporators of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Aline May (Lewis) Goldstone, of the seventh generation in descent from the founder of the family of Hendricks in America, was born in New York City, November 12, 1878. She was educated in Miss Gayler's school for girls, in New York City, graduating in 1895. She later attended Columbia University post-graduate school, specializing in English poetry. Her earliest efforts in poetry were at the age of thirteen years, when she received a prize from the New York "World," for her poem entitled "Farewell to Winter," which was considered the best of all the verses submitted, and received first prize. As she grew older, her talent developed, and writing for various periodicals, among them, "Harpers," "Life" and "St. Nicholas," under the name of May Lewis, she continued to receive prizes for some of her poems, among them that entitled "Water" which won fourth prize in a competition conducted by the Southland Club, April 28, 1923, in which there were one hundred and thirty entrees. Mrs. Goldstone also won second prize from the "League of American Pen Women" for her poem entitled "Concerto—Jan Sibelius." She is a member of the League of American Pen Women, the Poetry Society of America, and the Poetry Society of England. One of her poems, "To a Chamois," has been included in "Poems from Life," collected by Oliver Herford and published in 1923. Some of her verses are

here reproduced as illustrative of the charm and music of her poetry:

WATER

Black man, outlined against the yellow sand,
Breathing serenely, in the quivering heat,
A calmness folds you down, from head to feet;
Though you have striven over desert land;
To the huge water-skin you raise your hand,
And bottle neck and upraised goblet meet,
And water, ... water more than red wine
sweet!

Is proffered where the eager travellers stand.
The first one swallows till his throat is
drenched;
The second mutters words, and on the ground
Pours out some drops, then drinks, with gulp-
ing sips;
The pale third, when the coolness wets his lips,
In one swift moment knows his soul unbound.
To him comes vision: "Somewhere thirst is
quenched."

CONCERTO . . . JAN SIBELIUS.

This is some spell, this soft festoon of sound
That draws me on and on to some strange
place:
Like silver rope, it loops me round and round,
Slowly I follow, treading on cold ground
In a dark, ice-filled valley, mountain bound;
Where glides ahead, a creature with veiled face;
This is some spell, this soft festoon of sound
That draws me on and on to some strange
place.

Aline May Lewis married Lafayette Anthony Goldstone, son of Morris and Caroline Goldstone, born in Poughkeepsie, New York, June 21, 1876. He is widely known and prominent as an architect of New York City, and the work of his firm has been extensively published and exhibited both in this country and abroad. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects. In 1900 he was captain of the Dauntless champion eight-oared shell crew. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is a veteran of the First Battalion Naval Reserves, Southern New York, having volunteered for the Spanish-American War. He was also active in the late World

War, serving first on a draft board and subsequently in Washington and in Philadelphia, in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, United States Shipping Board, as an executive officer of the Passenger Transportation and Housing Division. Mr. and Mrs. Goldstone have two children: John Lewis, born May 1, 1909; Harmon Hendricks, born May 4, 1911.

SCOTT, George W.,

Man of Varied Enterprises.

Although in youth he followed the long horns across the plains, George W. Scott was too ambitious to remain a cowboy, and he acquired interests wide and varied. He was a man of strong vivid personality, quick decisive mind, clear perception, and sound judgment. With this strong business acumen he combined a deep interest in all the affairs of life. He was a keen judge of men and faces, quickly deciding who were worthy and who were to be avoided. He accomplished a great deal for the communities in which he lived. He engaged in the grain elevator business, the lumber business, and many other commercial ventures, including mining and smelting. A lover of the West, and a firm believer in its certain development, he early became an owner of land, both at home and as an investment further West and South. Knowing that land without people is of small use to the world, and people without means are sadly handicapped, Mr. Scott, as he accumulated capital, placed much of it in hands of farmers to be used in their business of home making, and became a heavy investor in farm mortgages. His faith caused him to make loans in territory where others would place no dependence upon the farmer, and he received the reward that is due to every man who com-

bines faith with works, who adds justice to judgment, and properly balances economy with liberality. The life of George W. Scott is preëminently an example of the success that follows intelligent effort. Beginning as a boy, penniless as to money and possession of goods, but with energy, perseverance, willingness to work, honesty and integrity, and a strict regard for his obligations, these were his capital, and these won for him success. Not every business venture proved successful from a financial standpoint—far from it. Yet sound principles prevailed, and year by year the young man watched his possessions grow. The accumulating prosperity was used for the benefit of the family and of the community.

George W. Scott was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 6, 1850, and died at his home on Summit Street, Kansas City, Missouri, November 30, 1920. When twelve years of age he left his home in St. Louis, and during the second year of the Civil War gained a place in the United States Navy and served on the Mississippi River boats. At the close of the war he worked on Red River boats for a time, then left the river for the plains, becoming a cowboy on the Texas plains. For several years he continued with the cattle, then quit the ranch and drove a herd across lower Indian Territory through Arkansas to Springfield, Missouri. He helped his employer sell his cattle, then started for Kansas, where he settled in Gardner in 1870, his capital a horse, saddle, a few clothes, and twenty-five cents in cash. He at once found employment as a farm hand with W. J. Ott, well known among the early settlers.

Although a boy in years, Mr. Scott was ambitious, and possessing strong natural abilities he was soon in possession of a mercantile business of his own

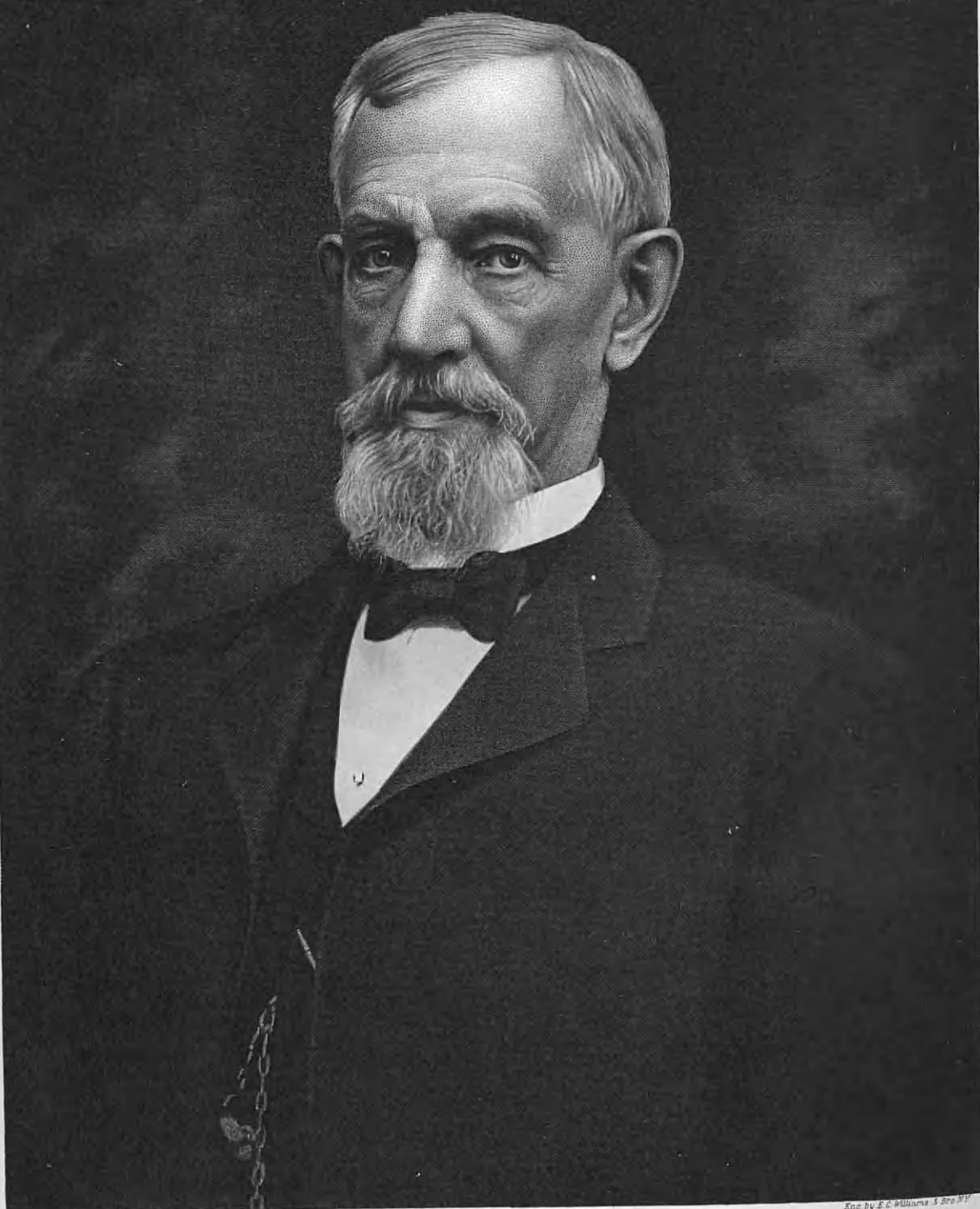
in Gardner, which later included a stock of drugs. When the Southern Kansas Railway built a line from Olathe to Ottawa, Old Lanesfield was moved from its location north of the railroad to the then "Martin Station," the name was changed to Edgerton and that town began its career. George W. Scott was one of the first business men of the city, moving his business from Gardner. For many years Mr. Scott was a leader in that community, active and energetic in business, keenly alive to all things beautiful, public-spirited and a prime mover in all projects for the betterment of his home town. He engaged in various business enterprises in Edgerton, engaged in the drug business, later in lumber and grain, and owned lumber yards several years until selling out to Hodges Brothers, of Olathe, about 1900.

After retiring from the lumber and grain business, Mr. Scott did an extensive loan and brokerage business. He had large real estate interests in Edgerton, and in the big fire of 1906 he lost nearly a block of buildings on the main business street. Immediately after the fire he replaced the burned buildings with the brick block that bears his name. In 1908 the family moved to Kansas City, where Mr. Scott erected a modern mansion on Summit Street, ever afterwards his home. He, however, never lost interest in Edgerton and made frequent visits there, renewing his relations with old acquaintances and attending to his business affairs.

Many a successful business man today looks upon George W. Scott as his benefactor. Always ready to give of his time, and of his attention to the problems confronting the struggler in life's battle, Mr. Scott showed the pitfalls and the straight path in a clear light. The young man of integrity and a desire to do well, to be

somebody among his fellows, found in his counsel and advice help beyond measure. His was a ready criticism and sometimes perhaps it appeared sharp. Yet his kind heart took away the sting from the sharpness, and his great wisdom was a help and a salvation to the uncertain steps of youth. It is given to but few men to have and to hold the love of their younger fellows as did Mr. Scott. It was marvelous how he could enter into the spirit of those about him; and how quickly he became one of any party he was willing to join. He was an honest, fair-dealing man who always kept his word regardless of the cost, and who expected others to do the same. He was ever ready to extend a helping hand to any deserving person, and that he was generous and liberal-hearted can be testified to by a number of persons in Edgerton whom he assisted in acquiring a home or a start in life. He was ever ready to assist any public enterprise with his purse and influence, and he did many things for the upbuilding of Edgerton and vicinity.

That his good judgment and counsel were sought and followed in business and public affairs is evidenced by the fact that he served Edgerton on several occasions as Mayor and Councilman. He did not care for pomp and show, but was content to lead a quiet, inconspicuous life, but always took a keen interest in public affairs. Mr. Scott was a member of Palestine Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Kansas City; and was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church. Of deep religious thought, fully convinced that man's life here is but a beginning and a preparation for greater work and wider opportunities, Mr. Scott proved his faith by his works, and after a life of usefulness he died in the full faith that he should again meet his loved



The American Historical Society

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John B. Woestman

ones where there shall be no parting.

On April 9, 1872, Mr. Scott married Hester Sutton, and then began a beautiful married life that was only interrupted forty-eight years later when the strong arm of the husband was withdrawn and the gentle lady walks alone. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Scott: 1. Jessie, married A. M. Wiker. 2. Grace, married Mart J. Kelly; she died in 1901. 3. Eugene, died in 1881. 4. Bessie, married M. R. Linscott. 5. Frank, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Scott resides at No. 3918 Wyandotte Street, Kansas City.

WOESTMAN, John Bernhard,

Business Man, Councilman.

Because it is difficult to detach the personality and character of a man from the many diverse influences with which he comes into touch and association, there is found today a tendency to bemoan the absence from places of leadership of men of strong purpose, high aims, and upright life, men of the type of John Bernhard Woestman, who for a decade and a half was a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. Such there are, to be sure, but rarely are their excellencies so blended with moderation, kindness, and good will that they are recognized by their associates as of surpassing worth. It was Mr. Woestman's lot to bind many of his fellows to him in indissoluble bonds of friendship, and then, as now, in memory, he held their devoted respect and allegiance.

Son of Henry and Annie (Elbrecht) Woestman, John Bernhard Woestman was born in Hanover, Germany, September 13, 1833, spending his youth in his birthplace and there attending the public schools. He was eighteen years of age when he determined to avail himself of the opportunities offered in the New

World, and he came to St. Louis, Missouri, securing his first employment in a grocery store, and in this humble capacity laid the foundation upon which he later erected an imposing structure of business success. Having accumulated sufficient capital, he engaged in wholesale grocery dealings independently, and in 1860 joined the firm of Bushman Brothers & Company, an organization that was succeeded in 1867 by the firm of J. B. Woestman & Company. Under this title its affairs were conducted until 1870, when the business was sold, and Mr. Woestman entered the field of flour manufacture as the Camp Spring Milling Company, merchant millers, an enterprise that enjoyed prosperous continuance for almost a quarter of a century, when the Terminal Railroad Association purchased the plant and removed the buildings in order that the ground could be used for other purposes. Retiring from that line, Mr. Woestman had, however, numerous other interests to occupy him, and in 1895 was elected vice-president of the Franklin Bank, of which he was a founder and for more than forty years a director. In this same year he was elected president of the Franklin Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he had been a director since 1890, and he continued as the chief executive officer of the company until its affairs were liquidated. He was a business man of keen, mental grasp, wise in foresight and decisive in action. He regarded all of the engagements of the world of affairs as being as binding as any personal obligations, and would have scorned to seek refuge behind any legal barrier or technicality to avoid a moral duty.

From 1874 to 1876 Mr. Woestman was a member of the St. Louis City Council, and although public office, from the viewpoint of the honor attached thereto, at-

tracted him but little, he lost no opportunity for the promotion of civic progress. Good work performed in the name of charity or religion never sought his support in vain, and he was a member of the Holy Ghost Evangelical Church, and one of the founders of the German General Protestant Orphans' Home of Natural Bridge Road. He was also a charter member of the Alterheim.

Mr. Woestman married, in Alton, Illinois, in December, 1859, Malinda Deterding, and of their four children three attained maturity: Louise; Edward F.; and Oscar D.

Mr. Woestman's death occurred May 1, 1907. The annalist of the present reaches back over the years that have intervened since his passing to record in an enduring memorial the story of his useful career, spent in work fostering the progress of his city and the best good of his fellow-travelers along earth's highway.

BANG, Adolphus Louis Frederick,

Business Executive.

Early in the latter half of the nineteenth century Adolphus L. F. Bang, an ambitious youth, whose resources consisted solely of his industry and adaptability, reached St. Louis, Missouri, by the novel manner of walking up the frozen Mississippi to the city. About half a century later there occurred the death of this resident of St. Louis, then an influential business man, who had traveled far from the humble estate in which he first approached his home. The intervening years were filled with valuable experience and constructive effort, during which he won and held the respect and esteem of the great number of his fellows with whom he associated in business, fraternal, and social life.

Adolphus Louis Frederick Bang was born in Brunswick, Germany, November 29, 1834, son Gerhart Heinrich Wilhelm Bang, a clergyman and author of note on religious subjects. Adolphus L. F. Bang came to the United States as a youth of eighteen years, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, proceeding thence to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from there to Cairo, Illinois, later to Belleville, Illinois, walking up the frozen Mississippi River, and finally coming to St. Louis, Missouri. His first position was with Abels & Tausig, wholesale grocers, after which he was in partnership with his brother, and still later with Mr. Radler in commission dealings in flour. He entered the firm of Teichmann Grain Commissioners, as vice-president, an office he held at the time of his death. His knowledge of the grain business in all of its departments, its growth, transportation, and marketing, was unrivaled. He possessed inherited mental capacities far above the ordinary, being descended from a family prominent in learned pursuits, and although he entered the sphere of practical affairs at an early age, he developed rare ability in directness and efficiency of thought. He entered into many departments of community life, was a member of the Merchants' Exchange, the Germania Club, and the Liederkranz, and held a position of honor and respect in the city.

He married Johanna Francisca Sauer, born in Vienna, Austria, who accompanied her parents, Anthony P. and Frances Clara (von Suss) Sauer, to the United States as a child. Mr. and Mrs. Bang met in St. Louis, and they became engaged in the old house on Fourth Street that was once occupied by General Grant. The family of von Suss, to which Mrs. Bang's mother belonged, was of titled Austrian blood, the line bearing



Thomas R. Marshall

Legal Notice given

the rank of baron for many generations, and the family owning large silk factories at Liesing, a suburb of Vienna. Most of the children of the family were baptized at the Paulmer Church in Vienna. Mr. and Mrs. Bang had the following children: 1. Rudolph Robert Gustave, associated in official capacity with the Temtor Company and the Bent-Klymer Manufacturing Company; married Eloise Shaw, and resides in St. Louis. 2. Anna Dorothea, an artist of particular talent in portrait work on porcelain and ivory, also studied music abroad, and is a member of the Girls' Industrial Home, the Art Alliance of St. Louis, and the Lindenwood College Club. 3. Anna D.

Adolphus Louis Frederick Bang died in 1901. Two decades have not sufficed to erase his memory from the minds and hearts of those who knew and loved him in the relation of friend, while to those of his family who survive him he represents all that is best in domestic and private virtues.

MORROW, Thomas Robert,

Lawyer.

Of New England birth. Huguenot-Scotch-Irish ancestry, Thomas Morrow, after a distinguished college career, came to the bar of his native State, soon, however, removing to Kansas City, Missouri, which was ever after his home and the seat of his practice. He won high position as a corporation lawyer, specializing in railroad law, becoming widely known. He was the first to announce the rule that transportation of freight by railroad common carriers is inter-State, notwithstanding the fact that the points of origin and destination of the shipment are both in the same State, if in the natural course of the haul the shipment has to traverse the soil of another State. This conten-

tion was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1902. He never would accept political preferment although being of the dominant party in Missouri and very popular, and could have aspired to any honor. He made but one exception to this rule and did accept from his friend, Governor Francis, of Missouri, appointment as a member of the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners. He received all the degrees of American Freemasonry, and in civil, social, political and professional life was a leader.

Thomas Robert Morrow, son of William and Margaret (Campbell) Morrow, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, January 24, 1857, died suddenly at his home in Kansas City, November 29, 1921, and is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, in the city of his birth. William Morrow was connected with the building of the first railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and was long in the employ of the Colt Fire Arms Company. Thomas R. Morrow began his education in a private school at Coventry, Connecticut, the grammar school at Hartford, advancing to high school, where he completed college preparation. At Yale University he won third prize in English composition in his sophomore year, and was accorded first dispute appointments. In his senior year he was an editor of the "Yale Courant," and a member of the Ivy Committee. In 1880 he was awarded his Bachelor's degree, having entered Yale in 1876. He then pursued a two years' law course at Yale Law School, and in his last year (1882) was awarded the John Addison Porter prize. He was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1882 and at once began professional practice in Hartford.

He remained in practice in Hartford but a few months, removing in Novem-

ber, 1882, to Kansas City, Missouri, where he spent the thirty-nine years of life remaining him. In Kansas City, soon after his arrival, he entered the law offices of Lathrop & Smith, later being admitted to a partnership, the firm then becoming Lathrop, Smith & Morrow. On January 1, 1885, that firm reorganized as Lathrop, Morrow & Fox, and later became Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore. Mr. Morrow continued his connection until death. Despite his youth at his entrance into the professional life of Kansas City, he advanced rapidly and came to prominent position as a lawyer, and was acknowledged as an authority on railroad law. He deeply loved the city of his adoption and could always be counted upon to support any movement which promised to advance the interests of the city or improve conditions.

A Democrat in politics, he became a leader in State politics, but never sought office for himself. On the contrary, he persistently refused all offers of nominations, even the Governor's chair, which the leaders were determined he should accept. He was a supporter of Senator Reed, of Missouri, and was opposed to the ratifications to the Treaty of Versailles by the United States Senate, believing the Covenant of the League of Nations to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. He did hold the office of police commissioner of Kansas City for three years, making that concession to his rule never to hold public office.

In the Masonic order he held every degree of both the York and Scottish Rites. In 1904-05 he was grand commander of the Missouri Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and as such, a member of the Supreme Commandery of Knights Templars of the United States. In the Ancient Accepted

Scottish Rite he had been awarded the thirty-third degree, an honor only conferred on merit, as it cannot be applied for. That is the highest honor the order can bestow in the United States, and was deeply appreciated by Mr. Morrow.

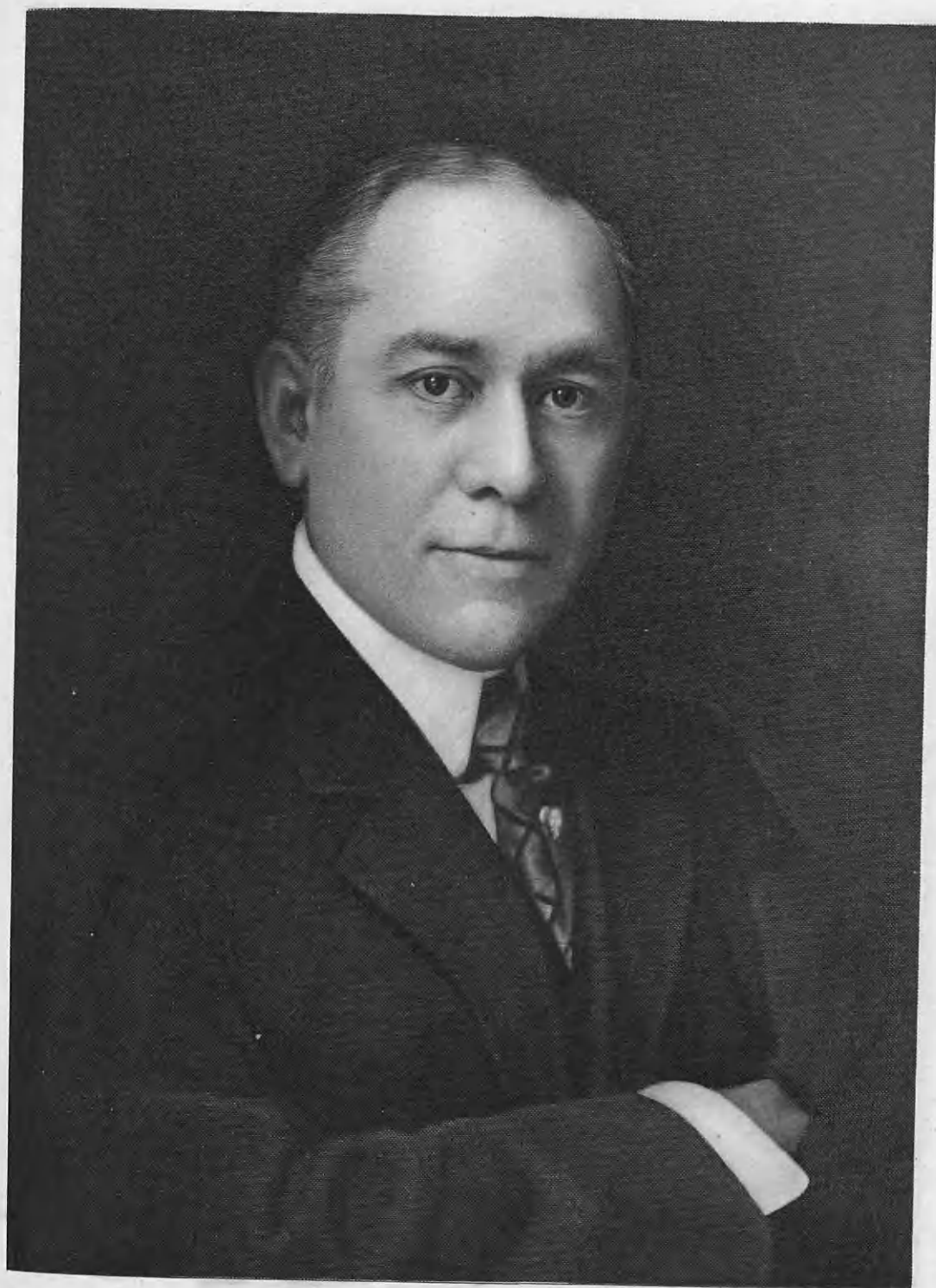
Among the professional honors won by Mr. Morrow perhaps the highest came from the railroads. In 1900 he was in charge of the reorganization of Kansas City, Pittsburgh & Gulf Railroad at Kansas City, the result being the present Kansas City Southern Railroad Company, he becoming first general attorney for that road. In 1905 he was appointed solicitor for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in Missouri and Iowa. His associates in law practice, Gardiner Lathrop, Yale "69"; John M. Fox, deceased, Yale "79"; Oramel W. Pratt, Yale "85"; Samuel W. Sawyer, Yale "99", and John W. Lathrop, Yale "95." The firm of Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore was one of the leading firms of the city and each member was an important factor in the success of the firm. Mr. Morrow was a member of the Jackson County Bar Association, the Missouri State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He was a member of the University Club of Kansas City, which he served as vice-president, and in religious faith was a Presbyterian.

Thomas R. Morrow married, July 3, 1883, in Hartford, Connecticut, Flora Estella Burt, daughter of Loman Lafayette and Almira (Jenks) Burt. Mrs. Morrow survives her husband without children, her home No. 323 West Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri.

PARKER, Clarence F.,

Railroad Magnate.

Previous to recorded English history, the origin of the surname Parker can be



W. H. Brown



Parker

traced. It is as old as *parcarius*, park-keeper or shepherd, from which employment it was derived. The name is well associated with the history of England. A general usefulness, good social standing, and spiritual progress have been its ancient characteristics. From its great age the name is necessarily a common one in England, ranking eleventh in the kingdom in point of numbers. The word *Parcus* meant a picketed enclosure for domestic animals and also a preserve for game. *Parcus* and *De Parco* are mentioned in the Domesday Book. They are found in the "*Liber Feudorum*," and one Geoffrey Parker is noted in the reign of Edward I, who ruled from 901 to 925. Later is recorded *Johannes le Parker*, a Norman, who followed William the Conqueror and was the keeper of the Royal Park. Others of note bearing the name were Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford, who by James II was forcibly inducted into the presidency of Magdalen College, a proceeding so arbitrary and illegal that it excited all England into consternation and turmoil and was one of the prominent acts whereby this tyrant lost his crown; and Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Chancellor of England in the reign of George II.

The American colonies early offered a land of desire and opportunity to Parkers, and it was represented in nearly every settlement along the coast. In New England particularly its members gained distinction and rendered notably patriotic service. That they suffered from the conditions of the times is shown by the fact that in one instance the head of a Parker family having been slain, his wife and five children were carried into Canadian captivity by the Indians, and in another that Alice, wife of John Par-

ker, was one of the victims of the delusion regarding witchcraft at Salem in 1692.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed gules.

Crest—A stag's head erased proper.

Motto—*Fidei certa merces*. (To the faithful men there is a sure reward.)

(I) Abraham Parker, the Revolutionary ancestor of the line here given, served in the American forces from Kentucky. He was the father of Leonard Buford, of whom further.

(II) Leonard Buford Parker, son of Abraham Parker, served under General Jackson in the War of 1812, and was one of his staff officers at the battle of New Orleans. In the Black Hawk War he was quartermaster of Colonel Alexander's regiment. Subsequently he was sheriff of Hardin County, Kentucky, was one of the first settlers of Paris, Illinois, and in 1835 moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he died in 1841.

Leonard Buford Parker married Elizabeth Fairleigh, her maternal ancestors of the family of Swann, a noted name in Kentucky, and related to the family of Abraham Lincoln. After her husband's death she married a second time, her second husband a member of the Thomas family.

(III) George Washington Parker, son of Leonard Buford and Elizabeth (Fairleigh) Parker, was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 12, 1836. He spent his early life on his mother's farm in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, where he attended the public schools and the Elizabethtown Seminary. For four years he worked in the office of the Elizabethtown "Register," learning the printer's trade, and he was then for a time a student in Hewitt Seminary. Later he published the Elizabethtown "Intelligencer," continuing for two years, and the "Free Press," of Glas-

gow, Kentucky, continuing for one year, selling both papers to good advantage. After leaving journalism he took up the study of law and for two years was in the office of his cousin, Colonel Thomas B. Fairleigh, at Brandenburg, Kentucky, then entered the law department of the University of Louisville, whence he was graduated with class honors in 1861. He began professional work in Charleston, Illinois, with his cousin, Judge Eli Wiley, with whom he built up a large practice in the central part of the State. He was a man of prominence in the community, was elected Mayor of Charleston, and in 1869-70 represented his district in the Illinois Legislature, elected to office by a vast majority. He was a leading founder of the Second National Bank of Charleston and filled the office of president. In 1865 he was appointed general counsel of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, and two years after left the legal department for executive position, becoming vice-president, and in 1876 general manager of the road. In the last named year he moved to St. Louis for greater convenience in the discharge of his railroad responsibilities, and from 1887 to 1896 was president of the company. During his administration the main line of the road was sold to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company for \$10,000,000. He was active in the organization and construction of several short line railroads, and his efforts were a large contribution to the commercial prosperity of St. Louis.

Mr. Parker was one of the organizers and the first president of the Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, holding this position for but one year when ill health caused him to resign. He spent about a year in European travel, remaining at Carlsbad for a time, and returned much

improved. He was vice-president of the Continental National Bank, officially connected with several Illinois financial institutions, and was a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, a member of its committee on transportation and legislation, and chairman of its committee on manufactures and liberal arts. He was preparing to enjoy the fruits of a well earned retirement when he was called upon to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of St. Louis, but was defeated at election. His qualifications were equal to all of the important offices in which he was placed, and as lawyer, financier, and railroad official, he won the approval and regard of his fellows. He was a man of great force of personality and character, although quiet in manner, a man of action rather than words.

George Washington Parker married, October 20, 1863, Aronella Ferguson, daughter of Dr. Aaron Ferguson, of Charleston, Illinois. They were the parents of three daughters and two sons.

(IV) Clarence Fairleigh Parker, son of George Washington and Aronella (Ferguson) Parker, was born in Charleston, Illinois, February 14, 1865, and died in Chicago, Illinois, January 6, 1920. He completed his scholastic education in Washington University, St. Louis, and in 1888 entered the train service of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company. The following year he entered the office of the general manager as private secretary and purchasing agent, and subsequently filled the offices of assistant general manager and general manager of this road until 1896. Upon the absorption of this company by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in 1896, Mr. Parker became general agent, holding this office until 1904. From 1902 until 1904 he was coal traffic mana-



Alvord

ger, from 1904 until 1912 purchasing agent. In 1912 he was elected vice-president of the company, the purchasing department of the entire system his especial care. He achieved the same honored position in railroading circles his father had held before him, and his retirement from active duty in 1917 because of failing health was felt keenly in the executive offices of the Illinois Central. Mr. Parker's chief business interest outside railroading was as chairman of the board of the Madison Coal Corporation. He was a Republican in political faith, and his clubs were the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, and South Shore Country. Throughout a busy life, cut short in the fulness of its usefulness, he bore the respect of his associates and the affection of his large circle of friends.

Clarence F. Parker married, in St. Louis, Missouri, February 6, 1889, Harriet Crangle (see Alvord VII), and had one daughter, Virginia, who married H. Foster Straw (see Straw VIII).

(The Alvord Line).

Arms—Gules, six pearls or, three and three barways, a chief of the second.

Crest—A boar's head argent with a broken spear-handle thrust down the mouth or.

The name of Alvord is identical in derivation and connection with that of Alford, all of the English ancestors of the American family of Alvord having used the spelling with "f." The name is distinctly Saxon in origin rather than Norman, and the source or derivation of the name is furnished by Canon J. G. Alford, of Bristol, England: "Alde was an ancient form of old, as in alderman. Aldeford was the old ford across a river, and Robertus Dominus de Aldford was master, lord, or governor of a military station (Aldford Castle) commanding the old ford across the Dee above Chester." The prefix "de" was subsequently drop-

ped from usage, and the "d" also eliminated. "The northern Alford's gradually died out or sank in position, while the Somerset Alford's became landowners (though not extensive ones) about 1650, and have maintained their position as professional gentlefolk."

Whitestaunton, County Somerset, England, is the region in which the ancestors of Alexander Alvord (as this article will use the name throughout the American generations) had their home, and in that neighborhood their names appear in the records from the thirteenth century. "The Alford's of Somerset were landowners in the county, as is still the case, and two members of the family were county magistrates—the family being one of evidently good position in the county for the last three hundred years—but they became known chiefly as a clerical family. A veritable family of the priesthood, six successive generations, in two diverging but unbroken lines, having taken Holy Orders." (Canon J. G. Alford).

Benedict, Alexander and Joanna Alford, brothers and sister, were early settlers in Windsor, Connecticut. From Alexander the entire Alvord family of the United States is descended; from Benedict it may be estimated that nearly three-fourths of the Alford's spring. The date of their coming to America and the ship on which they came must remain in obscurity. It is not unlikely that they were minors and came from England in company with and under the charge of friends or relatives. This seems very probable in the case of Alexander and Joanna. Windsor, Connecticut, was settled in 1635 by a party from Dorchester, Massachusetts, many of whom had come to America in 1630 in the ship "Mary and John." It is very visionary to believe that the Alford's were among these, for

the Alford name does not appear on the early Dorchester records nor in the list of passengers of the "Mary and John," who have been quite fully identified. The earliest date that any of the Windsor Alford family is mentioned in America is May, 1637, when "Sarg." Benedict Alford was a soldier from Windsor in the Pequot Indian War. In 1640 the town of Windsor granted him his home lot. No mention is made of Alexander Alford until 1645, when the town of Windsor granted him a home lot. He received, however, a grant of land from the town, which bears no date, but the circumstances attending the grant seem to indicate that it was about 1644. No mention is made of Joanna until her marriage to Ambrose Fowler, in 1646.

(I) Alexander Alvord, was baptized at Bridport, County Dorset, England, October 15, 1627, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 3, 1687. He married, in Windsor, Connecticut, October 29, 1646, Mary Vore, daughter of Richard and Ann Vore. She died in Northampton, Massachusetts, prior to 1686. Issue, the first seven born in Windsor, Connecticut, the others in Northampton, Massachusetts: 1. Abigail, born October 6, 1647. 2. John, born August 12, 1649. 3. Mary, born July 6, 1651. 4. Thomas, of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, born November 12, 1655. 6. Benjamin, born February 11, 1658. 7. Sarah, born June 24, 1660. 8. Jeremiah, born May 9, 1663. 9. Ebenezer, born December 23, 1665. 10. Jonathan, born April 6, 1669. 11. Still born child, born in 1671.

(II) Thomas Alvord, son of Alexander and Mary (Vore) Alvord, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, October 27, 1653. He was a tailor by trade, and his homestead, No. 26, was first assigned to William Smead in 1676, and was in the family of Thomas Alvord until 1725. The oath

of allegiance was given to Thomas Alvord in Northampton, February 8, 1678. He fought under Captain William Turner in the Falls Fight, May 19, 1676, and for this service his son, Thomas Alvord, as the eldest male heir, received from the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1734, a grant of land in Fallstown (now Bernardston), Massachusetts. He died in Northampton, Massachusetts, July 22, 1688.

Thomas Alvord married, in Northampton, Massachusetts, March 22, 1681, Joanna Taylor, born in Northampton, September 27, 1655, died that February 28, 1737-38, daughter of John and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor. Her father was killed within the present limits of Easthampton while going to the rescue of those captured in the "Pascommuck Massacre." Thomas Alvord's widow married (second), in 1690, Samuel King, and (third), November 26, 1702, Deliverance Bridgeman. Issue of Thomas and Joanna (Taylor) Alvord, all born in Northampton: 1. John, born August 10, 1682, died August 25, 1682. 2. Thomas, born August 28, 1683. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Josiah, born February 7, 1688, died December 13, 1691.

(III) John Alvord, son of Thomas and Joanna (Taylor) Alvord, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, October 19, 1685. John Alvord, "saddler," was elected constable in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1729, and was one of the first assessors of South Precinct, Hadley, March 12, 1733, serving with John Taylor and Samuel Smith. His name appears as head of a family in South Hadley, 1731-40. In 1741 trouble arose between Rev. Rawson and his church. John Alvord was one of a committee of fifteen appointed to force him to cease to occupy the pulpit. Rev. Rawson persisted and was dragged from the pulpit by the com-

mittee of young men employed by them for this purpose. John Alvord died in South Hadley, Massachusetts, November 21, 1757.

John Alvord married, in Northampton, Massachusetts, December 29, 1708, Dorcas Lyman, daughter of John and Mindwell (Sheldon-Pomeroy) Lyman. She was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, August 11, 1690, and died in South Hadley, Massachusetts, November 15, 1770. Issue, the first nine born in Northampton, the last two in South Hadley: 1. John, born October 29, 1711. 2. Mindwell, born August 4, 1713. 3. Esther. 4. Saul, of whom further. 5. Elijah, born January 17, 1718-19. 6. Dorcas, born March 28, 1720. 7. Gad, died in 1723. 8. Gad, born 1726. 9. Job, born 1729. 10. Nathan. 11. Gideon, born June 12, 1734.

(IV) Saul Alvord, son of John and Dorcas (Lyman) Alvord, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, April 23, 1717. By tradition he was a barber and hair dresser in Northampton. In Bolton "he was a saddler by trade, and kept a tavern, and was very industrious. His wife was equally industrious. While he was engaged in his shop at his trade she made wigs." His house and shop in Northampton stood on the site where the present Court House stands. In 1749 his name appears in the list of polls in Northampton, residence on Main Street. In 1755 he received for services as sexton three pounds, thirteen shillings, four pence. He also held the office of constable in 1753. In 1761, "Saul Alvord of Northampton" purchased land in Bolton, Connecticut. His first residence in Bolton was directly opposite the Bolton Center Cemetery. The following year he united with the church in Bolton, Connecticut, recommended from the church in Northampton. He was deacon of the

church in Bolton, and was often elected selectman of the town, and held various offices of trust. He died in Windsor, Connecticut, September 28, 1793, at Picket's Tavern, while returning to Bolton from a visit in Northampton.

Saul Alvord married Martha Churchill, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Dickinson) Churchill, of Bolton, Connecticut. She was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1724, died in Bolton, Connecticut, September 16, 1794. Issue, six born in Northampton, the seventh in Bolton: 1. Martha, born June 29, 1747. 2. Lydia, born September 7, 1748, died June 22, 1750. 3. Saul, born May 20, 1751, died July 5, 1753. 4. Saul, of whom further. 5. Ann, born October 7, 1755. 6. Eunice, born January 2, 1759. 7. Still born child, born December 8, 1764.

(V) Saul Alvord, son of Saul and Martha (Churchill) Alvord, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, July 9, 1753, died in Bolton, Connecticut, September 23, 1832. When about nine years of age he accompanied his father to Bolton, Connecticut, where he afterwards resided. He was an extensive landholder, a saddler by trade, and when his father became aged kept the tavern directly west from the church. In 1780 he and his wife united with the church in Bolton, Connecticut. Early in life he took a leading position in town affairs; was often a member of the Legislature, Selectman of the town, and served as the first Postmaster of Bolton. Mr. Alvord was always known as "Captain Alvord," and never laid aside the custom of dress of the Revolutionary period. His Revolutionary War service, taken from the records of the "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," compiled by order of the State Legislature, is as follows:

Alvord, Saul (erroneously given as Samuel), Corporal, 6 days service from the town of Bol-

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

ton, marched to the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, Apr., 1775. Alvord, Saul, Cornet, 3rd Troop of Horse, 4th Reg. of Light Horse under Major Ebenezer Backus of Norwich, 1776.

Saul Alvord married (first) in Newington, Connecticut, April 14, 1778. (1779 in town records), Eleanor Kellogg, daughter of Martin and Mary (Bordman) Kellogg. She was born in Newington, Connecticut, March 10, 1755, died in Bolton, Connecticut, February 21, 1812. He married (second) in East Hartford, Connecticut, in February, 1813, Mrs. Cynthia (Hooker) Olcott, widow of Rev. Allen Olcott, daughter of Roger and Anna (Kellogg) Hooker. She was born in Farmington, Connecticut, in 1760, and died in Bolton, Connecticut, June 27, 1827. Issue, all by first marriage, all born in Bolton: 1. An infant, born June 8, 1780, died same day. 2. Saul, born May 27, 1781. 3. Eleanor, born February 24, 1784, died November 22, 1859, unmarried. 4. Aurelia, born July 20, 1786. 5. Martin, born July 17, 1788. 6. Elijah, of whom further. 7. Tirzah, born November 10, 1791. 8. Harriet, born June 29, 1793.

(VI) Elijah Alvord, son of Saul and Eleanor (Kellogg) Alvord, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, January 22, 1790. He was the proprietor of a tavern in North Bolton, opposite the present site of the Methodist church, and died in Bolton, November 19, 1820. He married, in Bolton, October 31, 1811, Clarissa White, daughter of Jabez Loomis and Elizabeth (Wales) White. She was born in Bolton, November 5, 1790, died at St. Clairsville, Ohio, October 22, 1872. After the death of her husband she married (second), November 5, 1825, Benjamin Ruggles, for many years United States Senator from Ohio. Elijah and Clarissa (White) Alvord were the parents of one child, Eleanor Kellogg, of whom further.

(VII) Eleanor Kellogg Alvord was born in Bolton, Connecticut, September 3, 1812, and died at St. Louis, Missouri, October 31, 1890. She married (first) in St. Clairsville, Ohio, November 3, 1831, Carlo Chandler Carroll, son of Dr. Amasa and Eunice (Chandler) Carroll. He was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, October 20, 1806, and died in St. Clairsville, Ohio, December 25, 1858. His widow married (second) John Moffat, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Carlo Chandler and Eleanor Kellogg (Alvord) Carroll, were the parents of four children; the fourth, Eunice, born August 15, 1841, died in Winona, Minnesota, in November, 1904; married, in 1863, John Crangle, of St. Louis, Missouri. Harriet, daughter of John and Eunice (Carroll) Crangle, married Clarence F. Parker (see Parker IV).

(The Straw Line).

(I) William Straw, supposed to be the first of that name to settle in America, came to this country, as early as can be learned, about the year 1635, and located in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He came from Nottinghamshire, England. He died in 1712. William Straw married twice, the Christian name of his first wife being *Mehitable*, and that of his second Margaret, their surnames unknown. Issue by first marriage: 1. Dorothy. 2. William, born May 22, 1686. 3. John, born 1688. Issue by second marriage: 4. Samuel, of whom further. 5. Lawrence, born May 13, 1699.

(II) Samuel Straw, son of William and Margaret Straw, was born August 13, 1692, in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He married, December 12, 1717, Elizabeth Dimond, and among their children were Jacob, and Ezekiel, of whom further.

(III) Ezekiel Straw, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dimond) Straw, was born

probably in Salisbury, Massachusetts. The name of Ezekiel Straw appears among the names of men belonging to Weare's regiment, mustered for service in 1759, who receipted to Captain Samuel Leavitt, muster master and paymaster to the forces raised at Hampton Falls for the Canada expedition, under date April 28, 1759. He died in Salisbury, New Hampshire, in 1811. Ezekiel Straw married (first), May 18, 1758, in South Hampton, New Hampshire, Martha Gould. He married (second) Beth (Hoyt) Colby.

(IV) Ezekiel Straw, son of Ezekiel and Martha (Gould) Straw, was born in Hopkinton, February 20, 1763. He served in the Revolution. His name appears on the pay roll of a company of volunteers commanded by Captain Joshua Bayley, of Hopkinton, Colonel Kelley's regiment, General Whipple's brigade. This command was part of the body which made an expedition to Rhode Island in 1778, August 9 to August 27. He was allowed for one hundred and thirty miles travel. Ezekiel Straw's name also appears on the list of one hundred and eighty-four men detached from several regiments of militia and mustered September, 1779, by Colonel Wentworth to serve for the defense of Portsmouth, two months unless sooner discharged. He was detached from Captain Sias's company, and this term of service began September 27, 1779. He died September 22, 1818. He married Elizabeth Brown.

(V) James Brown Straw, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Brown) Straw, was born in Hopkinton, March 11, 1794. The records of the town of Warner show that in 1823 it "Struck off the collection of Taxes, at one cent 5 mills on the dollar, to James B. Straw." The records of the year 1824 give "James B. Straw, collector." With his brother, Stephen Straw, he removed from Warner to

Lowell, Massachusetts, where he worked in the cotton mills of the Appleton Company as surveyor and overseer. He died in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 14, 1830. He married, March 14, 1819, Mable Fiske.

(VI) Governor Ezekiel Albert Straw, eldest son of James Brown and Mable (Fiske) Straw, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 30, 1819. His early education was secured in the public schools of Lowell, Massachusetts, whither his father had moved his family after a few years' residence in New Hampshire. Later he became a student in the English department of Phillips Andover Academy, where he gave special attention to practical mathematics. He left the academy in 1838. The Nashua & Lowell Railway was then in process of construction, and he became assistant civil engineer on this line. On July 4, 1838, he went to Manchester, at the request of the consulting engineer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, to take the place of the regular engineer, who was ill and unable to work. He went expecting to remain in Manchester only a few days, but made it his home ever afterward. At the time of his arrival in Manchester the canal was unfinished, and no mill had been built on the east side of the river. Among his first assignments were the surveying of the lots and streets in what is now the principal part of the city, and assisting in the construction of the dams and canals. At the end of six years (1844) he had acquired so full a knowledge of the processes and needs of the business that the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company sent him to England and Scotland to obtain information and machinery necessary for making and printing muslin delaines. The knowledge and skill he brought back with him enabled the Manchester Print Works

first to introduce this process in the United States. Mr. Straw remained with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in the capacity of civil engineer until July, 1851, when he took the position of agent of the land and waterpower department of the company. At that time the mills and machine shops were under separate agents. Five years later, in July, 1856, the first two were united and put in charge of Mr. Straw, and in July, 1858, all three were combined under his management and he took entire control of the company's operations in Manchester.

Mr. Straw being so prominent in the construction of the mills, then as now the most important feature of the city, it was very natural that he should be appointed a member of the committee to provide plans and specifications for the rebuilding of the town house in 1844, and one of the first committee appointed to devise plans for the introduction of water works into the city. He was connected with all the subsequent measures for supplying the city with water, and in 1871, when the Board of Water Commissioners was appointed to take charge of the present water works, he was made its president and held that office for many years. In 1854 he was chosen a member of the first board of trustees of the Manchester Public Library, and held that office for a quarter of a century. He was elected assistant engineer of the Fire Department in 1846, and repeatedly re-elected to that position. His public service to the State-at-large began in 1859, when he was elected representative to the State Legislature. He was re-elected in each of the four years next following, and during the last three served as chairman of the committee on finance. He was elected to the State Senate in 1864, returned in 1865, and made president of

that body. The same year he was chosen on the part of the Senate one of the commissioners to superintend the rebuilding of the State House. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Stearns a member of his staff. In 1872 he had been employed almost continually in the service of the State for thirteen years, and had been in one way or another connected with all the questions of public interest in that time. In that year the Republican party elected him Governor of the State, and re-elected him the following year. In 1870 the commission to arrange for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 was appointed, and President Grant made Governor Straw a member of that committee from New Hampshire.

From the organization of the Namaske Mills, in 1856, until their dissolution, Mr. Straw was the treasurer and principal owner, and after 1854 until near the end of his business career the sole proprietor. In 1874 he was chosen a director of the Langdon Mills. He was president and a director of the Blodget Edge-Tool Manufacturing Company from its organization in 1855 until its dissolution in 1862, and during the existence of the Amoskeag Axe Company, which succeeded it, he was a director. He was one of the first directors of the Manchester Gas Light Company, when it was organized in 1851, and was chosen its president in 1855, holding that office until January 29, 1881. In 1860 he was elected a director of the Manchester & Lawrence Railroad, and in 1871 was elected president of the corporation, resigning in 1879. Upon the organization of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association he was chosen its president, and was also president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company from its organization in 1869 to 1880, when he resigned. He was one of the founders of the First

Unitarian Society, in 1842, its clerk and treasurer from that time until 1844, its president from 1853 to 1857, and was chairman of the committee which built the present house of worship. In 1879 Mr. Straw was compelled by ill health to resign the management of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and after a prolonged sickness he died on October 23, 1882.

In the "History of Hillsborough County," Governor Straw's biographer said of him:

Mr. Straw was emphatically a great man, not only in his profession, in which he towered far above nearly all others, but in all the various positions to which he was called. He was not known as a brilliant or a sharp man. He had little need of the helps which men gain by dazzling or outwitting friends or foes, for there was a massiveness about him, a solid strength, which enabled him to carry out great plans by moving straight over obstacles which other men would have been compelled to remove or to go around. His mind was broad, deep and comprehensive; he had rare good judgment, great self-reliance, and a stability of purpose which seldom failed. He was peculiarly fitted for the management of vast enterprises. His plans were far-reaching and judicious, and his executive ability was equal to the successful carrying out of whatever his mind projected and his judgment approved.

Clark's "History of Manchester" (1875) says:

Governor Straw, in our judgment, is the ablest man in New Hampshire. In a room full of people, the judges of our courts, the managers of our railways, the professors of our colleges, he would take the lead of all. He is conversant with more subjects than any man we know of, whether art or science, manufacturers or financial themes. He is a great reader and his tenacious memory makes all he reads his own. Not long after he came to this city, the Amoskeag Company began to look upon him as competent to manage its whole business and it gradually fell into his hands. In time the other corporations, the city and State looked to him for advice, and for many years he has been the foremost man in Man-

chester and for the past few years the leading man in shaping the policy of the State. Of great mental capacities, he is able to turn off a vast amount of work with the greatest ease. He never seems in a hurry, though probably surrounded by more business than any other man in the State. He never looks to others for his opinions, and, though willing to fall into line with his friends and his party in non-essential things, he cannot be swerved from his ideas of what is right by political considerations or fear of unpopularity. He enjoys truth and takes pleasure in doing what his judgment dictates. A very generous man, liberal in his gifts to the poor and to all charitable institutions, to him more than to any other man is Manchester indebted for its great prosperity.

Ezekiel A. Straw married, April 6, 1842, in Amesbury, Massachusetts, Charlotte Smith Webster, who died in Manchester, March 15, 1852. Issue: 1. Albert, died in infancy. 2. Charlotte Webster, married William H. Howard, of Somerville, Massachusetts. 3. Herman Foster, of whom further. 4. Ellen, married Henry Thompson, of Lowell, Massachusetts.

(VII) Herman Foster Straw, second son and third child of Ezekiel A. and Charlotte Smith (Webster) Straw, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, December 31, 1849. He enjoyed the advantages of an excellent education, attending first St. Paul's School, and later Harvard College. He became associated with his father in business in August, 1872, and under his direction carefully mastered all the details connected with the manufacture of cotton goods. He occupied various positions in the company, and was in charge, at different times, of nearly every branch of the business, in 1885 being made agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, one of the leading industries of the World. This position he held until his retirement in June, 1920, at which time he was succeeded by his son.

Herman F. Straw married, September 18, 1873, Mary Onslow Parker, of Boston, Massachusetts. Issue: 1. William Parker, agent of the Amoskeag Mills, married Josephine Perkins; children: Ezekiel Albert, Mary Parker, and Josephine. 2. Henry Ellis, graduated from Harvard Law School, 1907; cashier of the Amoskeag National Bank. 3. Herman Foster, of whom further.

(VIII) Herman Foster (H. Foster) Straw, son of Herman Foster and Mary Onslow (Parker) Straw, was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 12, 1894. He was educated in St. Paul's School and Princeton University, and after his graduation entered the employ of the American Radiator Company, with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, where he maintains his home. During the World War he served as ensign in the United States Naval Reserves, in the Mine Force. H. Foster Straw married, February 4, 1917, Virginia Parker, daughter of Clarence F. and Harriet (Crangle) Parker (see Parker IV).

TODD, Henry Davis, Jr.,

Brigadier-General United States Army.

General Todd, whose long military record includes active service with the American Expeditionary Forces and the Army of Occupation, has been for thirty-three years an officer of the United States Army, passing in that period through all grades from second lieutenant to brigadier-general. His father, Professor Henry Davis Todd, was a member of the faculty of the United States Naval Academy, and married Flora Johnson, daughter of Chancellor Johnson, of Maryland.

Henry Davis Todd, Jr., was born at Claverack, New York, August 27, 1866, and prepared for college at St. John's Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, later be-

ing graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of B.S., in the class of 1886, and received the degree of M.S. in 1920. In the same year he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point from the First District of Pennsylvania, and upon graduation, June 12, 1890, the seventh in his class, was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery. In 1890-1894 he served with his regiment, the 3rd United States Artillery, at Washington Barracks, Key West Barracks and Fort McPherson, Georgia; in 1894-1898 he was instructor in ordnance and gunnery at the United States Military Academy. In February, 1898, he was promoted to first lieutenant of the 1st Artillery, and in the Spanish-American War he served with a battery of heavy field guns and as ordnance officer of the siege train at Tampa, Florida; and in 1898-1900 he served with his regiment, the 7th United States Artillery, at Forts Totten and Schuyler, New York; in 1900-1901 he was a student at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, being the honor graduate. He was an engineer of the garrison and commander of Battery "G," 1st Artillery, and in February, 1901, he was promoted to captain of the Artillery Corps. In 1901-1902 he was commanding the battery and was artillery engineer of the Southern District of New York, at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth and Hancock; in 1902-1903 he was a student at the School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, New York, from which he graduated; in 1903-1905 he was adjutant of coast defenses at Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, Rhode Island; in 1905-1907 he was artillery engineer of coast defenses of Boston, and in 1907 he was a student in the Army War College, from which he graduated in 1908. From 1908 to 1912 he was on the General Staff, from

1908 to 1910 as secretary of the Army War College and secretary of the second section of the General Staff; and from 1910 to 1912 he was assistant to the Chief of Staff and in charge of the military information division at the headquarters of the Philippine Department. In January, 1908, he was promoted to major, Coast Artillery Corps. From 1913 to 1915 he commanded first, Fort Mott, New Jersey, second, Fort McKinley, Maine, and in September, 1913, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, Coast Artillery Corps.

From 1915 to 1917 he was manager and editor of the "United States Artillery Journal," and from time to time temporarily in command of the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay and the Coast Artillery School. In September, 1916, he was promoted to colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, and from March to June, 1917, was a member of the Machine Gun Board at Washington, D. C. From June to August, 1917, he was in command of the coast defenses of Narragansett Bay, at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, and on August 5, 1917, was promoted to brigadier-general of the National Army and assigned to command the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, 33rd (Illinois) Division. From September to December he organized Camp Logan, at Houston, Texas, and the 33rd Division, commanding the 58th Artillery Brigade at this camp from December 7, 1917, to April 30, 1918. From April 30th to May 15th, while commanding Camp Logan, he supervised the transferring of units of the 33rd Division and of the 5th Division to points of embarkation. From May 15th to June 17th he accompanied his 58th Field Artillery Brigade to the Ornans-Valdahon training area in Eastern France, via Liverpool, Winchester, South Hampton, Havre, Paris and Besancon; from June

18th to August 23rd he supervised the training of his brigade and reorganized the Artillery Training Center at Valdahon, following which he spent a week with the brigade in the line northwest of Toul as chief of artillery of the 89th Division. From August 28th to September 14th he served as chief of artillery of the 1st Division, commanding the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, 58th Field Artillery Brigade, 76th Regiment, Field Artillery, one battalion eight-inch howitzers (44th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps) and some French units; from September 12th to 14th he participated in the famous St. Mihiel offensive with the 1st Division. During the week of September 14th-21st he conducted the 58th Field Artillery Brigade and the 55th Field Artillery Brigade from St. Mihiel to join other divisions for the Meuse-Argonne offensive. From September 21st to October 3rd he acted as chief of artillery of the 91st Division, commanding the 58th Brigade, 158th Field Artillery Brigade, one battalion of the 65th Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps (9.2 inch howitzers) and some French units, and participated in the attack of the 91st Division through Avocourt to Gesnes. During the second week in October he remained in the line with the 58th Field Artillery Brigade in support of the 32nd Division during its advance through the Kriemhilde Stellung, and spent the third week in the rear of the line refitting his brigade. From October 24th to November 1st he was back in the line with the 58th Field Artillery Brigade in support of the 89th Division and on October 30th he was slightly wounded in the face by a shell splinter while on reconnaissance in front of the infantry lines.

From November 1st to 18th as chief of artillery of the 89th Division he participated in the attack of that division

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from Gesnes through Romagne, Bantherville, Barricourt, Nouart, Tailly, Beauclair, Laneurville and Pouilly to Stenay, and as a result of his wound and the gruelling drive he spent from November 1st to 5th in the hospital. On November 18, 1918, he was again with his command at Stenay and from January 4th to April 30th served as chief of artillery of the 33rd Division in Luxemburg, commanding the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, and from February 4th to 18th was in command of the 33rd Division, conducting division terrain exercise. From May 1st to June 3rd he traveled with his command from Germany to Camp Grant, Illinois, being discharged as brigadier-general, United States Army, on July 15, 1919. From August 15, 1919, to June 15, 1920, he was a student at the General Staff College, from which he was graduated, and on December 16, 1920, he was placed on the initial general staff eligible list (per General Order No. 74, War Department, Washington, D. C.). From June 15th to November 15th he was a student of the United States Naval War College, and on September 7th was promoted to brigadier-general, United States Army. On March 4, 1921, the recess appointment expired and on April 29, 1921, he was promoted to brigadier-general, United States Army. From December 15, 1920, to July 13, 1921, he commanded the 31st Artillery Brigade, Coast Artillery Corps, at Camp Lewis, Washington, and from August 13th to date he has been in command of the Coast Defenses at Manila and Subic Bays, Philippine Islands.

General Todd's awards, citations and commendations are officially phrased as follows:

Headquarters, 1st Division,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, September 14, 1918.

From: Chief of Staff.

To: Brigadier-General Henry D. Todd, Jr.,
Commanding 58th Field Artillery Brigade,
American E. F.

Subject: Conduct of the 58th Artillery Brigade
in recent operations.

1. The Division Commander desires me to express to you and all of the officers and men of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade, his commendation of your gallant conduct in the recent operations against the St. Mihiel salient. The loyalty and devotion exhibited in moving forward your batteries over the most difficult country, under the worst weather conditions are worthy of the best traditions of the Field Artillery. The skill and efficiency with which the guns were served are evidences of the high standard that obtains in the Brigade.

(Signed) Campbell King.

On October 4th, the 91st Division, Infantry, to which the 58th Field Artillery Brigade was then attached, was relieved by the 32nd Division. The following extract from a letter from the Corps Commander gives the reasons for its relief:

Under orders from the First Army, the 91st Division will be relieved from the front line tonight and placed in Corps Reserve.

The Corps Commander wishes you to understand that this relief results solely from a realization by higher command that your Division has done its full share in the recent success, and it is entitled to a rest for reorganization. This especially as during the past three days it has incurred heavy casualties when circumstances would not permit either advance or withdrawal.

At a time when the divisions on its flank were faltering and even falling back, the Ninety-First pushed ahead and steadfastly clung to every yard gained.

In its initial performance, your Division has established itself firmly on the list of the Commander-in-Chief's reliable fighting units. Please extend to your officers and men my appreciation of their splendid behavior and my hearty congratulations on the brilliant record they have made.

(Signed) Gen. H. Cameron,
Major General, Commanding.

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P. C. 64th Infantry, Brigade,
(32nd Div.)

10, October, 1918.

From: Commanding General, 64th Infantry
Brigade.

To: General H. D. Todd, Commanding Gen-
eral 58th Artillery Brigade.

Subject: Expression of appreciation.

1. I desire to express my utmost satisfaction with the Artillery support rendered by your 58th Artillery Brigade in connection with the successful attack and capture by the 64th Infantry Brigade of the Bois de la Moraine, the Bois du Chene Sec, and the town of Gesnes.

2. In this operation the barrage was precise and exactly timed, the destructive and counter-battery fire effective, and the fire on fleeting targets prompt and accurate. The efficient liaison established by your Liaison Officers, Lieutenants Shields and Hunter is deserving of high commendation.

3. It will no doubt gratify you to know that not a single report of friendly "shorts" was received during this operation.

(Signed) Edwin B. Winans,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army.

Headquarters, 63rd Infantry Brigade,
(32nd Division)

American Expeditionary Forces.

October 25, 1918.

General H. D. Todd,

Commdg., 58th F. A. Brigade,
American E. F.

Dear General:—

During the first two days of the operations of my Brigade against Kriemhilde Stellung in front of Romagne, I had the very effective support of your Brigade of Field Artillery, and I wish to express my appreciation to both yourself and your Colonels. I was keenly conscious of this support not only when asked, but of the quick and fine initiative of yourself and staff which made it a pleasure and satisfaction to work together.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) Frank McCoy,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

G. H. Q.
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, June 3, 1919.

Citation Orders
Number 4:

Extract.

1. The following named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces are cited for gallantry in action and are entitled to wear a silver star on the Victory medal ribbon, as prescribed by Paragraph 1, G. O., 75, c. s., these headquarters:

* * * * *

Brigadier General Henry D. Todd, Jr., 58th F. A. Brigade.

For Gallantry in action near Romagne, France, 30 October, 1918, in making a personal reconnaissance under heavy machine gun and shell fire.

* * * * *

By order of General Pershing:

(Signed) James G. Harbord,

Chief of Staff.

Official:

(Signed) Robert C. Davis,
Adjutant General.

Also cited for gallantry in action by Major General C. P. Summerall, Commanding 1st Division, and by Major General George Bell, Jr., Commanding 33rd Division.

Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, 2 November, 1918.

From: Commanding General, V Army Corps.

To: Brigadier General D. E. Aultman,

Chief of Artillery,

V Army Corps.

Subject: Commendation.

I desire to convey to you and to the officers and soldiers of all Artillery serving in this corps, my profound appreciation and my high admiration of the brilliant manner in which the Artillery of all classes has performed the difficult tasks allotted to it, especially during the advance on November First.

Although the Artillery has been constantly in action day and night, sustaining the battle since the beginning of the present offensive, it has responded with a self-sacrificing devotion to duty and a superb efficiency that is beyond all praise. While our dauntless Infantry have advanced against the enemy's prepared positions with a courage that elicits our greatest admiration, it must be recognized that without the powerful and skillful cooperation of the Artillery, it would have been impossible to ac-

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comply the result which they have so brilliantly achieved.

The tremendous volume of fire, the skillful arrangements of all objectives and the perfect coördination with the Infantry and machine guns, have made the action of November First a model of completeness; and it must stand as a tribute to the able administrative officers who conceived the plans, and to the technical ability and the fidelity to duty of those who executed them.

I beg that you will convey to the officers and soldiers of all units of Artillery, the foregoing sentiments, and will assure them of my abiding wishes for their continued success in the campaigns that lie before them.

(Signed) C. P. Summerall,
Major General, Commanding.

Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps,
American Expeditionary Forces,
5th November, 1918.

From: The Chief of Artillery, 5th Army Corps.
To: The Commanding General, 58th F. A.
Brigade.

Subject: Commendation.

I Transmit herewith, letter of commendation from the Corps Commander regarding the action of the Artillery in the operation of November 1st.

In transmitting this letter I desire to add my own thanks and appreciation to you and to the officers and the men of your Brigade for the hearty coöperation that has resulted in such a brilliant success.

To have enabled our Infantry to advance in one day over a distance of 9 kilometers, capturing over 100 guns, 200 machine guns, and more than 2,000 prisoners, is an achievement of which the Artillery may well be proud, and I congratulate your entire command on having so well performed its share in the operation.

I desire that the contents of the letter of the Corps Commander be made known to the officers and men of your command, as well as my own appreciation of their splendid conduct.

(Signed) Dwight W. Aultman,
Brigadier General,
Chief of Artillery, 5th. A. C.

On June 15, 1919, at Camp Grant, where the command had been sent for demobilization, General Bell, commander

of the Thirty-third Division, addressed the following letter to General Todd:

Headquarters, 33rd Division,
Camp Grant, Illinois,
June 15, 1919.

Brigadier General H. D. Todd, Jr.,
Commanding 58th Field Artillery Brigade,
Camp Grant, Ill.

My Dear General:

As your brigade is now about to be demobilized, I desire to state that the manner in which you trained and handled the Fifty-eighth Field Artillery Brigade, both at Camp Logan, Texas, and after you joined the Division at Luxemburg, was more than satisfactory to me and I was striving for the highest efficiency. The *esprit de corps* created in the Brigade, the morale, discipline and efficiency of the personnel, left nothing to be desired, and I do not believe that there was a finer Brigade of Field Artillery than your command when we started home from Luxemburg.

When it left for France, it was in excellent shape to go into action on account of the practical experience and training obtained from an unusually large amount of field firing.

I feel well qualified to express comparison, because, in France, I saw much Field Artillery, and while there, had several Brigades under my command as Division Commander and as Acting Corps Commander; while at El Paso before the war, I also had a number of Regular and National Guard regiments of Field Artillery with me.

Your regiments were not surpassed in any way by those I saw nor by any of those I inspected while in the Inspector General's Department, or afterwards as a General Officer, and as Inspector, I inspected at least half of the Regular Field Artillery of the U. S. Army.

I would not ask for higher fighting efficiency than was displayed by your Brigade and at my last inspection in Luxemburg, it was in splendid shape to go into action and respond to any requirements that would be expected by any Commanding General.

I hereby congratulate you upon the results obtained.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) George Bell, Jr.,
Major General, U. S. A.,
Commanding 33rd Division.

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War Department, Washington,
April 26, 1920.

General Orders
No. 24.

Awards For Distinguished Service Medal:—
By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, (Bul. No. 43, W. D., 1918) a Distinguished-service Medal was awarded by the War Department to the following named officers:

* * * * *

Henry D. Todd, Jr., Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, then Brigadier General, commanding 58th F. A. Brigade, 33rd Division. For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services. As Commanding General of the 58th Brigade, he demonstrated marked skill as an Artillery officer in the preparations for the attack on the 5th Corps on the Kriemhilde Stellung on November 1, 1918, and in support of the 80th Division in its further advance and crossing of the Meuse River from November 6 to 11, 1918. The Brigade which he commanded effectively supported the 1st, 91st, 32nd and 89th Divisions during the period of the operations in which it served with them. His services have been of particular value to the American Expeditionary Forces.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:
(Signed) Payton C. March,
General, Chief of Staff.

Official:

(Signed) P. C. Harris,
The Adjutant General.

General Todd's military career has been one of interesting and active service, and he has been entrusted with important missions in both peace and war. With his commands he has been popular through the justice of his rule and his pride in the records of his men, while by his fellow officers he is known as an able officer, broadly informed in all branches of military affairs, diligent in the maintenance of high standards in the service.

General Todd married, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1907, Emma Northope Greene.

LAMBERT, Catholina,

Leading Industrialist.

Entering Paterson, New Jersey, from the southeast, the most commanding point in the landscape is Belle Vista, a beautiful and imposing mansion in the style of English castles of the fourteenth century. As this massive structure rises above and dominates the city in a physical sense, so in industrial, financial and business annals of the region the name of its former owner, Catholina Lambert, stands out unrivalled in those avenues of endeavor and service which he followed. This memorial record is more than a fitting recognition of the life and accomplishment of a leading industrialist, one of the pioneer silk manufacturers of Paterson; it is a tribute of sincere and earnest appreciation of the career of a man who started life as a poor boy in a strange land and who won his way to wealth and position, developing at the same time the capacity for the enjoyment and patronage of all influences of culture. With a clarity of vision that was a lifelong characteristic, he discerned true values, and the fascination of an increasing fortune never threatened to thwart or dull his appreciation of the beauties of art, music, and nature. Browning's words—

"To know"

Rather consists in the opening out a way
Whence the imprisoned splendor may
awake

Than in effecting entry for a light
Supposed to be without"—

tell the story of his life, which grew and increased and was constantly enriched as the years added to his power to enjoy and share the good he found about him. Eighty-nine years were granted him for the span of his life, and their great length was attended by mental strength and vigor and active concern in the exten-

sive interests that had long occupied him.

Catholina Lambert was born in Keighley, Yorkshire, England, March 28, 1834, son of a family in extremely poor circumstances. As soon as he was able to work it was necessary for him to earn his own living, employment in a cotton mill occupying the years customarily devoted to school attendance. As a boy he worked seventy-two hours weekly for a wage of thirty-two cents per week, a strange contrast to industrial conditions of today. Walter Evans & Company were his employers, a concern still in existence, and he was soon promoted to a clerkship, in which he made determined efforts to improve his education and to enlarge his equipment for practical life, studying and reading and absorbing commercial knowledge by copying the reports of travelers to the firm. In the course of his reading he came upon a sentence that turned his thoughts toward America and that, because of its determining effect upon his fortunes, always remained clearly fixed in his mind: "In England the chances for success are one out of ten unless born of rich parents; in America, nine out of ten." All of his savings from that time were for expenses to the land of opportunity, and by 1851 these amounted to enough to defray the cost of passage in the steerage on a packet sailing ship. His English employers presented him with five pounds sterling on the eve of his departure, and when he landed in New York City, October 29, 1855, this was his entire capital. His friends and relatives had all been left in England, but he had the address of a friend's relative in Boston, Massachusetts, and, journeying to this place, he was given food and lodging. In Boston he obtained his first work as office boy with the Tilt & Dexter Company, with a weekly wage of

four dollars. A month later this was raised to six dollars, then untold wealth to him, and during the four years that followed he increased rapidly in knowledge of the silk manufacturing business they conducted and was entrusted with more and more important responsibilities. Four years after this, when he had just attained his majority, the firm of Tilt & Dexter was dissolved, and upon the reorganization of the business, Mr. Lambert, in recognition of his faithful and efficient services, was admitted a partner. In 1860, as a member of the firm of Dexter, Lambert & Company, he began the operation of a silk weaving mill in Paterson.

Mr. Lambert was one of the first silk manufacturers operating a mill in Paterson, New Jersey, and his firm, which became the Lambert Silk Company, subsequently opened mills at Honesdale and Hawley, Pennsylvania. During the Civil War, which occupied the period immediately after his establishment in New Jersey, his mill did a large amount of work under government contracts. Mr. Lambert's holdings attained vast dimensions, and until his death he was in touch with the broader aspects of the Lambert Silk Company's affairs, although the heavier burdens had long before been placed upon younger shoulders. The company has had notable foreign connections, and Mr. Lambert made a close study of the silk industry in Italy, for eight years conducting a branch in Florence and another in Milan. Mr. Lambert was at one time president of the Silk Association of America, a recognized authority and leader in his field of work, while among his other important business connections were the presidency of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of Paterson, and directorship of the Ninth National Bank of New York



Eng. by A.H. Fitch.

Thomas Jones

City. He possessed in extraordinary measure the qualities of the efficient, successful executive, foresight, courage, judgment and industry, but to these were added an aggressive determination that surmounted the obstacles that rose in his way and took him unflinchingly to the goal that was his objective. If conflict was at hand, he took no circuitous route to avoid it, but he fought as fairly as he did vigorously, and no opponent found him anything but a worthy foe.

As a supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Lambert took a deep interest in public matters and political affairs, although there was no place for office in his plan of life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, a generous friend of denominational work, and could be depended upon for substantial aid when good causes needed befriending. As the development of his interests brought him into a position of prominence in the world of affairs, Mr. Lambert's cultivation of the arts gave him rank among America's foremost connoisseurs and patrons of the classic arts. His recreations were found in this field and in music and travel, and in young manhood he sang in public, also accompanying himself on the piano. He was a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and in the course of a score of trips abroad acquired many canvasses of rare beauty and value, possessing at one time one of the finest private collections of paintings, including famous "old masters," in America. "Belle Vista," previously referred to, was built to afford a proper setting for his many paintings, exquisite period furniture, and finely executed statuary. This magnificent residence is set in the midst of a park of one hundred and twenty-five acres, planted in accordance with a comprehensive and tasteful landscape plan, and the castle, built of stone from Mr. Lambert's own

quarries, has housed many of the most notable paintings and *objets d'art* brought to America. Mr. Lambert was a member of numerous New York social organizations, including the Union League Club, Manhattan Club, Republican Club, Lotos Club, Merchants' Central Club of New York, of which he was president, and St. George's Society of New York. His Paterson club was the Hamilton, and in this city he also affiliated with the Masonic order.

Mr. Lambert married (first), in 1857, Isabella E. Shattuck, of Pepperell, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of eight children, of whom but one, Walter S., survives. Mrs. Lambert died in 1901. He married (second) her sister, widow of Dr. Bibby. She died November 27, 1916.

Catholina Lambert died February 16, 1923. In the course of a long life he had bridged a gulf that had seemed almost impossible of passage and had wrested from untoward circumstances the finest fruits of endeavor.

JONES, Phineas,

Manufacturer.

There were many fields of interest and endeavor to which Phineas Jones made substantial and notable contribution in the course of a lifetime covering the middle years of the nineteenth century, ranging from industrial operations of importance to public service in the New Jersey Legislature and in the National Congress. When his life is considered in its broad fundamentals there is plainly viewed the solid foundation upon which he reared a structure of broad usefulness. Two things were the dominant forces of his personality, a staunchness of character that stood unyielding against the stress and storm of life and a sense of humor and keenness of wit that often

took the edge from apparent misfortune and that always made him a popular favorite.

In the history of the Jones family, which traces to the Cromwellian period in England, there is ample precedent for the career of Phineas Jones. The American founder was Josiah Jones, born in 1643, from whom Phineas Jones descended in the fifth generation. Ties of relationship bound the family to many other prominent lines of New England, including that of Phillips, established by Jonathan Phillips, who came to America with Governor Winthrop, Wendell Phillips also belonging to this branch. Mr. Jones' father, also a Phineas Jones, was a soldier in the Colonial Army in the Revolutionary War, and in 1786 moved from Charlton to Spencer, Massachusetts, in the latter locality cultivating a large farm. He was a man of strong ability, a leader of public opinion, and a member of the State Senate.

Phineas Jones, son of Phineas and Hannah (Phillips) Jones, was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, April 18, 1819. There were nine children in the family, resources were scant, and after attending the district school he worked his way through Leicester Academy, Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University and one of the world's famous educators, having also attended this institution. He was graduated with credit and then, his father's advanced years making the younger man's assistance of great value in the operation of the farm, he took up this work and discharged its duties until 1850. This was far from his inclinations, but there was no mistaking the direction in which his responsibility lay, and he was faithfully obedient to his father's wishes. After the death of Phineas Jones, Sr., Mr. Jones became a teacher in his birthplace, and in the free

time allowed him by this calling took up the practice of surveying. The establishment of a general store in Spencer was his next business move at the age of twenty-two years, and although this was a successful venture larger fields called him, and in 1855 he sold his store and established in manufacturing lines in Elizabethport, New Jersey, Newark becoming the scene of his operations three years later. A partnership was formed with William H. Baldwin and work was conducted on a much larger scale than previously, the firm engaging in the manufacture of carriage wheels as the first concern to make this product by machinery. The firm's style was Phineas Jones & Company, and in 1864 its location changed to the present site on Market Street, where steady and vigorous growth has built up a company occupying leading position in its field. An export trade of generous proportions was built up in both home and foreign markets. Jones' product set the standard of quality and reliability, the firm's upright and straightforward methods meeting with the same degree of approval among dealers that their product enjoyed with users. Mr. Jones was of an inventive turn of mind, talented mechanically, and much of the machinery used in the plant was of his design. His personal supervision of the business extended to all departments of the factory, and there was no process contributing to the finished product with which he was not intimately familiar. His presence in the plant was not in the nature of suspicious surveillance, but was prompted by an earnest desire for perfection in the company's product, and all of his employees gave him their entire trust and confidence as to a proved friend.

It was in the country store of which he was proprietor that Mr. Jones first

attracted attention for his able grasp on public affairs, his ready wit generally clinching an argument or debate with a quick, telling thrust. His political beliefs were Republican, and within one year after coming to Elizabethport he was elected to the Common Council, in which he served for two years. A fluent command of language that enabled him to present clearly defined thoughts in their best light made him a popular after dinner speaker. In 1874 he was elected to the State Legislature and was reelected in the following year, two most acceptable terms calling the attention of his fellows to his capacity as a legislator with the result that in 1881 he was elected a member of the Forty-seventh Congress. Despite a severe illness contracted in Washington he served to the end of his term, although he was obliged to refuse the tender of renomination, and while in Congress sat between William McKinley and "Tom" Reed, subsequently president of the United States and speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. Ill health did not prevent him from taking active part in the deliberations of the national law making party, and he won recognition through his support on the floor of various bills and measures and by his determined opposition to those in which he found little merit, virtue or expediency. Mr. Jones and Mr. McKinley became close friends and he predicted Mr. McKinley's elevation to the presidency when as yet he had received but congressional honors. In addition to the connections outlined above, Mr. Jones was a director of the People's Insurance Company, founded in 1866, was one of twenty-five charter members of the Newark Board of Trade established in 1868, and was a member of the board of directors of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, accomplishing much

in furtherance of the aims of this last named body. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and the patriotic service of his forebears entitled him to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. The rare capacity for the enjoyment of the common things of every day life, a gift that had its source in his happy nature and alert wit, gave him freedom from the need of many recreative interests, but he had one such to which he was devoted, riding. He was a charter member and an early president of the Waverly Park Race Track and was often seen on the track or on the road behind a splendid animal of faultless pace.

Mr. Jones married (first) Emmeline Baxter Lamb, (second) Harriet Whittemore, (third) Laura Hamblett, in 1869, at Manchester, New Hampshire. Mrs. Jones was born in 1842, daughter of David and Emma (Aiken) Hamblett, her father a lumber dealer and straw and grain mill owner of Manchester, New Hampshire, the Hamblett and Aiken families of prominence in Colonial history. There were the following children of his third marriage: 1. Laura Hamblett, deceased, married Stephen M. Miller. 2. Gertrude, married E. Charles Bruchon, and resides in Zurich, Switzerland. 3. Phillips, deceased. 4. Eleanor, resides at home.

Phineas Jones died in Newark, New Jersey, April 19, 1884. His record stands as that of a man who accomplished excellent results in an essential avenue of endeavor and who, by the force of an example of optimism and cheer and by an enviable aptitude in drollery and epigram, did much to brighten the pathway that he trod. To the virtues of courage and honesty, Mr. Jones added the graces of personality and manner which made him a faithful friend.

SHOLL, Edward Pearson,
Importer, Exporter.

The patronymic of Sholl is an old and honored one in the annals of American progress, and especially in those four prepotent phases of national life and advancement: The State, the church, the professions, and commerce. The late Edward Pearson Sholl was a worthy scion of this distinguished family, and during his sixty-one years of active life and work, he left as definite an impress upon the times as did his forbears, whose pioneering efforts in education, medicine, and religion were crowned with the greatest success. The life-story of Mr. Sholl, viewed in perspective, proves incontrovertibly that innate ability and resourcefulness, when fired by a great enthusiasm and coupled with industry and energy, will eventually bring success no matter what the field of endeavor.

Rev. William Nace Sholl, grandfather of Edward P. Sholl, was born in 1805, at Hanover, Pennsylvania. He was one of the founders of the Hartwick Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Canajoharie, New York, and one of the greatest pastor-pedagogues of his generation. He married Henrietta Wampleby, and to them were born seven children, the second of whom was Edward Henry, of whom further.

Dr. Edward Henry Sholl, father of Edward P. Sholl, gave distinguished service for four years as a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, having served under the famous General Forrest. Dr. Sholl resided in Birmingham, Alabama, where he ministered to a large clientage, and became one of the foremost members of the State's medical fraternity. He was one-time president of the State Medical Association, serving that body as monitor in the year 1892, and as Historian in 1896. A

brother, William John Sholl, married Clara Corson. William J. Sholl's daughter is Anna McClure Sholl, an author of repute. Dr. Edward Henry Sholl married (first), in 1858, Sarah Ann Pearson, and to them was born one son, Edward Pearson, of whom further. Dr. Sholl's first wife died in 1863. He married (second) Ellen Raymond Stillman, in 1866, and the issue was the Rev. Charles Stillman Sholl, a Presbyterian clergyman, now a pastor in New Orleans, Louisiana; the Rev. William Nace Sholl, now pastor at Bryan, Texas; and Mary Hammond Sholl, now the wife of Clarence Bonham, of Birmingham, Alabama.

Edward Pearson Sholl was born in Warsaw, Alabama, December 29, 1861. His boyhood was spent at Gainesville, Alabama, in which town he received his early education. When still a young man he moved to Texas and there became widely known as the "silver-tongued orator" because of his great forensic prowess and his eloquence in debating political questions. In the early eighties he became associated with the firm of Flash, Preston & Company, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and was identified with this company until about 1893, at which time he organized an importing and exporting firm under the name of E. P. Sholl & Company. During the year 1896 the company and business were transferred to New York City, where Mr. Sholl continued to direct the importing and exporting activities of his establishment with steadily increasing success at No. 100 Hudson Street. At the time of his death, his offices were at No. 44 Whitehall Street. For a period of thirty years Mr. Sholl was actively engaged in commerce, twenty-five years of this time being spent in New York City, where his preëminence as an importer and exporter

was unquestioned. Steady application to business, a rigid ethical code, and a marked analytical power in his especial field of commercial activity—these prime requisites were directly responsible for Mr. Sholl's achievements in the world of business.

Edward Pearson Sholl was a member of the Church of the Incarnation of New York City until about 1905. In 1908 he moved to Short Hills, New Jersey, where he spent four years, and while there was affiliated with Christ Church. Returning to New York City, he resided until 1922 at No. 138 East Thirty-sixth Street. For a year preceding his death, Mr. Sholl and his family had lived at the Hotel Marlton, No. 3 West Eighth Street, New York City.

Edward Pearson Sholl was married in the year 1892 to Roberta Morris, of Houston, Texas, a daughter of Joseph Robert Morris, who was born near Litchfield, Connecticut, and who, upon settling in Texas, became a figure of State-wide prominence. He was one of the leading merchants of the State and served as mayor of the City of Houston. Roberta (Morris) Sholl's maternal grandfather was Judge Benjamin Pendleton Buckner, one of the original founders of Houston, and a one-time Mayor of the city which he had helped to bring into existence. Judge Buckner was a cousin of the Nationally-known General Simon Bolivar Buckner. Judge Buckner is survived by one daughter, Cordelia (Buckner) Morris, now living, the mother of Roberta (Morris) Sholl. To Edward Pearson and Roberta (Morris) Sholl was born one son, Buckner Pearson, of whom further.

Buckner Pearson Sholl was born in the year 1895. During the late World War, Buckner P. Sholl served as a member of the Medical Detachment, 107th United States Infantry, 27th Division,

under the command of General John F. O'Ryan. He went overseas with his regiment in May, 1918, having spent eight months in training at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina. He participated in the East Poperinghe Line engagement, Dickebusch sector, the Hindenburg Line offensive, and the battles of La Selle River of Junc De Mer Ridge, and of St. Maurice River. He was cited for gallantry in action during the operations against the Hindenburg Line on September 29, 1918, in aiding and evacuating wounded, under heavy fire. At the time of the armistice he was stationed near Amiens, and later in the Le Mans Embarkation Area. He returned home with his division in February, 1919, and was mustered out of service on April 2, 1919. At the present time (1924) he is carrying on the export business, so well and wisely established by his father.

The death of Edward Pearson Sholl occurred during his sixty-first year, November 18, 1923, at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and was occasioned by a serious injury which he had received in Santo Domingo two weeks prior to his demise. He is buried in the beautiful little churchyard of the historic St. Andrew's Church, in the town of Richmond, Staten Island. Mr. Sholl was a man of strong and charming personality and of brilliant mental attainments. He was highly esteemed by his many friends, and his passing loses to the world of commerce an exceptionally able and efficient business executive, and to the city of his adoption a sincere and upright citizen and patriot—than which no greater tribute can be paid a man and an American.

DANA, Jesse Dwight,

Man of Varied Activities.

When death came to Jesse D. Dana, for sixteen years a member of the St.

Louis community, it found him in the midst of large and important operations, chiefly in real estate, interests that he had acquired through ceaseless industry and untiring efforts. At the completion of studies that gave him a splendid educational equipment, he came to Missouri, in 1905 locating in St. Louis, and from the first success followed his activity. There is a material prosperity that readily follows dealings of a certain type, but the outstanding characteristic of Jesse D. Dana from his youth was his stalwart integrity, his love of a fair deal, and for recognition on merit and right alone. This spirit it was that led him, as a student at Yale, to take an open stand against the system of election to societies on a snobbish basis rather than through the personal worth of a proposed member, and this spirit it was that in the world of affairs made him a courageous upholder of the right. Forty-four seems but a meagre span of years for a man of such mold, but within that period he had compressed most of the worth-while things of life, and the memory of him that remains is filled to overflowing with instances of his friendliness, his fidelity to principle, his loyalty to his fellows, his devotion to his home and family.

Mr. Dana was a descendant of the English family founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Richard Dana, and was born in Lisbon, Maine, March 21, 1877, son of Frank W. Dana. His father was born in Eastport, Maine, was graduated from Bowdoin College of that State with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and for many years was successfully engaged in professional work which centered in Boston and Maine. Frank W. Dana married Emma J. Davis, also born in Maine, a native of Webster, and, like her husband, a descendant of a notable New England

family, established by Jesse Davis, whose line was represented in the Colonial Army in the Revolutionary War, as was that of Dana, and in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Dana are both deceased, the death of the former having occurred in 1916, and that of the latter in 1917. They were the parents of two children: Jesse D., of whom further; and Payson, an attorney-at-law, and civil service commissioner of Massachusetts.

Jesse D. Dana prepared for college at Phillip's Andover, and then entered Yale, receiving the Bachelor of Arts degree, and becoming widely known in athletic circles. A record of his good scholarship and the prestige of athletic standing gave him a broad influence in the student body, and this he used on behalf of a more democratic college spirit and against cliques founded on wealth or social prominence. Upon the completion of his classical course he entered the law school of Harvard University, and in 1902 was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, and later to practice in Maine courts. In 1902 he came to the Middle West, equipped with a fine education but without financial resources, and was connected with the Sligo Furnace Company, Sligo, Missouri, retaining his connection with the steel and iron industries for five years after moving to St. Louis in 1905. In 1910 he formed an association with the Commonwealth Trust Company as treasurer, subsequently succeeding to the vice-presidency, and he was also vice-president of the Guardian Trust Company. In 1904 he was an organizer of the Mississippi Valley Iron Company, and in 1912 built the Boatmen's Bank building, one of the most modern office buildings of St. Louis, being then vice-president of the company. Upon the death of the president, Lawrence P. Pierce, December 12, 1919, Mr. Dana was

elected president. At his death he was president of the Monward Realty Company, owning a large share of the stock of the Boatmen's Bank, Bell Telephone, and Rialto office buildings, and in addition to these holdings he owned property at Lisbon, Maine. The following is quoted from resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors:

The sudden death of Jesse Dwight Dana, the President of this Board of Directors, has been so great a shock to us that it is difficult for us to realize the extent of our loss or to express in proper terms the depth of our sorrow. He was in apparently perfect health to the last, and was as diligent and efficient in his office on the last day of his life as he had always been since his first connection with this Company.

* * * * *

In business he was honest, industrious and resourceful, possessing rare tact and courage; and he commanded at all times the respect of his associates.

He was blessed by nature with a delightfully sociable temperament which, through his finished education and his distinguished family connections, was developed to a high degree. His character so endeared him to his friends that he was referred to as one of the best loved men in the city.

The members of this Board of Directors desire to record their appreciation of him as our friend and associate, whose loss we deeply mourn, and to express to his family the heartfelt sympathy we feel in its inexpressible sorrow.

Mr. Dana was typical of the sturdy New England ancestry from which he was descended. He was firm in his convictions, forcing them upon no man, but yielding no whit of his ground when sure of its strength and righteousness. The ruggedness of his character was attractive to men whose own purposes were good, and the strength of his personality had in it much of charm. His courage was not alone moral, it was practical, and those who worked with him knew that he was at his best when a formid-

able, complicated undertaking reared itself before him, for then he made his way unerringly to the heart of the proposition and forced success from it. During the World War he gave himself untiringly to the work of the Government, relief and social service organizations. He fraternized with the Masonic order, politically was identified with the Republican party, and his St. Louis clubs were the Noonday, Racquet and Country, while he was also a member of the New York, Yale and Boston University clubs.

Mr. Dana married, in Jacksonville, Illinois, September 20, 1902, Clara R. Brown, daughter of William and Clara (Robb) Brown, her father solicitor and general counsel for the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Chicago, and also the legal associate of T. B. Blackstone, a distinguished citizen of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Dana were the parents of two sons: Richard, born in Sligo, Missouri, in 1904; and Robert Brent, born in St. Louis, in 1909, both preparing for Yale University.

Jesse D. Dana died November 14, 1921. There left the St. Louis community in his passing a man who early in life had learned its true values, who had placed his faith in the enduring things, in constancy in human relations, in unselfish services, in upreach for high ideals, and, attaining these aims, had had its other rewards added to them.

GROUND, John W.,

Man of Varied Activities.

Although a native son of Indiana, a State of which his mother was also a native daughter, John W. Ground at an early day sought a home in Kansas, going thence to Carthage, Missouri, and finally locating in Kansas City, where the last thirteen years of his life were passed, following a residence of twenty-

six years in Carthage. He was widely identified with mining activities throughout the Joplin district of Missouri, and was one of the pioneers of the old Cartersville-Duenweg section, being then a partner of Thomas Irwin, of Carthage. He also had mining interests in Oklahoma, railroad connections in Missouri, and in Carthage built a fine residence, yet one of the handsomest in that city. His father, Andrew J. Ground, born in North Carolina, married Levina Eisenhower, born in Indiana.

John W. Ground, son of Andrew J. and Levina (Eisenhower) Ground, was born on a farm west of Indianapolis, Indiana, March 26, 1847, and died at his home on Summit Street, Kansas City, Missouri, January 26, 1921. He grew to manhood in his native State, taught school two years, was a merchant, then removed in 1879 to Augusta, Kansas, there engaging in the milling and grain business until his removal to Carthage, Missouri, in 1884. Directly after coming to Carthage he bought the old mule street car line running on Main Street to the depots. He also established a bus and carriage line which he operated for a time, then sold them to devote his time and capital to mining. He became interested in the lead and zinc mines of the Joplin district of Missouri, operating most successfully there and in Oklahoma, becoming one of the most prominent and extensive mine operators of this section. He was also interested in many business enterprises, including the Carthage Stone Company, Empire Electric Power Company, Carthage Bed Spring Company, Carthage Mattress Manufacturing Company, and the Central National Bank of Carthage, and a director of the Joplin National Bank.

After a residence of twenty-six years in Carthage he disposed of all his in-

terests there, and in 1908 moved to Kansas City, Missouri. In Kansas City he continued his mining operations, but gradually withdrew, and two years prior to his death disposed of the last of his mines and leases. He was one of the builders of the Joplin-Pittsburgh Electric Railway Company, and at his death he was filling the office of vice-president of that company.

Mr. Ground was a Republican in politics, and in Augusta, Kansas, served three terms as a member of the Board of Education, and two terms as Mayor. In 1908 he was the candidate for Mayor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by sixteen votes. He was a lover of nature and much of his leisure time was devoted to the cultivation of flowers. His home in Carthage, at Macon Street and Garrison Avenue, covered an entire block, the grounds being in perfect accord with the cultivated tastes of the owners.

Mr. Ground married (first) Martha Ellen Holmes, and they had three daughters and a son: Mrs. Nellie L. Dow; Mrs. George A. Barnett; and Blanche Ground; Philo E., deceased. He married (second) Flora Bell Dehner, who survives him, with five children: Mrs. H. C. Vick; Mrs. E. C. Meservey; Katherine Ground; John W. Ground, Jr.; and Curtis C. Ground. Mrs. Ground continues her residence at Kansas City, her home at No. 4130 Warwick Boulevard.

BRIGGS, Clinton,

Business Man.

The present which prepares a legacy for posterity cannot be unmindful of a heritage from the past, an inheritance representing the sum total of the labor, thought and sacrifice of preceding generations. The Chicago of today, vigor-



W. C. Kelly

ous in strength and justly proud in achievement, has veneration for the individuals whose pioneer struggles and strivings, whose resolute keeping of the faith, provide the background for the impressive prestige of today. The career of Clinton Briggs is intertwined with this period, and the history of Chicago in the last half of the nineteenth century contains his name in the influential place he came to fill in business and in civic affairs.

A descendant of Rhode Island ancestry, and son of Gilbert and Martha (Place) Briggs, Clinton Briggs was born in Cayuga County, New York, May 27, 1821. The public schools of the district furnished him with his education, and until he attained his majority he worked on his father's farm, then went West, and spent two years in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the capacity of clerk. A short period in Rockford, Illinois, was spent in business pursuits, but disposing of his interests there he proceeded to St. Louis, Missouri, where for eight years he was employed as a clerk. His Chicago residence began in 1856, and here he became a member of the firm of Ewing, Briggs & Company, wholesale grocers, an association that endured until 1870. The firm discontinuing operations in that year, Mr. Briggs entered into partnership with Thomas Heermans, in the purchase of a milling interest, a partnership dissolved by Mr. Heermans' death in 1880, Mr. Briggs continuing alone until 1883. Subsequently he was the organizer of the Star & Crescent Milling Company, of Chicago, a corporation of which he was president, C. B. Cole, vice-president, Z. T. Cole, secretary and treasurer, and in the few years of this company's existence before his death, in 1884, he had led in the formation of its business policy and had placed it, through his energetic

industry and wise direction, far along the road to prosperity.

To the calls of civic duty he lent a willing and responsive ear, and his services in official capacity were productive of large benefits to the community. Mr. Briggs was treasurer of Chicago under the administration of Mayor Heath, 1876-77, and he was a prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade, filling a place on the board of directors for twenty-eight years, and serving as first vice-president in 1861. His incentive to many public-spirited actions was a deep desire to promote the common good and he had no regard for the honors and distinctions which accompanied his participation in the affairs of the city.

Mr. Briggs married, in 1869, Sarah Jane Wray, daughter of Dr. Robert Wray, a physician of notable attainments. They were the parents of two children: Martha E., who married William L. Phelps, a biography of whom follows; and Jane Wray, who is the widow of Fredrick Voorhees, of New Jersey.

PHELPS, William Lee,

Business Executive.

Finance and milling were the fields which claimed the attention of William Lee Phelps in the three decades of his Chicago, (Illinois) residence, the latter as the president of the Star & Crescent Milling Company, his office from 1911 to his death in 1923. From these major connections his influence extended widely throughout various circles of community life, and he was the center of a large acquaintance made in business, in his clubs, on the links, and in the field with rod and gun, counting his friends in a great number. This record is of a man of strong executive talents and business success, who combined capacity for the enjoy-

ment of the social side of life with fondness for his home and loyal devotion to his family, and who exercised many admirable qualities in good citizenship.

The family to which William Lee Phelps belonged was of English origin and ancestry bearing arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant, sable, between six crosses crosslet fitchée gules.

Motto—*Veritas sine timore.*

(I) The American founder was George Phelps, born about 1606 in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, who came unmarried to New England with his elder brother, William, and the latter's wife and family, sailing from Plymouth, England, March 20, 1630, in the ship "Mary and John," of four hundred tons burden, Captain Squab (Squeb), Master. The family were at Nantasket (now Hull) May 30, 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, with others of the Rev. Mr. Warham's church, being among the first settlers of that place.

George Phelps was the youngest of eight children of William and Dorothy Phelps, the father, William, having been born in Tewkesbury, August 4, 1560, and baptized in the Tewkesbury Abbey Church. William Phelps died probably about 1611, his wife, Dorothy, surviving him until 1613. George Phelps' grandparents on his paternal side were James and Joan Phelps, the former the founder of the Phelps family in Tewkesbury, England, born about 1520, believed to have been a brother of Francis Phylppe, of Nether Tyne, Staffordshire, England, the name becoming changed to the present form.

George Phelps, after settling in Dorchester, was chosen one of ten men "to order the affairs of the colony for one year." On May 6, 1635, he was chosen a freeman, and in the fall of that year he removed to the founding of Windsor

County with the Rev. Mr. Warham's church, in which he was one of about sixty members. He located at Windsor, at the junction of the Farmington and Great (now the Connecticut) rivers, one of the choicest locations shown on the map of ancient Windsor. He married (first) in 1637, at Windsor, Phillury Randall, daughter of Philip Randall. She was a member of the Rev. Mr. Warham's church in Dorchester, and died in Windsor, April 29, 1648. Philip Randall, her father, was born in England, and came to New England in the ship "Mary and John," with his father, Goodman Randall, settling in Dorchester in 1630 and Windsor in 1635. George Phelps married (second) Widow Frances Dewey, November 16, 1648. There were ten children of his two marriages, Jacob, of whom further, being the first born of the second marriage.

(II) Jacob Phelps, son of George and Frances (Dewey) Phelps, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, February 7, 1649-50. He married, May 2, 1672, Dorothy Ingersoll, daughter and second child of John and Dorothy (Lord) Ingersoll, who was born in Hartford, in 1654, and died in Westfield, Massachusetts. Her father, John Ingersoll, of England, was in Hartford in 1651, in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1666, and Westfield in 1668-69. He married three times. Dorothy Lord, his wife, was a daughter of Thomas Lord, gentleman, and Dorothy, his wife, of England, was one of the first and most prominent settlers of Hartford. Mr. Phelps settled in Westfield, Massachusetts, where he died October 6, 1689, in his fortieth year. They had seven children, of whom Israel was fourth.

(III) Israel Phelps, son of Jacob and Dorothy (Ingersoll) Phelps, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, April 3, 1681, and married (first) March 7, 1703-4, Mary



Phelps

Pease, daughter of Lieutenant Robert and Abigail (Randall) Pease, who was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 11, 1681, and died in Westfield, April 16, 1713, in her thirty-third year. He married (second) Rachel Jones, January 26, 1714. She was the widow of Caleb Jones, of Hebron, Connecticut, who died before January 16, 1711-12, as at that time administration was granted to his widow Rachel, who had by him four children. She died before her second husband, and he was appointed guardian of the Jones children. Among their children was David, of whom further.

(IV) David Phelps, son of Israel and Rachel (Jones) Phelps, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, August 25, 1716, and married, March 29, 1737, Margaret Colton, who was born at Longmeadow, Massachusetts, in 1714, and died in Enfield, Connecticut, February 16, 1810. She was the daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Pease) Colton.

David Phelps was a farmer and settled in Enfield, where he died January 13, 1803. They had ten children, among them John, of whom further, who was the eighth child.

(V) John Phelps, son of David and Margaret (Colton) Phelps, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, February 11, 1756, and married (first) March 22, 1779, Anna Baker, who was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, and died there April 4, 1797. He married (second) in 1798, Betsey Bingham, daughter of Thomas Bingham. She was born in Ellington, December 6, 1760, and died February 16, 1841, in her eightieth year. John Phelps served in the army from August 2, 1778, to September 12, 1778, in the expedition to dislodge the British from Newport, Rhode Island; was present at the battle of Rhode Island, August 29, 1778, in Captain Rudd's company, Chapman's regi-

ment, Tyler's brigade; also served in Captain Seymour's company of Light Dragoons from July 8, to July 19, 1779, in consequence of an alarm that the British were about to attack New Haven, Connecticut; joined Captain Dana's company as ensign, April 29, 1781, promoted to lieutenant and to command a troop of horse in General Walesburg's brigade, August 19, 1781. There were eight children of his first marriage, Levi, of whom further, being the fifth child. By his second marriage three children were born.

(VI) Levi Phelps, son of John and Anna (Baker) Phelps, was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, October 16, 1789, and married, October 3, 1826, in Delvin, Ohio, Sarah Cooper, who was born in Vermont, February 9, 1805, and died in Marysville, Union County, Ohio, December 31, 1876. Mr. Phelps was a farmer, and settled in Marysville, Ohio, where he died November 27, 1863. They had six children, of whom the eldest was Cyrus Armstrong, of whom further.

(VII) Cyrus Armstrong Phelps, son of Levi and Sarah (Cooper) Phelps, was born in Marysville, Ohio, October 6, 1827. Springfield, Ohio, became his home at maturity, and there for a number of years he was cashier and vice-president of the Springfield National Bank, a man of substantial influence in the community. He married, at Springfield, October 19, 1854, Caroline Paige, daughter of Ira and Sarah (Beardsley) Paige, and they were the parents of six children. William Lee, of whom further, the fifth.

(VIII) William Lee Phelps, son of Cyrus Armstrong and Caroline (Paige) Phelps, was born in Springfield, Ohio, April 5, 1868, and died June 30, 1923. After general studies in local schools, he entered Wittenberg College, then completed his education at Princeton College,

receiving the degree of A.B. in 1890. The first several years of his business life were spent in the stock and bond business in Toledo, Ohio, and in Detroit, Michigan, and in 1893 he came to Chicago, where he was first associated with Charles Gates in the same line and later with Harris, Winthrop & Company, brokers and bond dealers. In 1911 Mr. Phelps was elected president of the Star & Crescent Milling Company, continuing at the head of this organization until his death. His earlier business experience had given him a thorough and comprehensive grasp upon broad economic and administrative principles, and when he brought this equipment to a specialized line, combining with it an innate faculty for enlisting the full-hearted support and coöperation of his co-workers, it was to achieve a splendid record.

Mr. Phelps was a devotee of outdoor life and keenly enjoyed golfing, hunting, and fishing, a genial, optimistic disposition making him an ideal companion on such occasions. He was a member of the Chicago, University, Saddle and Cycle, Bob-o'-link, and Chicago Golf clubs, and the Saginaw Hunting Club. He delighted to receive his friends in his home, and contributed to social gatherings charm of manner and sincere good-will. He was a Republican in political sympathy, but was never a figure in public life.

Mr. Phelps married, February 27, 1900, Martha E. Briggs, daughter of Clinton and Sarah Jane (Wray) Briggs (see preceding biography). Their one daughter, Sarah, is the wife of George Ferguson, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

SHOAFF, John Alexander,

Photographer, Musician.

When a lad of twelve years, John A. Shoaff, who had been left fatherless at

the age of two, located in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and there he spent the many years of a useful life. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, the family a large one that upon the death of the father in 1838 became scattered. He chose photography as his life work, and became thoroughly wedded to his art, and from youth until retirement at the age of seventy-two he knew no other business interest. His tastes were decidedly artistic, and in music he excelled as a vocalist. He was a member of the old Fort Wayne Quartette, and connected with all Fort Wayne's musical events in the earlier years of his residence. He married one of Fort Wayne's native daughters, and leaves a son to perpetuate his memory and name.

John A. Shoaff was born in Juanita, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1836, died in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He spent the first twelve years of his life in Pennsylvania, then came West to Fort Wayne, Indiana, his brother, Samuel Shoaff, a miller of Fort Wayne, having sent for him, John A. being the youngest of the family. In Fort Wayne he completed his education at the Methodist College, and early in life was attracted to the art of photography, then little understood. He made a close study of his art, and later, when he opened his own studio, he was able to score an instant success. He advanced in proficiency, and kept abreast of all improvement in studio equipment, lighting effects, and detail of his photographic art, his reputation extending all over the city. In 1908 he retired and passed the remaining years of his life in leisure and contentment.

For a number of years in earlier life, Mr. Shoaff sang in the choir of the Episcopal church, and was a member of the olden time famous musical organization, the Fort Wayne Quartette. He was a

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member of the Democratic party, the Masonic order, and was very fond of the out-of-doors sports of hunting and fishing.

John A. Shoaff married, June 16, 1870, Susan R. Barnett, daughter of the pioneers, James and Nancy Welch (Hanna) Barnett. To Mr. and Mrs. Shoaff two children were born; Mary E., wife of A. J. Mitchell, of Detroit; and Frederick Barnett, of whom further mention follows. Mrs. Shoaff survives her husband, her home at No. 1910 Spy Run, Fort Wayne.

SHOAFF, Frederick Barnett, Attorney-at-Law.

Frederick B. Shoaff, only son of John A. and Susan R. (Barnett) Shoaff, was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, October 7, 1879. He was educated in Fort Wayne public school, finishing preparatory study with graduation from high school, class of 1895. He was next a student at Williamstown College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, but later entered the University of Michigan, whence he was graduated, Ph.B., class of 1900. The year 1901 was spent in study at the University of Heidelberg, founded in 1386, there pursuing a course in Roman law. He prepared for the legal profession in Columbia Law School, (Columbia University, New York City) there completing the course, and receiving his degree, Bachelor of Laws, at graduation, class of 1903.

Mr. Shoaff at once began practice in St. Louis, Missouri, but in 1904 he returned to his home town, Fort Wayne, and there has been steadily and successfully in practice until the present, 1923. He is learned in the law, skillful in its application, and loves his profession. He is a member of the bar associations of

his district, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a member of several organizations of varied nature, and is highly esteemed both as lawyer and citizen.

Frederick B. Shoaff married, June 21, 1904, Alice J. Dryer, born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, daughter of Dr. Charles R. and Alice P. (Peacock) Dryer, her parents removing several years ago from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute, Indiana.

BARNETT, James,

Business Man.

Mrs. Susan R. Shoaff, widow of John Alexander Shoaff, and mother of Frederick Barnett Shoaff, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, is a daughter of James Barnett, one of the pioneer settlers of Fort Wayne, whose name is writ large in the records of that section of the "Hoosier State." He was a native son of Pennsylvania, born March 15, 1783, died in Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 7, 1851, son of John and Elizabeth (Flynn) Barnett. The family moved from Pennsylvania to the State of Kentucky during the last decade and a half of the eighteenth century, John Barnett having served as a private in the Continental Army, being entitled to certain land in that State in appreciation of his military service. After making the long and arduous journey to Kentucky, now a matter of a few hours, he failed to find his claim, it being so imperfectly described in the warrants he held.

Disappointed, but not discouraged, John Barnett remained in Kentucky several years, engaged in fruitless search for his land, then gave up and moved to Montgomery County, Ohio, and secured virgin land near the site of the present city of Dayton. There he cleared a farm, and there he died in 1797, leaving a

widow, two sons, and four daughters, all of whom married: Mrs. Ellsworth Harris, Mrs. Mary Houston, Mrs. Susan Bruen, and Mrs. Rachael Watton. The eldest son, Abraham, became a lawyer, locating in Dayton, which city was founded in 1796, and he became one of the pioneers of the Montgomery County bar.

James Barnett, the younger son of John Barnett, was a lad of twelve, and his brother, Abraham, was but a few years older when their father died, the burden of family support falling in large part upon these two boys, and for a number of years they farmed the homestead, and tenderly cared for their widowed mother as long as she lived. Later Abraham studied law and left the farm, James then shouldering the entire burden. The sisters were sent to school, and from them and his brother, James Barnett acquired his education in a great part. As the years sped on, the burdens lessened, and he gave his attention to matters outside the farm, and dealt extensively in furs, making long journeys West and South, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, even to New Orleans. He became familiar with a great deal of the Middle West, and was particularly impressed with the Fort Wayne district, then little more than the fort itself.

He had been there with his father just before the latter's death in 1797, and again in 1812 as captain of a company of volunteers from Montgomery County, Ohio, who marched to the relief of Fort Wayne with the small army under the command of General William Henry Harrison. It was while on this expedition that Captain Barnett decided upon Fort Wayne as his future residence, a decision which he did not put into effect until several years later, nor is the exact date of his removal known. The best

evidence, however, places the year as 1818, but in the meantime he made several journeys between his Ohio home and his prospective Indiana abode, bringing in boat loads of goods from the East to the Fort Wayne traders.

Upon making permanent location in Fort Wayne, James Barnett opened a general store, and in 1819 he admitted Samuel Hanna to a partnership, they trading as Barnett & Hanna, their business being wholesale dealing with traders. Their store was a log building, situated at what is now the northwest corner of Barnard and Columbia streets. Their goods came from the East by way of Toledo, Ohio, thence by boats on the Maumee River, Fort Wayne being the headquarters through which distribution was made to the traders, who sold and traded them further West and North. About 1830 James Barnett retired from active participation in this prosperous business, but retained his financial interest. At about the same time, Allen Hamilton was admitted to the firm, which then became Barnett, Hanna & Company.

At a little earlier period, Captain Barnett became interested in milling, and in 1824, in association with Anthony Davis, he erected a mill on St. Mary's River, near the site of the present Allen County Orphans' Home. That mill, known as Beavers Mill, was one of the first built in the State of Indiana. Real estate was a favorite investment with the pioneers, and Captain Barnett secured a great deal of now valuable land, one of his properties being a tract (then a farm), now bounded by Calhoun, Harrison, Berry and Wayne streets, in the center of the present city of Fort Wayne.

Captain James Barnett married, in 1824, Nancy Welch Hanna, of Troy, Ohio, a sister of Samuel Hanna, who came to Fort Wayne, and became Captain

James Barnett's partner in the store business. The first home Captain Barnett erected for his bride was then considered a very pretentious one, being on East Columbia Street, and built of brick, the first in Fort Wayne. This building is yet standing, and in use as a bakery. The next Barnett home was on West Berry Street, later the site of a department store, and in that home Captain Barnett died, June 7, 1851, his widow surviving him until August 10, 1857. Both Captain and Mrs. Barnett were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne, Captain Barnett a member of the Masonic order, and the second man to be buried in Fort Wayne according to the Masonic funeral rites.

James and Nancy W. (Hanna) Barnett were the parents of eight children, four only living to years of maturity, namely: 1. John Houston, died unmarried in 1872. 2. Mary, married, in 1849, Watson Wall, of Fort Wayne, and resided in St. Louis, Missouri. They were the parents of four children: Charles W., James, Mrs. Martha Dryer, and Mrs. Susan Beard. 3. Abraham G., married Elizabeth Angell, and they had four children: Byron H., Mrs. Kathleen Beamer, James, and Susan. 4. Susan R., married, June 16, 1870, John Alexander Shoaff, of previous mention, whom she survives with a daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Mitchell, and a son, Frederick Barnett Shoaff (q.v.). Mrs. Shoaff continues her residence in Fort Wayne, her birthplace and lifetime home. She has preserved the records of the family, and the very full account which it is possible to give of her father and grandfather is due to her devoted interest.

There was united in Captain Barnett a true pioneer strain, and his environment from boyhood developed these traits to a high degree. To these traits, courage,

energy, love of adventure, and love for the open places, he added those sterling qualities which grace the manhood of any time or any environment. He is described as a man of frugal, simple habits of life, but of fiery temper, yet just, and holding himself under perfect control. His nature was a generous one, and his physical strength was very great, so great, in fact, that his fame spread among the Indians, not only for his strength, but for his swiftness as a runner. The privations of his youth and early manhood left their mark, and he was denied length of years, passing away after a lingering illness, at the age of sixty-six. How contemporaries regarded him may be judged from the following editorial, from the Fort Wayne "Weekly Times," under date of June 19, 1851:

JAMES BARNETT

We last week performed the melancholy duty of announcing the decease of this venerable and highly respected citizen, and we had reason to believe that some of his numerous friends who are acquainted with his early history, and subsequent career, would, in time for today's paper, prepare a suitable obituary. In this expectation we have been disappointed, but we cannot let the occasion pass, without testifying, however briefly and imperfectly, our respect for his memory. He was a hardy, efficient frontiersman, of remarkable courage, and fearless from his boyhood, when, with his father, he packed provisions from Cincinnati and Dayton, Ohio, to the soldiers in the Fort Wayne region. His personal qualifications, his great sagacity, and his experience rendered him a valuable assistant as dispatch bearer during the War of 1812, and wherever there were difficulties to overcome or dangers to be encountered on the frontier there James Barnett was found. . . . He settled in Fort Wayne permanently about 1818, when it was but a mere trading post, surrounded on every side by hundreds of miles of unbroken wilderness, and saw it grow into a prosperous community. He erected the first brick building in Fort Wayne, and for many years served as justice of the peace.

It is said that he brought more money to

Fort Wayne than any other of the old settlers, and it is believed that few of the newer comers brought as much. With his abundant means at that day, if he had been avaricious and grasping, he might have amassed an immense fortune—but he was not—his hand was always open to the needy and suffering. His capital was always employed, but more for the benefit of others than for himself, and he was ever the poor man's friend. No one was ever turned away empty-handed that appealed to him for assistance, and that fact is well known. Honest and confiding himself, he was wont to confide in others, and frequently he suffered by becoming involved in their liabilities. Still he left a handsome fortune for those near and dear to him.

Such was James Barnett, noble, honorable, generous, and open-hearted, and, as was said at his funeral, the noblest work of God. Owing to early hardships and exposures, his constitution had been shattered, and for the last three or four years of his life he was quite feeble, being finally called from this earthly habitation to dwell in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." His funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, and by the Masonic fraternity in full regalia. His loss was felt as a personal bereavement by the citizens generally, and in later years, seeing his life in strong perspective, we can understand the high regard in which he was held in the community, which was so long his home, and the scene of his earnest and effective labors.

(The Hannay-Hanna Line).

Arms—Argent, three roebucks' heads, couped, azure, collared or, with a bell pendant, gules.

Crest—Within the horns of a crescent a cross crosslet fitchée sable.

Motto—*Pér ardua ad alta.*

The Hanna family can be traced back to the thirteenth century, when Patrick Hannay built and occupied a castle, since known in history as Castle Sorby, which is still standing, but in a half ruinous state, and is located on the waters of the Mull of Galloway in Wigton, southern half of Ayrshire, Scotland. The Hannay family came into prominence about the time of the War of the Roses, and some of the occupants of Castle Sorby wielded

a commanding influence during that period. The Hannays continued to occupy and own Castle Sorby until the close of the seventeenth century, and when the male members of the family all emigrated to Ireland it passed, through intermarriage with the Lords of Galloway, into the possession of Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies, a grandson of Sir Alexander Stewart, who had married Margaret Hannay, a daughter and heir of Patrick Hannay, of Castle Sorby.

This Sir Alexander Stewart, who now came into possession of the seat of the Hannays, was in great favor with James VI, who knighted him in 1590 at the coronation of his consort, Queen Anne of Denmark. Sir Alexander married (first) Christian Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas; (second) the Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of David, Earl Angus, and widow of John, seventh Lord Maxwell (Earl of Morton). He died October 9, 1596, leaving five children. His son and heir, Sir Alexander Stewart, a man of great talent, loyalty and integrity, was elevated to the peerage, July 19, 1607, by the title of Baron of Garlies, and on September 19, 1623, was advanced to the Earl of Galloway. He married, October 16, 1600, Griseld Gordon, daughter of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, and, dying in 1649, left two sons and a daughter. He was succeeded by his son, James Stewart, second Lord of Galloway, who, in his father's lifetime, had been created a Baronet of Nova Scotia. He was a firm adherent of the Stuarts, and was fined four hundred pounds by Oliver Cromwell for his attachment to the royal family. He lived to see the Restoration, and came into great favor with King Charles II. He married, in 1642, Nicolas Grier, daughter of Sir Robert Grier, of Grierson, M. P., and had two sons and four daughters. His oldest son, Alexan-

der Stewart, third Lord of Galloway, married Mary, daughter of James, second Earl of Queensbury, by whom he had six sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Alexander, became fourth Earl of Galloway. The second son, James, became fifth Earl of Galloway. The third son, John, was a brigadier-general, and died, unmarried, at Castle Sorby, in 1748. The fourth son, Andrew, had died or been killed in the Darien expedition in 1699. William and Robert died young, unmarried.

Castle Sorby, which appears to have fallen to the third son, John Stewart, brother of the fourth and fifth earls, about this time fell into disuse, or was not occupied by any of the Stewart family, and we find no further word of it in history since the death of its owner, in the year 1748. It still, however, is owned by the heirs of the Earls of Galloway, all of whom are descendants of Patrick Hannay, of Castle Sorby.

The Hannays occupied many useful public positions. They were members of Parliament during several generations, and in 1630 Sir Robert Hannay was made a Baron. This Baronetcy is now extinct.

(I) Thomas Hanna, the immigrant ancestor of the Hanna family of America, was born about 1720, in Lesarah Lock, County Monaghan, Ireland, a son of Robert and Elizabeth Hanna, and probably a grandson or great-grandson of the Hannays of Castle Sorby, in Galloway, Scotland. In 1763, with his wife, Elizabeth (Henderson) Hanna, and their six children, he came to America. Of the six children, John, the eldest, died at Newcastle, after the ship had cast anchor. The other children were: James, Robert, Hugh, Martha, and Thomas. With the Hanna family there came to America the congregation of the entire Presbyterian church of Ballybay, of

which church the Hannas were members. They landed at Newcastle, Delaware, and the Hannas settled among the Quakers in Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. In less than a year Thomas Hanna died, and is buried in the burying ground of the Friends' Meeting House at Buckingham.

Elizabeth (Henderson) Hanna remained in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, until her death, in 1766. Of her remaining family, the two eldest sons, James and Robert, who were twins, were bound out to farmers in the neighborhood and remained in Bucks County until they were of age, when James went to Kentucky and Robert married, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The remaining three children followed the tide of emigration into Western Pennsylvania, where Hugh and Thomas married and settled in Washington County, and the only sister, Martha, settled in Bedford County, Virginia, where she married Edward Saunders, only son and heir of James Saunders, who had represented Orange County, North Carolina, in the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, April 4, 1776, and also in the Congress held in the same place, November 12, 1776.

(II) James Hanna, one of the twin sons of Thomas and Elizabeth (Henderson) Hanna, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, March 2, 1753. He emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1763, with his parents and brothers and sisters. After the death of his father, in 1764, James Hanna was reared in the family of a Presbyterian farmer in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. On April 4, 1782, at Havre de Grace, Maryland, James Hanna married (first) Hannah Bayless, who was born on a farm near Havre de Grace, Harford County, Maryland, August 13, 1761. She was of Huguenot de-

scent. Her grandfather, Samuel Bayless, with his brother, William Bayless, came to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century and settled near Basking Ridge, New Jersey.

Shortly after their marriage, James Hanna and his wife emigrated to Kentucky, making the entire journey on horseback, she riding on a pillion behind her husband. Here their nine children were born, and here they continued to reside until 1804, when they removed to Dayton, Ohio. Shortly after, on August 14, 1804, Hannah (Bayless) Hanna died and was buried in the old Dayton Cemetery. James Hanna married a second time, by which marriage he had four children, three of whom died in infancy. James Hanna was a weaver by trade, but a farmer by occupation. In his religious life he was an orthodox Presbyterian, serving his church for fifty years as an elder. In politics he was a Whig. He died at his home near Dayton, Ohio, October 31, 1827. The Bayles-Bayless coat-of-arms is as follows:

Arms—Gules, a fesse argent between three mullets in chief, and as many martlets in base of the second.

Children of James and Hannah (Bayless) Hanna: 1. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1783, died November 27, 1857; married (first) John Johnson, a soldier of the War of 1812, who died November 15, 1816; married (second) James McGorkle; had one son, William McGorkle, who became a prominent Presbyterian minister, now deceased. 2. Thomas, born in 1785, date of death unknown. 3. Martha, born January 29, 1789, died August 23, 1850; married Andrew Telford, who died June 12, 1853. 4. James, born March 31, 1791, died February 18, 1855. 5. Sarah, born July 20, 1795, died January 22, 1872; married Harvey Ward, who died September 12, 1844, while on a visit

in Troy, Ohio. 6. Samuel. 7. Hugh, born July 26, 1799, died January 18, 1869. 8. Nancy W., born in 1801, died August, 1857; married Captain James Barnett (q.v.). 9. Joseph Smith, born December 7, 1803, died August 4, 1864.

HALSEY, Charles Day,

Man of Affairs.

The scope and worth of Charles Day Halsey's active career are apparent in the simple outline of his interests and accomplishments, and, when given their proper place in the long history of a distinguished family line, his life forms a splendid part of a record written in the Halsey name by sons of able gifts and high purpose. For a time Charles D. Halsey gave allegiance to the profession of civil engineering, but after a few years entered the financial field in the metropolitan district and in this relation found exercise and reward for exceptional talents of organization and administration. He was a financier of admirable type, sincerely respected by his colleagues for exact adherence to strict business tenets, a man who made definite contribution to the creation of prosperity in which many of his fellows shared. Socially his acquaintance was wide, and the impress he has left upon his generation is a source of deep pride and inspiration to those who bear his name.

The Halseys of America are descended from Thomas Halsey, of Hertfordshire, England, and Southampton, Long Island, and trace to John Halsey, of the Parsonage, Great Gaddesden. The Halsey family has borne arms as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a pile sable three griffins' heads erased, of the first.

Crest—A cubit arm gules, cuff argent, holding in the hand a griffin's leg erased or.

Motto—*Nescit vox missa reverti.*

(1) Thomas Halsey, the founder, was



American Historical Society

Eng. by Philip S. Dunn

Charles D. Lusk

born January 2, 1592. He was a mercer of London, and was living at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637. He was the owner of a hundred acres of land in Lynn, Massachusetts; was one of the founders of the town of Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, the first English town in the State of New York. He was a delegate to the General Court at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1664; joined in remonstrance, February 15, 1670; and was named, November 1, 1676, in the patent of confirmation. He was also named in Governor Dongan's patent, December 6, 1686. His first wife, Phoebe, was murdered by Pequot Indians in 1649. He married (second) Ann Johnes. Among the children of Thomas Halsey was Isaac, of whom further.

(II) Isaac Halsey, second son of Thomas and Phoebe Halsey, was born about 1628, and died in 1725. In a list of the inhabitants of Southampton, in 1698, Isaac Halsey appears with several other Halseys, and he was named as a trustee of that place, December 6, 1686, in the Dongan patent. He and his wife Mary were the parents of several children, among them, Joseph, of whom further.

(III) Joseph Halsey, second son of Isaac and Mary Halsey, was born in Southampton, Long Island, in 1668, died April 7, 1725, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, the latter place having become his home in 1694. He and his wife Elizabeth were the parents, among other children, of Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) General Joseph Halsey, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Halsey, was born about 1695, and died December 16, 1771. His will is recorded in Trenton, New Jersey, and he and his second wife were buried in the Presbyterian Church Cemetery. He lived near the Wheatsheaf Tavern, between Rahway and Elizabeth.

His first wife was Elizabeth Haines, his second Abigail —. Among the children of General Joseph Halsey, was Joseph, of whom further.

(V) Joseph Halsey, son of General Joseph Halsey, was born in 1730, and died July 9, 1813. After his marriage he made his home at Springfield, where he was for fifty years a ruling elder in the church. He was married three times, his first wife, Mary (Armstrong) Halsey, being the mother of all his children, among whom was Isaac, of whom further.

(VI) Isaac Halsey, son of Joseph and Mary (Armstrong) Halsey, was born May 15, 1757, and died April 26, 1830, being buried at Springfield, New Jersey. He was not of age when the Revolutionary War began, but he enlisted and served as a private for one year, being quartered near the Canadian line. His company was commanded by Captain Samuel Potter, in the Third Battalion, Colonel Elias Dayton, and he was in the battle at Connecticut Farms, June 6, 1780, and led his company at the battle of Springfield, June 23, 1780. He married Sarah Smith, daughter of Walter Smith, a Hollander, who owned a large tract of land at what is now Short Hills. They were the parents of Samuel, of whom further.

(VII) Samuel Halsey, son of Isaac and Sarah (Smith) Halsey, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, October 11, 1801, and died in Newark, New Jersey, July 17, 1884. He was for many years a leading business man of Newark, and was first a member of the firm of Pierson, Waldron & Halsey, engaged in the southern clothing trade, in 1848 retiring from this concern and establishing the leather manufacturing house of Halsey & Taylor. He was a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company, a director of the Second National Bank, and for two years served on the Newark Board of Alder-

men. He married, November 23, 1825, Mary Hutchings, born April 26, 1802, died May 23, 1882, daughter of Abraham Hutchings. They were the parents of George Armstrong; Silas Condit, of whom further; and Cornelia Utter.

(VIII) Silas Condit Halsey, second son of Samuel and Mary (Hutchings) Halsey, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, September 16, 1829, and died June 12, 1906. When the family came to Newark he entered the private school of the Rev. Dr. Weeks, and later that of Dr. William Bradley, and in 1852 he went to Petersburg, Virginia, with his cousin, Daniel Halsey, in connection with the southern business of his father and uncle, returning in 1853. With Robert M. Hunter and Daniel Halsey, he purchased the large business of John McGregor and the firm of Halsey, Hunter & Halsey was formed, continuing until his withdrawal in 1875. Governor Charles S. Olden appointed Mr. Halsey, August 22, 1862, aide-de-camp to General Cornelius Van Vorst, commanding the rendezvous at Camp Frelinghuysen, and he was later appointed assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of major. On numerous occasions he went to the front in Virginia with supplies for the New Jersey troops and rendered valuable service to the State and its men in the field. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison United States Consul at Sonneberg, the second largest consulate in Germany. Mr. Halsey was an attendant of Trinity Episcopal Church, and he was one of the house committee of the Essex Club.

Silas Condit Halsey married (first), September 13, 1853, Frances Lothrop Day, daughter of Charles Thompson Day. She was born August 8, 1829, and died October 21, 1866. Mr. Halsey married (second), November 3, 1875, Ella Louise Price, daughter of Jesse D. Price, of

Elizabeth. The children of his first marriage were: Frank, born September 1, 1854, died May 8, 1855; and Charles Day, of whom further. The children of his second marriage were: Jessie Hildreth, born December 28, 1870, married Hamilton King, and resides at Easthampton, Long Island.

(IX) Charles Day Halsey, son of Silas Condit and Frances Lothrop (Day) Halsey, was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 20, 1865. After attending the Freehold Academy at Freehold, New Jersey, he matriculated at Princeton University, and was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Civil Engineer. In July, of the year of his graduation, he joined the engineers' corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad, following professional work until 1893, when, with Harry P. Toler, of New York, he formed the banking and brokerage firm of Toler & Halsey. This firm became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and was the medium of Mr. Halsey's financial activity until 1900, when the brokerage firm of C. D. Halsey & Company was organized, Mr. Halsey continuing as senior partner until his death. He was a man of affairs of large capacities, was identified with many important enterprises, and possessed a wide acquaintance among the foremost capitalists and financiers of the day.

Mr. Halsey was one of the founders of the Essex Troop of Newark, New Jersey, now a part of the National Guard of New Jersey. His membership in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Natural History Museum indicate his interest in cultural and scholarly work, and he was also a member of the Pilgrims' Society, St. George's Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution. His New York clubs were the Union, Princeton and Midday, and he was also a member of the Rumson Country Club and the

Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club of Rumson, New Jersey. His summer home was on Ridge Road, Rumson, New Jersey, in the midst of one of the beauty spots of the coast, and he served the borough of Rumson as councilman. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Charles D. Halsey married, in Burlington, New Jersey, November 20, 1895, Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb, daughter of General E. Bird Grubb and Elizabeth Wadsworth (Van Rensselaer) Grubb. Their children are as follows: 1. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, born October 11, 1896. 2. Charles Day, Jr., born January 9, 1900. 3. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, born July 15, 1906. Mr. Halsey's death occurred September 12, 1923, after about one year's illness, his passing marking the loss of a man of rare calibre who transmitted in honor a worthy name.

HURLEY, Robert J.,

Lumber Executive.

When a boy Robert J. Hurley worked in the Pine Woods of Wisconsin, and while he was led into other lines of activity he foresaw the possibilities of a chain of lumber yards, and persistently he clung to the idea, perfecting it until his hopes ended in fruition, and the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company became a fact. The business grew, and at the time of his death Mr. Hurley was president of a company operating thirty-one branch lumber yards and twenty hardware stores. He was a native son of the Empire State, of Irish ancestry, his parents, James and Ellen (Donovan) Hurley, both born in the Emerald Isle, James Hurley settling first in Schenectady, New York, where his son Robert J. was born, later removing with his family to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming near Milwaukee.

Robert J. Hurley was born in Schenectady, New York, March 23, 1844, and died at his home, No. 1202 West Fortieth Street, Kansas City, Missouri, May 21, 1922. He was a small boy when the family moved to Wisconsin, where he attended public schools and learned the carpenter's trade, that being the initial step in the course of events which led him into the lumber business in which he made a remarkable record. In 1868, at the age of twenty-four, he first visited Kansas City, Missouri, but a year later removed to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he was engaged in the lumber business until his removal to Butler, Missouri, where he also engaged in the lumber business for fifteen years. It was while in business at Fort Scott that he became imbued with the idea of the profitable business that would result from a chain of lumber yards, and while many years elapsed before he was in a position to mature his plans, he did finally, and in 1878 he organized the R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1884, and became its president March 12, 1915. In 1896 he located the general offices of the company in the Keith and Perry building, Kansas City, Missouri, that city being his home during the remaining twenty-six years of his life. The R. J. Hurley Lumber Company, with its thirty-one lumber yards and twenty hardware stores, covered many of the principal points in the State of Missouri, and was one of the largest companies of its kind in the State.

From the time Mr. Hurley made his first venture in lumber at Fort Scott, in association with W. H. and George W. Dulany, until his death more than forty years elapsed, during which time he was continually in the lumber business. He was one of the outstanding figures in the commercial life of Kansas City and the State of Missouri, his life illustrating

clearly what can be accomplished by the individual with sound judgment and fixed purpose. During the World War period he subscribed freely to the Liberty Loans. He was a Republican in politics, and a man thoroughly respected wherever known.

Robert J. Hurley married Julia Louella Hall, born in Greencastle, Indiana, of ancient English lineage. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, three of whom survive: Alice; Nelle, married William E. Pruett, of Kansas City, and they have a daughter, Claribel; and George D., married Elmina Williams. Mrs. Julia Louella (Hall) Hurley survives her husband, and resides at No. 15 East Fifty-fifth Street, Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri.

WARE, William Richmond,
Merchant, Realtor.

William Richmond Ware, the ramifications of whose active life were as successful in accomplishment as they were diverse in vocation, was over a long period of years well and widely known and respected in the metropolitan area as a merchant, soldier, clubman, and realtor extraordinary. In the latter phase of his business life was he especially successful, and through his extensive knowledge of, and unusual prescience in, all matters pertaining to real estate he exerted considerable influence throughout the field of his endeavor. The future trend of the real estate market, inscrutable to most, seemed quite clear to him, and in many cases by the application of this faculty, coupled with his innate business ability, he completely changed the aspects of the Metropolitan real estate outlook.

William Richmond Ware was a descendant of an old New England family,

both paternally and maternally, the Wares, and the allied family of Peck, being protagonists in the activities of the early New England colonies.

Enoch Richmond Ware, father of William R. Ware, was extensively engaged in the importing and exporting business, operating his own vessels between African and American ports. In addition to being one of the most prominent shipping merchants of New York City, he was also an investor and operator in real estate on a large scale. Among some of his largest holdings were No. 2 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York City. "Richmond Park," at Yonkers, New York, and "Warecrest," at Bryn Mawr, New York. In 1903, this No. 2 East Thirty-seventh Street property was finally sold to Tiffany & Company for \$1,372,000. About six years later, the City of New York purchased most of the "Richmond Park" tract for a consideration of about one-half million dollars. It is now a part of the New York City aqueduct. A small portion of "Richmond Park," and the original "Warecrest" tract, are still in the possession of his heirs. His mother's maiden name was Mary Coutant Peck. Her great-grandfather, Isaac Leggett Varian, was elected Mayor of New York in the year 1839, and re-elected in 1840. His residence was located on the west side of what was then known as "Bloomingdale Road," just north of Twenty-sixth Street. His brother, George W. Varian, represented the Twenty-first Ward as an Alderman, and in the year 1861 served as a member of the State Legislature.

William Richmond Ware, a son of Enoch Richmond and Mary Coutant (Peck) Ware, was born in New York City, February 4, 1855. He attended the public schools of the city of his birth, and later entered Holbrook's Military

Academy at Ossining (Sing Sing), New York. Upon being graduated from this well known institution, he immediately entered the employ of his father in the latter's shipping concern and real estate offices. In time the subsidiary interest of real estate grew rapidly, and with its unlimited scope of operation completely eclipsed the older established business in the young man's eyes. Soon he was devoting all his time and energy to this branch of the business, and by reason of his ability, efficiency, and absolute integrity, he soon became one of the most prominent and respected realtors in New York City. In the management and sale of down-town business properties and of West Side residences he was especially active and successful. He was also trustee for numerous estates. Always a great believer in the future of New York real estate, he accurately reflected his views in the handling and management of his father's properties. The records of real estate valuations in his office dated back to the year 1873 and were of considerable assistance to him in making just appraisals and in making proper and well-founded recommendations on investment properties. During the last few years of his life his personal estate and holdings required more and more of his time, and as a result he was forced to confine his efforts chiefly to them, and gradually to relinquish his business interests.

Politically, Mr. Ware was a staunch Republican, and was always an interested worker for the advancement of the ideals of his chosen party. In this connection he was an active member of the West Side Republican Club, as well as one of its organizers. He was also a member and an organizer of the Colonial Club, the Columbia Yacht Club, the West End Association, and Ye Olde Settlers' Asso-

ciation of Ye West Side; and also held membership in the Real Estate Board of New York City.

Mr. Ware's military work and career was of unusual distinction. For ten years he was an active member of Company F, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, and to the day of his death he was an enthusiastic member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association. The "Old Seventh" was very close to his heart, and he rarely failed to be present at the various reunions of that distinguished and time-honored body. Not infrequently he would go to the armory on the regular drill nights in order to keep in touch with the activities of the organization. During the late World War, and in spite of his sixty-three years, he volunteered for active duty with his old company in the Seventh Regiment of the New York State Guard, being assigned with Company F to do guard duty and to protect the New York Aqueduct at Pleasantville, New York. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, in order to take up his neglected duties.

William Richmond Ware was married in Paris, France, May 1, 1895, to Addie Esther Ames, who was also a descendant of an old and honored New England family. He parents were Isaac and Esther Anne (Halsted) Ames, residents of New York City, New York. To William Richmond and Addie Esther (Ames) Ware was born one child, a son, Richmond Ames, of whom further.

Richmond Ames Ware, son of William Richmond and Addie Esther (Ames) Ware, was born February 2, 1896. He received his education at Trinity School, New York City. He has been a resident of St. Paul, Minnesota, for the past five years, where he is associated with, and in charge of sales for, the Log Cabin

Products Company, manufacturers of Log Cabin syrups. He was married in 1914, at Chicago, Illinois, to Katherine Louise Walsh, a daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Walsh (nec Towle), of St. Paul, Minnesota. To them five children have been born, as follows: 1. William Richmond, 2nd, died in 1916. 2. Patricia May, born October 4, 1917. 3. Edward Van Stan, born June 4, 1920. 4. Richard Ames, Jr., twin of Edward Van Stan. 5. Virginia Anne, born September 9, 1923.

William Richmond Ware died at his home at No. 316 West Eighty-fourth Street, December 18, 1923, during his sixty-eighth year, and in his passing the world of real estate has lost one of its most influential and progressive members, his clubs and societies have lost an enthusiastic and valued worker, and the City of New York has lost an upright man and stalwart citizen.

OTLEY, James Joseph,
Business Man.

James J. Otley, whose name for several years was synonymous with industry and business, and who during his lifetime was intimately connected with the progress and advance of America's second largest city, fulfilled his destiny and achieved success and honor while still a comparatively young man. While yet at the very apex of his powers, vigor and usefulness, he was called upon to answer the ultimate summons from that messenger whose design is always inscrutable and always peremptory. His departure from this life occurred during the early part of the year 1923 and constituted another instance of death's dictatorial and arbitrary method of robbing the world of those whose judgment, guidance and help are so necessary to the general good that their loss seems entirely irreparable.

James J. Otley was a lineal descendant of the historical Otley family of England, members of which family were given lands by William the Conqueror following his conquest of England as a reward for their support and sympathy. Upon these lands the Otley family established the city of Otley, Yorkshire, England, living here until about the year 1800, when a part of the family removed to London where they settled. From this latter branch the Otley family in America descend. The name Otley is very old, and is said to have originated after the Roman Invasion of Gaul, being a corruption or an English adaptation of "Othole," which in turn was derived from the name Otho, an appellation of one of the first of the old Roman families. Still another spelling is "Oteley," the accepted spelling until the fourteenth century of another branch of the original family which was seated in Shropshire and which had as its progenitor William de Oteley (1272-1307). "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica" gives the arms of the Otley Family as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a bend azure three oat sheaves or.

The American Otleys trace back to James Otley, who was born about 1780-90, in Otley, of Otley in Yorkshire. William Otley, son of James Otley, was born in London about 1805-15, from whom the line continues to Samuel Otley. All the Otleys prior to the generation of Samuel, just mentioned, were engaged in public service, principally those divisions of civil, naval and military.

Samuel Otley, son of William Otley, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, was born in London, England, in the year 1844, and died at Chicago, Illinois, in the year 1907. He was educated in his native country, leaving school to follow the sea. The call of the



James J. Otley

sea in his blood was a heritage from his many ancestors who had sailed for their king and under the English flag through many generations. In the year 1868, at the age of twenty-four years, Samuel Otley relinquished the life of a sea-faring man and came to America, locating in Chicago, Illinois. Three years later, during the great fire of 1871, he lost all of his effects and possessions when the hotel in which he was living was burned to the ground. He then moved his family temporarily to Grand Haven, Michigan. During his first year's residence in Chicago, Samuel Otley had organized and established the Otley Manufacturing Company. He had discovered, perfected and patented a cement that took the place of gaskets, as well as a special kind of white lead paint, and these two commodities were manufactured and marketed by the Otley Manufacturing Company. The possibilities of these discoveries in the connecting of all kinds of pipes and certain parts of machinery were unlimited, the products meeting with instant favor and the business growing rapidly. Samuel Otley continued to supervise his manufactory and to carry the business forward to an ever-increasing success until the year 1902, when he retired from active business life. At this time his four sons took over the responsibilities of the concern, and further developed the business along the lines prescribed by their father, bringing the Otley Paint Manufacturing Company into additional favor and prominence by their combined efforts. Samuel Otley was married in London, England, to Mathilda Cox, of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Benjamin F., born in 1870; married Clara Butt; issue: Gertrude C. 2. James Joseph, of further mention. 3. Thomas F., born in 1880; married Freda B. Miller;

issue: Norma M., Virginia F., and Thomas F., Jr. 4. Walter A., born in 1885; married Lydia Goebel; issue: Eugene G., June Estelle.

James Joseph Otley was born at Grand Haven, Michigan, on June 26, 1878, the second son of Samuel, the founder and first president of the Otley Paint Manufacturing Company, and Mathilda (Cox) Otley. His early education was received in the public schools off the city of Chicago, following which he entered and was graduated from a business college. Upon the completion of his business course of studies he accepted employment with the firm of Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago. Subsequently, he was connected with the United States Government in the Postal Service Department for a short time. About 1899 he entered the employ of his father in the Otley Paint Manufacturing Company, and from then on he was closely identified with its interests. He learned the business thoroughly in all its phases and from all angles, and in 1904 he became the secretary of the company. In 1917 he was elected president and continued in this office, discharging the duties devolving upon him with ability and efficiency until his death.

During the late World War Mr. Otley was active in the work of the Red Cross, in the Liberty Loan and other drives for funds, and was also a member of the American Protective League, accomplishing great work in the League's drive against "slackers." He was a director of the Pioneer State Savings Bank of Chicago, and an Independent Republican in politics, not allowing the prescribed and often closely-drawn lines of his party to influence his choice of a candidate or to confuse his judgment in an important issue.

Mr. Otley affiliated with the Masonic

fraternity. He was always an indefatigable worker in its interests and an ardent supporter of its tenets and ideals, being a member of Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Logan Square Chapter, No. 238, Royal Arch Masons; Tyrian Council, No. 78, Royal and Select Masters; Humboldt Park Commandery, No. 79, Knights Templar; Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Alice Chapter, No. 561, Order of the Eastern Star; and Arion Council, No. 11, Royal League. He was also a member of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. For many years he attended the Church of Christ, Scientist, and was devout in his doctrinal adherence and faithful in his financial support of the church.

James Joseph Otley was married (first) to Louise Kersten, and (second) to Hilda Wennberg, both of whom are deceased. He was married (third), at Chicago, Illinois, on September 7, 1921, to Lillian Gerhard, daughter of Adam and Caroline (Lanbenheimer) Gerhard. Lillian (Gerhard) Otley survives her husband.

James Joseph Otley died at his home, No. 2509 Drake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on January 30, 1923, and was buried with Masonic honors on February 2, 1923, in Graceland Cemetery.

The passing of James Joseph Otley, one of Chicago's progressive younger business men, was a distinct loss to the industrial world of Illinois, to the church of which he was a loyal member, to the city and State to whom his fealty was pledged and in whose interests he performed the duties of an upright and sincere citizen, and to the Masonic fraternity in which he was so prominent and interested. In taking leave of this world he has gone in "search of that further

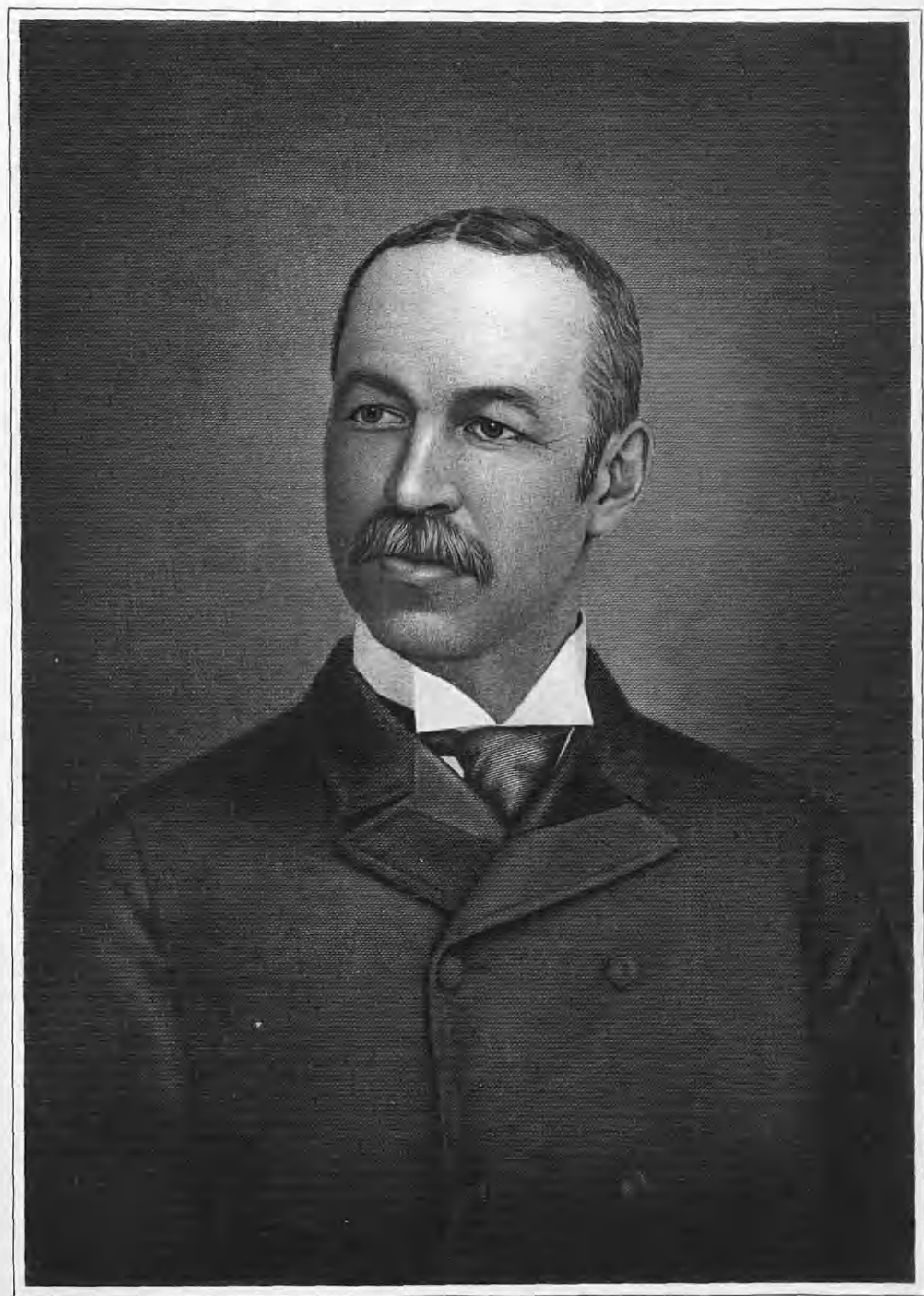
light" that is promised and assured in the tenets of Masonic faith.

DAVIS, John T.,

Merchant, Philanthropist.

In the days when it lay within the power of a comparatively small group of men to influence for good or ill the future of the city of St. Louis there was first Samuel C. Davis, and later his son, John T. Davis, in that coterie, representatives of high minded citizenship supported by unflinching courage in defense of the right. Masters of business and its important affairs they, conspicuously the son, placed no private enterprise before the common good, and as fortune in large measure came to John T. Davis the instruments that brought it bore an equal amount of prosperity and benefit to his fellowmen. The story of his life has honored place among the records of Americans who, in ideals and actions, proved worthy of their proud title.

John T. Davis was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 13, 1844, second son of Samuel C. and Caroline (Tilden) Davis, formerly of Boston, the founder of the noted wholesale dry goods house, Sam'l C. Davis & Company. His one brother, named in honor of the father, died in the early seventies. John T. Davis attended the schools in the city, and after a preparatory course in the academy entered Washington University, being graduated in the class of 1863. He at once entered his father's mercantile establishment, and in 1869 was admitted to partnership, the firm then being composed of Samuel C. Davis, Andrew W. Sproule, and John T. Davis. Upon the death of the elder Davis, John T. Davis succeeded to what amounted to sole ownership of the business, which since 1852 has been conducted as Sam'l C.



John T. Davis

Davis & Company. When Mr. Davis first became a partner the firm carried, in connection with its dry goods department, a line of groceries, shoes, and other commodities, but in 1872 these were abandoned and the dry goods business was made a specialty. The upbuilding of this business, the extension of its sphere of influence to the proud place it came to hold in St. Louis commercial life, afforded Mr. Davis a field for the exercise of his exceptional business talents, and that its proudly comprehensive program was successfully completed in its various stages is a tribute to his executive genius.

While St. Louis was the scene of the greater part of his business activity, Mr. Davis had extensive realty holdings and investments in Chicago, New York, and Boston. He was the first vice-president of the St. Louis Trust Company, one of its founders and largest stockholders, vice-president of the State Bank, and president of the Security Building Association, which erected the Security building, then one of the finest office buildings in the world. Railroading also claimed Mr. Davis's attention, and he was a director of the Frisco Railroad, and a large stockholder in the Tennessee Midland and the Paducah, Tennessee, and Alabama Railroad.

In the same measure as he could be depended upon to further a worthy business project, Mr. Davis could be looked to for intelligent leadership and generous support in any movement for the benefit of his city. He was jealous of the fair name of St. Louis and did much to guard her reputation. When it was decided in 1890 to make an effort to conduct a World's Fair in St. Louis he at once subscribed for \$50,000 worth of stock in the proposed St. Louis World's Fair Association. Washington University was

also the object of his liberal friendship, and during the thirty years following his graduation from this institution none of its alumni or supporters outdid him in constructive efforts for its advancement. On December 15, 1871, he was elected to the board of directors, and he also became a member of the board of control of the Art School when it was created a separate department of the University. His philanthropy was characterized by a vision that looked beyond the needs of the present to the demands of the days to come, and he unfailingly selected objects of sterling worth and merit for his benefactions.

Mr. Davis married, February 20, 1867, Maria J. Filley, daughter of Oliver D. Filley, who was at one time mayor of St. Louis. Their children were: John T., born in 1868; Samuel C., born in 1871, named in honor of his grandfather; and Dwight Filley, born in 1879.

John T. Davis died in his fiftieth year, April 13, 1894. His untimely death brought quick and sincere expression of sorrow from many individuals and organizations. No city, no group of men, no family can lose from its midst such a man as he and not realize that there is passed from it a pillar of strength or a tower of love, and the universal regret that attended his passing proved that his rare qualities and virtues were appreciated by those among whom he moved. This record closes with the resolutions passed by his fellow members of the St. Louis Club:

To the members of the St. Louis Club the loss of our friend is especially trying and painful. For many years he was its presiding officer; being elected vice-president in 1880, he was the following year made president and was successively reelected to the position eleven times. During all this time no word of complaint was ever made as to his conduct in the discharge of the duties of the office. Always polite and

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winning in manner, he made friends of all, not only in our club, but among our citizens of all classes. Born to wealth, which he used with wide discretion and liberality, he never showed by his manner to even the humblest person anything but the fullest appreciation of the common brotherhood of humanity. Nothing affecting the welfare of our club, of our city or its benevolent institutions came up for notice without receiving from him a cordial attention and almost uniformly substantial aid. Fortunate in his domestic life to an uncommon degree, having the confidence and love of his associates, sustaining a moral character unstained and spotless, he lived a life and left a reputation that all might envy and desire, and an example worthy to be followed. In respect for his memory it is ordered that the club house be closed on the day of his funeral; that the board of governors attend it; that we extend our profound sympathy to his family in their sad bereavement and a copy of these proceedings be sent to them.

DUNN, William Van,

Agriculturist.

When seeking a permanent home William V. Dunn and a brother, Frank, settled near Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, their farm being two miles north of the town. Three other brothers, Nelson, Thomas and James, settled in Champaign County, in the west central part of Ohio. The family were originally from West Virginia, and there William Van Dunn was born in the town of Alaska, Mineral County, August 26, 1826. He died in Salem, Ohio, February 18, 1896. Mr. Dunn had attained legal age when he first came to Salem, Ohio, where he controlled a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres adjoining that of the late J. T. Brooks, who afterwards became a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This farm was well stocked and fertile, Mr. Dunn living there in prosperity and comfort. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge for twelve years,

and ten years an elder in the Christian Church.

William Van Dunn married (first) Jane Templeton, of Greenford, Ohio, and left a daughter, Mary, who married Frank Williamson, and bore three sons: William, deceased; Warren, and Clyde. Warren and Clyde are married and have children, Clyde being employed in a national bank at Sigourney, Iowa. Mr. Dunn married (second) Minerva Webb, daughter of Richard Webb, of Salem. She inherited the old Webb homestead farm which came to Mr. Dunn after his wife's death, the warrant for the old farm being granted by Thomas Jefferson. There were two daughters of this second marriage: 1. Susan, married William Painter, and is living in Brooklyn, New York. They have three married children: Frank, who lives in Brooklyn and has a son; the daughter, Allie, married in 1923, C. M. Benjamin, and is living in Astoria, Long Island; and the other son, Ross, has two children and makes his home in Salem, Ohio. 2. Lyda, married twice and now resides at Oscaloosa, Iowa. Her first husband, John Spiker, of Salem, Ohio, died when their son, Cecil, was but four years old. Shortly after the death of her father, she went to Iowa and there met William Campbell who became her second husband. They have four children, of whom the youngest three, a son and two daughters, are living at home and have not yet completed their education. Walter, the oldest son, served in the navy during the World War and afterwards studied medicine and surgery. He is married and has one child. Cecil, the son of the first marriage, is prospering in the hardware business, and has a wife and two children. Mr. Dunn married (third), January 19, 1886, Sarah Alma Shinn, daughter of Abraham Jones and Susanna (Phillips) Shinn, of the ancient

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New Jersey family. Abraham Jones Shinn was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, near Mount Holly, the county seat, son of William and Elizabeth (Jones) Shinn, and grandson of Vincent Shinn, a Revolutionary soldier. The family were members of the Society of Friends founded by a member of the society persecuted in England. The Jones family was of Welsh descent, the father of Abraham Jones (grandfather of Abraham Jones Shinn), having come at the age of sixteen, from Wales to the United States. Mrs. Dunn has a Bible, printed in 1776, that belonged to her great-grandfather, Abraham Jones, which contains the record of the Shinn family and shows that her grandmother, Elizabeth (Jones) Shinn was an only child. She has also in her possession a pair of Abraham Jones' silk stockings, and formerly had silver buckles and sleeve buttons of his, which were stolen. Her father's sisters have other silver articles which were the property of this ancestor. Susanna Phillips, mother of Mrs. Sarah Alma (Shinn) Dunn, was a daughter of Robert P. Phillips, a soldier of the War of 1812, who lived to the great age of ninety-two, dying in March, 1864, near Salem, Ohio. The Phillips family were also of Welsh descent.

Abraham Jones Shinn was brought to Salem by his parents when a child of eight years. He was one of Salem's pioneer farmers and also operated a mill. He died in Salem, the father of a family of six children, of which Mrs. Sarah A. (Shinn) Dunn was the youngest and is the only living member. She maintains the homestead established by her father in 1875. Mrs. Dunn's twin sister died in April, 1864, when she was but eighteen years old. A brother, James Lewis Shinn, died May 19, 1858, at the age of twenty-nine. He left a wife and four

months old child who grew up in his grandparents' home and remained with them until his marriage, then went to Kansas where he now lives. He has one son, Chester, who was in the navy during the World War and since then has lived in California, and two daughters, one living in Topeka, Kansas, and the other in Omaha, Nebraska. Another brother of Mrs. Dunn, Albert, died at the age of seventy-seven, on November 1, 1918, a few days before the signing of the World War armistice. A grandson, Albert Lease, was in France at the time and it had been the grandfather's great desire to live to see his grandson return safely, but this did not occur until after six months after Albert Shinn's death. The children of Albert Shinn live in and near Salem, Ohio.

The three brothers of William Van Dunn who settled in Champaign County, Ohio, are all dead. Nelson, who lived to be nearly fourscore, left a son, Hiram, who lives with his family in Champaign County. Two grandchildren are the only living descendants of Thomas Dunn, and the other brother, James, never married. Frank, the brother who was William's early associate in farming, afterward lived near Montville, Geauga County, Ohio, and died a few years after his brother, William, leaving a wife and three daughters. There were two other brothers, Isaac and Lewis, twins, who did not emigrate to Ohio but married sisters and lived together in Virginia, where they died. A sister, Mary, who married a Mr. Haines and had children, died in Virginia shortly after the death of William V. Dunn. There was still another brother who married and died young. Some of his grandchildren are living, and a son, Van Dunn, who resides in Salem, Ohio, has a daughter and grandchild in Liverpool, Ohio.

SCOTT, Ashley David,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

Upon a memorial to soldiers of the Civil War, in Cleveland, Ohio, the name of Ashley David Scott is inscribed as one of the sons of Ohio who took up arms in defense of the Union during the days of 1861-65, while in the annals of peaceful commercial activity in St. Louis, Missouri, the name appears as borne by one of the substantial and highly regarded merchants of the city. The records of business in the region contain accounts that speak of operations more spectacularly prosperous, of affairs of wider scope than his could boast, but none is found surpassing it in merit and honor, in the fundamental attributes of stability and uprightness, upon which men base their estimates of their fellows.

The family of which Mr. Scott was a member was earlier of New England residence, the home in the vicinity of Boston, and he was a son of Ashley David and Elizabeth (Marcy) Scott. Ashley David Scott was born at Freedom, near Cleveland, Ohio, the farmhouse that was his birthplace still standing. The family home was later at Wyndham, near his earlier home, and as a youth he worked his way through Ohio State College, graduating from this institution, the only member of his generation in this line to complete a collegiate course. He became a school teacher after graduation, living, according to the custom of the times, with various families in the neighborhood in which he taught, and at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

About 1870, Mr. Scott came West to St. Louis and here entered wholesale grocery dealings as a member of the firm of Scott, Collins and Company, meeting with excellent success in this venture.

His brother, Samuel Stillman Scott, came to St. Louis at about the same time. The panic that swept the country soon after his location in Missouri brought failure to his firm, but upon the restoration of normal conditions Mr. Scott met all of the obligations of the partnership, afterwards becoming a member of the firm of Hudson Brothers, commission merchants, while his brother, Samuel S., became the associate of Judge John H. Terry in real estate operations under the name of Terry and Scott.

Ashley D. Scott was one of the prime movers in the organization of the fraternal order that developed into the Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. He was popular socially, possessed friends in large number, and until his death, which occurred in December, 1893, enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him in either business or personal relations.

He married Julia E. Semple, daughter of General James E. Semple, who served in the Mexican War and later was United States Senator from Illinois, and their children were as follows: 1. Semple S., of Newark, an inventor. 2. Ashley D., a civil engineer, who died in British Honduras, in May, 1922, where he was engaged with the Foundation Company of New York in the construction of a railroad to the interior. He was attached to the Signal Corps of the United States Army during the World War and assisted in the construction of several army camps, including those of Talliaferro, Texas, and Camp Alfred Vale, New Jersey. 3. Isabelle G., incumbent of a responsible position in the American Consulate at Paris, France, was associated with the department of Military Intelligence during the World War and continued in the State Department at Washington until 1921, when she went abroad.

4. Mary Semple, active in political affairs, prominent in the Women's Suffrage movement, and editor of the "Missouri Woman" until 1919, was, with Miss Letitia Parker, an organizer of the Working Girls' Club, known as the Letmar Club, in September, 1915, and one of the organizers of the Womens' Advertising Club. She is a resident of St. Louis.

HARRIS, Augustus Henry.

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

The life of Augustus Henry Harris was spent largely in Salem, Ohio, although his residence there was interrupted by his Civil War service and by a period of business activity in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was a man of energy and good business ability, performing well all duties entrusted to him. He was devoted to his family, very friendly and hospitable, his friends many and his standing in his community high.

Augustus Henry Harris, son of John and Mary Harris, was born in Salem, Ohio, December 8, 1839, died in the city of his birth January 4, 1903, his father, a dentist by profession, being of Pennsylvania family. Augustus H. Harris was educated in the public schools and in Philadelphia Dental College, but did not complete his course, nor did he ever practice dentistry. Instead he engaged in printing for several years, then turned

to the hardware business in Salem. He was vice-president of The Deming Company, manufacturers of pumps, one of Salem's largest manufacturing plants. About 1896 he went with his son to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to take over the agency for the Deming pumps in the Pittsburgh district, but soon afterward Mr. Harris sold his Deming interest and withdrew from the company, and established the Harris Pump & Supply Company, with offices and warehouse at No. 320 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh. In 1903 he sold this business to his son and returned to Salem, where he lived retired until his passing. Mr. Harris served in the Union Army during the Civil War with the rank of sergeant. In politics he was a Republican.

Mr. Harris married (first), in 1868, Martha Chessman, of Salem, who died in 1898, leaving two children: 1. Warren H., married Jean Rukenbrod, of Salem, and they are the parents of two children: Catherine, wife of William Goodale, of Camden, South Carolina; and Jean, a student. 2. Helen, a resident of Salem, Ohio. Mr. Harris married (second), October 10, 1900, Luella Hollingsworth, of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of Louis and Hannah (Fawcett) Hollingsworth. Mrs. Harris survives her husband, a resident of Salem, her residence No. 396 McKinley Avenue, her step-daughter, Helen, her companion.

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